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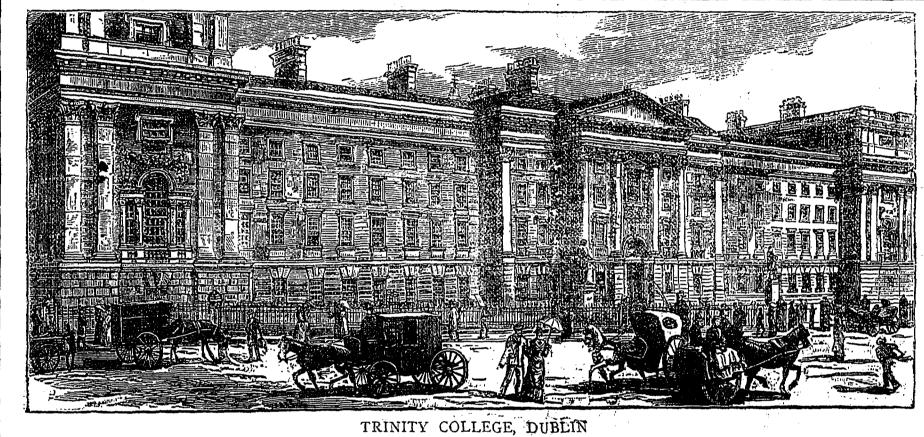
The houses of the Algonquins, and of the Hurons too, are mere huts. The Algonquins make theirs of bark no thicker than parchment, on a framework of sticks, and set them up just where they want them; while the Hurons, in order to protect themselves from their enemies, form stockades, or forts built by stakes placed crosswise, and supported against stakes placed closen as, this supported against trunks of trees. Their cabins are from sixty to a hundred and forty feet long,* and are nade of heavy pieces of bark supported on beams, which serve also for hanging up corn to dry in winter. The Algonquins have no to my in which the range of trees; the Hurons for the same purpose use strips of bark or mats. There is no such thing in their cabins as a table or a chair. The ground, or a piece of bark. does duty for every kind of furniture. such was the board and lodging of our Fathers on these missions, and this is the ramers on these missions, and this is the reason why they have always been looked upon as the most trying missions of the Society. Notwithstanding this almost total lestitution, there were among these savages over and rich, nobles and commoners. At ublic festivals, games, dances and banquets the men. and more especially the women, wear peculiar ornaments, which have nothing in common with those of Europe except the name. Their customs are different to ours both in time of peace and of war, in public and in private. They never uncover their heads to salute; indeed, before the arrival of the French they always went bareheaded. The young show their respect for the aged by silence and obedience. Their ordinary salusheave and obschence. Their orunary salu-tation is merely "good-day," expressed in their language by the word quoe, or, as it is pronounced, ko, or ako. The women arange their hair in a plait which hangs lown the back. The men dress theirs in various styles. Some shave the middle of he head, others the whole of it, only leaving a fuft here and there. Others, again, and these are the most numerous, wear their hair very long, while others, again, have none except on the crown or the front of the head, and they keep it short, and stiff as bristles. The early French settlers gave our savages the name Huranst on account of their hair standing up m the middle of the head, like a boar's bristles or mane, which in French is called a have a horror of curly hair, which is very musual with them, although instances of it occasionally occur. Seme of them paint their faces, and many of them their whole bodies, in different ways, according to circumstances ; They all shine with the oils with which they mix their pigments. They procure their black usually from the outside of their cooking pans. The other colours are made of various earths, or of certain roots which yield very fine red. Savages as they are they execute their work with such skill that people re taken in at first sight and believe they are clothed, while in fact they are quite naked and without other covering than a simple coating of paint. In order to paint themselves in an incffaceable manner it is iled to a point or sharp thorns. With these instruments they prick through their skin or get some one else to do so for them. tracing on their face, neck, chest or other part of the body, the likeness of some animal or monster, for example a scrpent, an eagle, dragon, or any other creature they fancy. Then they rub into the fresh and bleeding punctures charcoal dust, or some other black igment, which mixes with the blood and inks into the wounds. The figure is thus printed indelibly on the skin. The custom is so universal in certain districts that I do not think there could be found in the nation of Petun, or among those whom we call Neutrals, on account of their being at peace with the Hurons and Iroquois, a single individual not painted in this manner on some part of his body. When this operation is undergone all over the body, or over a great part of it, it secomes dangerous, especially when the veather is cold. Not a few deaths have resulted from it, because it brings on either a kind of spasm or some other form of disease.

fantastic fashion. Although they suffer very acute pain under the operation, no sign of it own superiority would redouble their courage.

AMONG THE HURONS AND IROQUOIS Thus they become martyrs to vanity and a manufacturing arms, offensive and defensive, several times every year. (4) Their memory is allowed as a rule to escape them. The Europeans themselves could not excel them mouth, and I have been surprised to see how motives which lie at the bottom of this in preparing what is necessary for a journey many details they could keep in mind. This custom, especially of the tattooing, are by no for living in the forest, or for navigation. In talent shines especially in the leaders, who, means indicative of the savage. In the winter this particular they are savages only in name. In place of memorandum books, make use of the paint acts as a protection against cold and It is a great mistake to picture them to ourfrost: in war it prevents the paleness of the selves as half brutes, covered with hair, black not always, scratch certain marks. With these face from betraying the fear of the soul. They and deformed. They are smooth faced, having to help them, they can remember the object of look more terrible to their enemies when they hair only on the head, like the Americans of each one of more than a hundred presents, re-veil in this way their extreme youth or their the torrid zone; for the two extremes of heat decrepitude. Without this the knowledge and cold perhaps the same effect. On this thousand other details, which we should as-which their adversaries might have of their principle it is that certain animals, as we see, suredly forget if we did not write them down. can digest their food as easily under the in-At public feasts and assemblies this paint is fluence of extreme cold as by the action of well. They are wonderfully clever at narm-used as an ornament. They also paint natural heat. This I have proved by experioffered to the god of war, and deck them out which is very ravenous and able to digest

make me love him." A year after the athiest making canoes, oars and snow shoes. They is very faithful. As they use neither books, are all so skilful in this sort of work, that nor writing, business is transacted by word of was converted and seen coming out of a connor writing, business is transacted by word of many details they could keep in mind. This little sticks, on which they sometimes, but bone ; he has not left a bit of soot on my and deformed. They are smooth faced, having | to help them, they can remember the object of They are naturally intelligent, and they argue tion, and their oratorical power is very remarkable. When they have studied a subject they handle it quite as well as the ablest Enropeans. as the ancients used to do. They treat their almost anything it can swallow. I opened it In France it had been supposed that their about 4 p. m., and receives visits or works un-

fessional. He said to his friends who were disposed to jeer him: "Why, yes; I have given in. That terror of a man has succeeded, and really I feel better since I have confessed. I tell you he is Savoyard to the backconscience I' (In Paris the chimney-sweeps at 5. m., jumps from his little iron bed, leaps over the mountains of letters and papers which I o between his bed and washstand, dresses rapidly, eats a plate of soup and works until noon. After a frugal breakfast, where the sole delicncy is a bottle of seltzer, he goes head vicar in a carriage-an old-time coach with two wretched horses. He ruturns home



some only superficially and for a time, others indelibly and permanently.[‡] The former employ black, red and other colours, so as to look as if their bodies were covered with lair or as if they wore spectrales. Sometimes the whole face is covered with streaks of various colours, sometimes only the half of it. They all shine with the oils with which they little tobacco pouches. They smoke in-know the name. Their skin is not very dark, scrious importance, and induced us to change fortunately it is narred by a very strong Sa-cessantly in their assemblies and everywhere especially when they are young. They are our resolutions. We were convinced on voyard accent, which persists, despite his long cessantly in their assemblies and everywhere especially when they are young. They are our resolutions. We were convinced on voyard accent, which persists, despite his long else. Vapour baths are in vogue among them, robust, tall and well proportioned. They en- maturer examination that their opinion was residence in Paris. He has a passionate adcessantly in their assemblies and everywhere joy better health than we do, and they are more conductive than our own to the welfure miration for Fenelon and Bossuet, which is but they are prepared in a very primitave way. ignorant of the existence of many maladies of the country. I have no doubt but that scarcely exceeded by his love for the Greek which are common enough in Europe, for in-they might apply themselves to the sciences classics. This passion has led him to bring stance, stone, gout, and rupture. Neither do with success. They have a very accurate ear out annually a tragedy of Sophocles in the They collect in a small hut a quantity of big stones, made red hot in the fire, and then go in, fifteen or twenty at a time, packing themwe meet among them hunchbacks, nor dwarfs for music, but their music is very different original tengue at the Commencement of St. selves close together, asquat on the haunches nor excessive corpulence, nor goitre. They from ours, and in some respects it is martial. Mesmin Seminary, his hobby-a school, be it like monkeys, and shut the door. There they are very hospitable to each other, and fre-The art is not cultivated on fixed principles; said, which is a formidable rival of the Govsit for hours weltering in perspiration, while quently exchange visits. They are anxious they who are most skilful in it look upon it ernment school in Orleans. A large crowd to be considered liberal and disinterested, as a gift of nature. We have had proof of flocks to these performances. The fine ladies they keep up a disorderly choras, which grows necessary to submit in every acute pain. The more and more noisy as the time goes on. On to be considered liberal and disinterested. We observed four chief pecularities in them their being able, not only to receive the and gentlemen of Orleans and the scholars of that are truly astonishing. (1) The acute- faith, which is the most excellent of all the Paris never miss one of them. Ladies receive operation is preformed with needles, bodkins coming out of this bath they throw themselves that are truly astonishing. (1) The acute ness of their senses. Although for nearly six months in the year the earth is covered with sciences, but even to acquire the true science a printed translation of the piece played, so as ing of winter, when the surface is half frozen of saints, that is to say, a tender and solid to allow them to follow its incidents. After over. This vapour bath is used by them either as a superstition, or for the sake of snow and their cabins filled with smoke, yet piety. J. F. S. what has been said above of the extreme ardor their eyesight is marvellously keen. Their with which the Bishop of Orleans does everycleanliness, or as a remedy, or for plensure. • Woodmen in foreign countries have various thing, it may readily be imagined that the ex-On their long journeys they take it to refresh | car is very delicate and musical, their sense who are in the basis of the points of the com-pase in "the bush," v. g. by observing the bent of the trees, or the growth of moss or other plants no one side of the trunk and not on the other. Thus showing the quarter from which the prevailing wind blows or the rain comes. T. istense of his secretaries is not exactly an of smell remarkably fine, but very different to themselves, and to brace up their nuscles, and alternation of joys and delights, Secretaries! ours. Musk to them has a foul smell, and they use it to soothe their wearied limbs on they care for no odour but that of food. they ought to be called aides-de-camp. By their return home. one of those contrasts which seem to come At their leasts when they sometimes come Thanks to their olfactory nerves, they often rather from a farce writer's brain than from together in hundreds, all the dishes are an- discover a fire, especially at night-time, long THE DEAD PRELATE. before they see it. Their sense of touch, and reality, his secretaries are always cold, while nounced aloud one by one. At each announcehe is always hot. Nothing can be droller their skin is very delicate. This comes perment the company express their satisfaction than the expression of their faces when in midhaps from the habit of anointing themselves PROTESTANT DESCRIPTION OF MOR. DUPANLOUPby crying out at the top of their voice, Uh ! Oh! pronouncing the h in a way that we should with oil or fat, a custom as common among WRITTEN JUST AFTER THE SIEGE OF PARIS. winter they see him suddenly rise, interrupt find it difficult to imitate. Before beginning them as among the Gentiles and Hebrews of If you go to Orleans and ask your landlord the dictation in which he is engaged, sponge his head, which is dropping perspiration, and to eat they sing for hours together. One of old. They lubricate their whole bodies in what is the most curious sight to be seen in open wide all the windows. There is in the the guest commences, and when he makes a this way whenever they have the chance, town, he will, without hesitation, say, " The pause all the others reply in a strong voice, and especially their hair, for several very world no kinder heart than the Bishop's-and Bishop." Legends, monuments, statues, promcoming from the bottom of their chests, Oh? good reasons. (2) They are endowed with a this exquisite and serviceable heart secures enades, environs-everything pales in presence oh! Then another takes up the chant, and so rare spirit of endurance under every kind of him pardon for all the little eccentricities of of this restless, engrossing militant, intractathey follow one after another. Neither the suffering. They will abstain from food for his mind and little asperities of his character. ble, indomitable, indefatigable, of whom a The poor of Orleans know (how often they person who killed the game, nor he who gives ten or even fifteen consecutive days, someprefect said : "I administer, but he governs." You cannot move three steps in the streets have traversed it i) the way to his door, which between 1 and 5 p. m., without meeting this is never closed to them. He has a way of his the feast, sits down to the banquet, but they | times through superstition, but oftener sing or deliver orations, while the rest make through necessity. Not even the pain of fire tall old man, with an erect and haughty car- own to relieve the distress of his neighbors, good cheer. Before they became acquainted can force a cry from then. They accustom with Europeans they had no pairs in which to inference to the endurance from the ringe, who walks about town always barehead-cook their food, at any rate while on their infancy. Two children of ten or twelve years ed, no matter what the weather or the season journeys. They simply dug a hole in the of age will sometimes lay their arms together, food, and filled it with water, which they and then place between them a piece of hurn-ground, and filled it with water, which they and then place between them a piece of hurn-himself, looking without seeing anything, and in his study a list of persons who ought to with Europeans they had no pans in which to themselves to this endurance from their riage, who walks about town always bareheadboiled by plunging red hot, stones into it. ing charcoal, to see which will be the first to returning, mechanically, the salutations he re- give, and the amount of each one's dole op-Their dances are less varied and graver than flinch, and allow the fire to fall. They never posite his name. Nobody ever protests, and ceives as he passes. He extorts admiration; complain of cold, heat, pain, or sickness. The he is able to say without the least hesitation nevertheless, there is something heavy in his ours. They praise ours as displays of agility, but they configure them as not sufficiently pains of childbirth are considered greater gait. His torso is majestic. His head is im- to the rich men he meets in his daily strolls, sober for men. They certainly do not err than any other, but nevertheless the Indian Yon know you gave me this morning \$1,000 perious, but his knees are weak. His high themselves in this respect, and their women, from a principle of spirited endurance, for my poor." " My Lord, have you determincheek-boues, his beaked nose, his thin, comchildren accustom themselves to a gravity of give not a sign of suffering when they are conpressed lips, his powerful jaws, give a harsh expression to his face, which is slightly softed to bankrupt me?" " If ever you become demeanor which might almost be called an fined. If they allow as much as a cry to es poor I will open a subscription for you, too.' affectation. Their marriage ceremonies re- cape them they would be looked upon as On the Bishop walked. Another anecdote: One evening, after an admirable sermon on ened by the gentle brilliancy of his small, semble, in some points those of the ancient cowardly and degenerate, and no one would sparkling, deep-sunken eyes. His broad, full Jews. It is usual for the brother to marry his think of marrying them again. (3) There is the duties of the rich to the poor, he anforehead reveals the brain-that brain of lava deceased brother's wife. Consanguinity is something prodigious in their facility for nounced that he himself should take up a coln incessant ebullition which, one of these lection for a poor family utterly' ruined by a days, some anatomist will weigh with curiosnot con idered an objection, provided it be knowing places again, and communicating distant.s (In fact a relation is proferred to any the same knowledge to others, so as to find long series of misfortunes. Two Indies seatity. An observer said to me one day that ed at the foot of the pulpit said to him as he their way through forests almost always unwhen he was in the presence of the Bishop of other. The man gives a dowry to the woman, and the care of the cabin devolves entirely erringly. I have frequently tested it in foggy came down the steps with the collection bag Orleans he thought of those martial prelates in hand; "Bishop' we did not expect a colweather and in the darkness of night. Guided who in the olden time leaped foremost in the melee, armed with an enormous bronze cruci-fix with which they felled the foe, " whose purses with us." The Bishop said in a loud upon her. She tills the field, cuts the firewood and brings it home, cooks the food, and by my compass, I have led some of these is obliged to carry victuals for her husband savages into an out-of-the-way place, to bewhen the family is on a journey. The men wilder them as to the position of the four blood they were forbidden to spill." Of a spend all their time in making war, hunting, cardinal points. Then I have asked them to iruth there is something of the soldier in this tone, so as to be heard all over the cathedral : "Oh! I do not require money; moreover, I am like you; ladies, I have forgotten my fishing, transacting business with other point out the east, the south, the enemies controversialist. His petulance, his dash, his abrupt manners, smack ruther of the barracks | purse." "Taking the goldon cross from his nations, and in preparing whatevor is neces- country and our own, and with a mere glance nations, and in preparing whatever is neces-sary for these purposes, as for instance in sary for these purposes, as for instance in This singular custom was known to the instinct, which even children and women dis-ancients. Herodotus (L. iv. p. 73) tells us in a de-play when necessary, especially when they the boldness, the severity, and the genoid instinct, which even children and women dis-ancients. Herodotus (L. iv. p. 73) tells us in a de-play when necessary, especially when they the science in the sci as I could with my compass. It is a sort of This singular custom was known to the ancients. Herodotus (L. iv. n. 73) tells us in a de-talled account how the Scythian's used to shut themselves up in small close cabins, and then the product (L. iv. n. 73) tells us in a de-talled account how the Scythian's used to shut themselves up in small close cabins, and then the product (L. iv. n. 73) tells us in a de-talled account how the Scythian's used to shut the moles are prisoners and want to escape from their the prisoners and want to escape from their inter writer in the vestry-room have hot stones brought in which, they threw inter water, in order to raise clonds of steam. In use among the Lacedemonlans land, among in use among the Lacedemonlans land, among in use among the Lacedemonlans land, among into you illip, 200. M. Oxford edition of 1807, vol. Ill, p. 200. M.

 $A^{(n,i)}$

MONSIGNOR DUPANLOUP, Felix Antoine Philibert Dupanloup, the famous Catholic Bishop of Orleans, France, a member of the Assembly and then a Senator of France, died on the 11th Oct. He was born on the 2nd January, 1802, at St. Felix, a little village in the diocese of Chambery, Savoy. When eight years old he was sent to are Savoyards.) Winter and summer he wakes Paris, where he completed his studies, first in the Jesuits' College of the "Rue du Regard," and afterward at the great Seminary of St. Sulpice. Having been ordained a priest in 1825, he was soon noticed as an eminent ca-techist, and the Duchess De Berri appointed him as confessor of the young Duke of Boron foot to visit his flock, or rides with his deaux, better known since under the title Comte de Chambord. Mgr. de Quelen, Archbishop of Paris, having delegated the Abbe Dupanloup near the illustrious diplomatist Prince de Talleyrand Perigord during his last illness, the zenious abbe had the honor of converting the ex-Bishop of Autun, who solemnly retracted all his public and private life since 1790, which caused the witty Louis Phillippe to excluim, "The devil has just lost, through this young Dupanloup, one of his most emi-nent customers." But the curate of his parish, the Assumption Church, having grown jealous of the rising fame of his vicar, Dupanloup retired into the little Seminary of St. Nicholas, near Paris, in the capacity of su-perintendent of studies. He was soon after promoted to the dignity of honorary canon of Notre Dame, and a few months after the revolution of July, 1830, was appointed to the first vicarship of the important Parish Church. of St. Roch. Five years after he returned to the Seminary of St. Nicholas with the high functions of director general, and would not consent to leave that post until he was raised to the episcopate. But the care of his seminary did not prevent him from making his way and attaining the highest reputation. After Mgr. do Quelen's death, Mgr. Aftre, a friend of Louis Phillippe, having been promoted to the archiepiscopal seat, M. Dupanloup, who had openly opposed this nomination, fell into disfavor and lost his prominent place in the chapter of the cathedral. However, the new Archbishop never ceased to pay due justice to Dupanloup's talents, and, in 1840, confided to him a delicate mission to Pope Gregory XVI, In 1841 he was called to fill the chair of sacred eloquence at the Sorbonne. On the 6th of August, 1849, he was created Eishop of Orleans. There he could at last breathe and talk and act at liberty, freed from any real constraint. As soon as he was installed, he displayed in the administration of his diocese an extraordinary activity, giving special care to this grave question, the teaching of youth. The order to influence as much as possible, without violating the civil law, the education of children ad majorem Dei gloriam, Bishop Dupanloup founded gratuitons Catholic schools by hundreds in his dioceso. In 1854, Mgr. Dupanioup had been elected one of the forty "immortals" in the room of the late M. Tissot; but when, in 1871, M. Littre obtained a seat in the French Academy, the Bishop of Orleans withdrew from that body, "not willing," said he, in his letter to the president, "to share the academic honors with an atheist." Chosen a member of the Assembly February 8, 1871, for the Department of Loire, he distinguished himself chiefly by his warfare upon the Minister of Public Instruction, Jules Simon, and went so far as to instruct his clergy to pay no attention to the circulars of that minister. He was, of course, an active partisan of the Bourbon dynasty and employed his personal influence with the Count of Chambord (once his pupil) to induce him to accept the tricolor, but without success. At the Voltaire centenary of 1878, Mgr. Dupanloup excrted himself to suppress any public demonstration, and published a volume directed against the memory of the celebrated encyclopædist. He was the author of innumerable manifestoes on public topics, which filled several volumes of a collective edition. His most labored production was an illustrated "History of Our Lord Jesus Christ" (1872). One of the objects which he had most at heart throughout his episcopal career was the canonization of "Jeanne d'Arc, the Maid of Orleans," and in that interest he made more than one visit to Rome. As a writer he was worthy to compete with the ablest polemists, his bilious temperament combining with his dialectics to make him the rival of the Girardin, the Proudhon and the Veuillot-with whom he measured himself more than once, in spite of the reserve imposed upon him by his sacerdotal ministry. His principal works as a publicist relato to art and education, and were published from 1841 to 1860. Whatever judgment'posterity may pass upon him, both as a priest and a politician, it cannot fail to exalt his unbounded charity to the poor, who never had a better friend, and for the sake of whom he once went so far, after having exhausted all other means, as to pawn his family watch and even his episcopal ring (Jan., 1874). He leaves a precious collection of notes, or "Memoires," on men and things of his times, which, it is hoped, will be soon published by his testamentary executors .---N. Y. Herald.

OBITUARY.

kind of spasm or some other form of disease. • One might at first sight be inclined to think the length here given incredible. But the au-thority of the distinguished writer on Indian languages, Messire Cuoq, who for five and twenty years lived among the Iroquois Indians of the Lake of the Two Mountains, is conclusive. In this reply to the Hon. Judge Berthelot of Montreal, of whom the translator made en-guirles on this point, he writes; "Les cabanes sauvages avaient-elles quelquefois jusqu'a 140 pleds de longueur? Oui, chez les nations do the Hurons. Champiain, who first called them defactguins, afterwards adopted the name Altiqouanians, the name of the particular tribe among whom he landed when he visited their country. Father Jerome Lallement, who was for a long time Superior of this mission, tells us their proper savage name was Ouendat. This name is also given them by Sagard. English and American writers have changed it. into *Wyandats* and *Zandots*. The Dutch writer Vanderdonk, in his curious Narrative of 1650; calls them Kondazes or French Saueges. But probably he confounds them with the Adiron-daks, a name given by the Iroquois to the same of French Savages. We cite with still less confidence the name Quatophics, given only by Colden, who produces no authorities, and confidence the name Quatoghics, given only by Colden, who produces no authorities, and Nadouak, as Lahontan with his usual inaccur-

Nadouk, who produces no hubbrides, that Nadouk, as Lahontan with his usual inaccur-acy calls them. M. I The custom of painting the body, or tattoo-int, in this same way, existed among many nations of antiquity. Herodotus (I. v. n. 0) eltes the people of Thrace; Pomponius Mela (I. d. 1, n. 9) those of Seythia in Europe; and Pliny the Elhiopians(I. xxxIII. c. vil), M. 5 They extracted oil from cortain kinds of fish and from the seeds of sunflower. This very re-markable branch of industry, practised by bar-barlans, deserves a special notice. When they a superabundance of seed, they bolled, it in water. The oil thus disengaged, they skimmed carefully off and stored in the rinds of certain fruits, which served them for bottles. This account is derived from inc Account Segurd. ાંધના શાહ્યત

For Liver complaint use Dr. Harvey's PURGATIVE PILLS

Brown's Household Panacea and Family Liniment, which has wrought such wonders, is a purely vegetable preparation. It cures Cramp in the limbs and stomach, Rheumatism, Dysontery, Toothache, Soro Throst, Billous Colic, Cholers, Colds, Burns, Chapped Hands, and all kindred maladies.

Mothers, during your child's second summer, you will find MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUP an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhoa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation; and gives ... tone and energy to the whole system; In

5

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. 34

2

THE CUBAN DEAD. One hundred thousand dead! Within the tropic soil they lie, Or bleached beneath the tropic sky, The heroes who for freedom bled. And who for freedom dared to die, They perished. All is said.

One hundred thousand dead 1 On mountain side and marshy plain They shed their blood as falls the rain, Whene'er the battle blades were crossed; And is there, then, at last no gain From such a fearful cost?

One hundred thousand slaves! The black blood mingled with the white, And flowed as freely through the fight, When broke the battle's angry waves: And black and white, with death in sight, Welcomed their nameless graves.

They fought for liberty. In Freedom's sacred name they rose, Nor stopped to count their myriud foes, Nor reckoned what the end might be. Though Freedom fell when crushed by woos Thank God that these are free.

They reached out pleading hands, And called across the briny main, But all their pleading was in vain, That fault the great Republic brands, And on her 'scutcheon leaves a stain, While the dark record stands.

SANDY ON THE SITUATION. BY MAGGS

Aw'm clear dumbfounded, Carty, mon, An' ken na what to say aboot it, It's no' because ma power is gone— I dinna care to say a word aboot it.

I winna say it wisna' good— The place and lik the pay were handy, But it's the vile ingratifude They showed their pure and saintly Sandy.

1 purified their polities, I gled them gran' reforms mony, And noo—they jist return me kicks, And choose instead that randy Johnny.

I ken noo, Carty, whaur I'll go, The Scotch are always glad to meet me; I'll to Dundee, and there I'll show The wicked way in which they treat me.

DORA.

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

CHAPTER XLIII .-- CONTINCED.

At that moment Mrs. Luan turned round and saw them. She immediately came toward them with a cheerful aspect. "John is so well," she said, "that I have come out for a walk."

Her manner was calm and composed. Dora

looked at her, and thought bitterly ; " Mad ! she is not mad; but she hated me with a deadly hate, for John's sake."

They entered the house together. Dorn neither looked at nor spoke to her aunt, and Mrs. Courtenay whispered confidentially, as Mrs. Luan left them to go back to John-"I dare say she is all right, after all."

The two ladies retired early; but Dorn did not retire in order to sleep. She long stood on the balcony of her room, looking at the no further than the gate of Les Roches with sky, black and starless, and when she came in she did not go to bed at once. She sat by her toilet-table, undid her hair, and looked at hope which had once made it dear, and he herself in the glass. It already seemed so | looked at her in sad silence. long ago since the sad face she saw there had had so bright a story. Was this indeed the beggar-maid, the girl with gray eyes, and hair John a sad story, which Dora's pale face now of brown gold, whom King Cophetua loved? plemore, I want my husband, and something tells me that I shall find him no more. If he could forgive-I cannot. And yet, who knows? If he should come back as he said he would-if sitting thus I were to see the door open-

With feverish eagerness she read the first could be no more. But to remember is not But what avails time when we will not take a large sum at his wile's disposal, and fine "solve inchercheart. She found Mrs. Courte-formed her that he should expect to find her alone on his return to Les Boches "Dora" in answer to her daughter's question. "Poor turned very pale. Money and her mother's in answer to her daughter's question. "Poor banishment i-this washer sentance. He has and there is about the has not written, not made a sign-I dor not banishment i-this washer sentance. He has and ber mother's in answer to her daughter's question. "Poor in safety, and he had left her at the mercy of in his absence. Was, this what he had pro-walls with their nictures, the brown and grave her, she went un to her room, she took out

live on his money," she thought. Mrs. Luan now spoke for the first time.

"I have made a lady of you," she said---"I "Mamma," she said suddenly, looking up at ave made a lady of you, Dora." "You have," answered her niece, looking must take one." have made a lady of you, Dora." at the madwoman with a passion of grief she

could not control-" you have, and I know the cost." Even as she said it, John laughed again in

his room. He, too, had paid the price of Dora's clevation to the rank of Mr. Templemore's wife.

"Oh ! Dorn, Dora," pitifully exclaimed Mrs. Courtenay, "what does it all mean ?" Dora looked at her and smiled-oh! how

sadly !--- how drearily !

CHAPTER XLIV.

WE may decree a thing in the first bitter-ness of our resentment, and Providence may so far favor us that we shall not be able to fulfil our angry desire; but it was not so with Mr. Templemore's wife. The day after he had left Les Roches, Dora received a letter from Mr. Ryan enclosing a check for fifty pounds. The shares of the Redmore Mines had turned from so much waste paper to gold, and Mr. Ryan, in the exuberance of his joy, wrote to Miss Courtenay, advancing a sum which he considered that she might need That she had left Les Roches, and gone back to Madame Bertrand's he knew, but happiness is selfish, and Dora had forgotten to tell him of her marriage.

"People should send cards," very sensibly remarked Mrs. Courtenay. She said this by John's sick-bed, where a

nurse had now taken Mrs. Luan's place. The young man's case had been pronounced desperate, and for his sake Dora had resolved to passed away. John's life hung on a thread for a few days, then youth and strength prevailed, and he came back to life, and, alas! too, to grief. He hore his sorrow manfully, but the place where he had suffered so ter-ribly was hateful to him. He would not wait till his recovery was final to leave Les Roches, and Dora did not detain him. The sooner all was over the better it would be.

Mrs. Courtenay had been very unwell since the terrible evening on which her sister-in-law's insanity had broken out, and Dora went her cousin. There they parted. He was going to resume a life of labor shorn of every

Mrs. Courtenay's querulous complaints completed. He knew nothing of the circum-Was such a change possible—was it credible? "I know he will come back," thought Dora; "but that is not it. I do not want Mr. Tem-her husband, nor of his own connection with her grief; but that grief he saw, and when she stood so wan and languid before him, he looked at her with sullen and jealous sorrow. Who was that cold husband, that Dora should love him thus? What right had that stranger, that man whom she had detested years, the She paused in her thoughts. The door was successful rival who had laid Paul Courtenay opening-she did not hear it, so softly did it in his grave, thus to go robbing other men,

move on its hinges-it was known later that snatching the sweet prizes of life from themthey had been oiled-but a wax light burned then casting them away so ruthlessly? For on her toilet-table, and its pale gleam reflected a moment John Luan was his mother's son; alleys Eva's loud, joyous laugh had rung. On in the glass showed her, though dimby, every if a thought, a wish of his could have anni- that old bench Mr. Templemore and Florence corner of the vast room. Thus she saw the hilated Mr. Templemore, Dora's husband would have ceased to exist. What ! had he lost her for this? Was the girl whom he had loved years, about whom he had dreamed so fondly, whose loss had brought him to death's longer, her tongue clove to the roof of her door, was she to be treated lik a cast-off mis- thought; "why did he ever seek me? The tress by the man who had deprived him of all joy ? " If I could kill him I would !" thought John Luan, setting his teeth. Yes, he would gladly have murdered Mr. Templemone just then, and, of course, have married his widow. It is well that a man's feelings are not al ways spoken ; it is well, too, that the thoughts and wishes which enter his heart when he has left the door open to the tempting devil who comes to all in such evil hours-it is well, we say, that these abide not, unless with the dangerous and the bad. John Luan was neither. But neither was he very good, for good-nature is not goodness. He could he sullen and revengeful when he thought himself wronged, and from that hour he hated Mr. Templemore, whom he had not loved before. Something of this Dora saw, for she gave her enemy the least clew to the spot | thought : "Yes, John, the living husband that avenged the dead brother on the faithless sister;" but all she said, as she looked down the road was-"I envy you-I envy you, John Luan, Your cares are heavy, your sorrows are cruel, and you are alone, and yet I envy you. You can go forth aud strive. You can go forth the spot and the hour seemed to have reached and conquer, perhaps." "Conquer what?" he asked, moodily.

letter. Mr. Templemore had written to her to forgive, unfortunately, and though there that inestimable boon? Nine times out of since their marriage. It was brief, cold, but was a smile on Dora's lips when she went strictly confeous. Mr. Templemore placed back to her mother, there was also a settled re-a large sum at his wife's disposal, and in-

in his absence. Was, this what 'he had pro-mised on their wedding-day? Fanny had furniture of her mother's room, the window. walls with their pictures, the brown and grave picked up the notes, and she handed them to and the landscape it framed, had vanished them with her letter, sealed the packet, then her mistress, but even as she put them back from her view. She saw a sea-beaten shore, in the envelope Dora felt that her resolve was a rocky coast, a low village straggling along taken. "I will die before I eat his bread or | the beach, and there she made a refuge and a home, far away from Mr. Templemore's house and his money.

"Of course I want a change," said Mrs Courtenay, a little peevishly ; "and if, instead of running away, Mr. Templemore had stayed ere, he could have taken us somewhere." Never was unconsciousness of the offence of her presence more complete than Mrs. Cour-

tenay's. "Mr. Templemore is enjoying himself in London, I dare say," replied Dora ; " and London would not do for us, mamma. You want

rest and quietness, after the shock you have had. Why should we not go to Ireland ?" had been married a fortnight. The sin, if "My dear!" cried Mrs. Courtenay, much

startled. " what would your husband say to that?"

"Why should he say anything?" com-posedly replied Dora; "1 have no reason to believe that he misses me just now He will come and look for me when he wants me, mamma."

She spoke so calmly, with so little appearance of resentment, that her mother was deceived. She did not, indeed, yield an immediate assent to Dora's proposal : she hesitated and demurred, but Dora's quiet arguments conquered her resistance in the end. Little by little she gave way, and finally she saw nothing that was not right or feasible about this expedition to the Irish coast.

"A child could cheat her," thought Dora looking at her guileless little mother with tears in her eyes; "and it is this innocent being-my mother, too, for whom there is no room in Les Roches! It is she whom Mr. Templemore could believe an accomplice in a wait till all was over. But neither was that base plan to rob him of his liberty. If his to be. The peril which had cost her so dear heart had not already been turned from me, would my poor mad aunt's story have prevailed against us ?"

It is dangerous to sting a woman's pride and most dangerous of all when she loves. Indifference is a wonderful peacemaker, and there are few wounds it will not heal. Dora longed, though perhaps she did not know it, to pay Mr. Templemore back in coin, and to show him that she, too, could live without him. And yet she prepared but slowly for their departure, and lingered over the task; perhaps she had a secret hidden hope that her husband would return suddenly, and prevent her flight, but he did not. Slow though Dora was, everything was soon ready, and she said

gayly to her mother one evening: "We go by the first train, and I am so glad; the change will do us a world of good." "I hope so," answered Mrs. Corrtenay, rather languidly.

"I am sure of it," said Dora, still cheerful and she went out for a lonely walk, but look-ing "as bright as sunshine," thought Mrs. Courtenay. The evening was fair and still, A dewy freshness was falling on the garden. Never, it seemed to Dorn, had its flowers sent forth a fragrance so penetrating. She bent to gather some, then turned away, leaving them on their stems. "Stay here," she thoughtstay and blow and wither here. If I leave this place, what have I to do with you ?"

She entered the shady grounds. Flow cool, how fresh, how mysterious they looked-but how sad, too, was their loneliness! In these ten that Fate, of whom we speak with mysterious dread, lies in our hand, and is the seryant of our own will. "He left me," thought Dora; "days and weeks have passed, and he

her, she went up to her room, she took out the bank-notes from her desk; she enclosed rang for Fanny.

"We leave early to-morrow morning," she said, trying to speak calmly; "Mr. Templemore will soon return. It is not worth while sending this by post-you will give it to him when he comes back, Fanny."

The girl held out her hand, and mechanically Dora gave her the packet; but, after a few moments' pause, she took it back, and put it in the drawer. "You will find it there tomorrow." she said.

"Very well, ma'am," replied Fanny. She looked as unconscious as she well could look, but she had felt the soft, limp notes through the envelope, and she knew the meaning of

Dora's journey. "He may follow me if he chooses," thought Dora; "but never unless he seeks for me shall I enter the house where he left me after we

sin there be, lies with him, and not with me."

CHAPTER XLV.

The long sleepless night was over. A dull gray light told of coming dawn when Dora rose and dressed. It was too early, and she knew it, but she was wearied of her own restlessness, and it seemed as if motion alone would calm the fever within her. Besides, she wanted to go to Rouen before leaving Les Roches with her mother.

The porter at the lodge was taking what he called his morning nap when the voice of his young mistress unexpectedly roused him by requesting the iron gate to be opened. The porter's conclusion was that he was dreaming, and that this was not his morning nap but his midnight sleep, and he made no attempt to stir; but Dora's voice rose higher, and by knocking at his door she convinced the porter that he was not asleep and dreaming but that Mr. Templemore's wife wanted to leave Les Roches. So he rose wondering, and let her out, and looked after her as she glided down the gray road where the light of morning was gradually stealing, wakening the tall trees from their long, calm sleep, and giving a token to the closed daisies in the dewy grass that the sun was coming fast.

Swiftly, and with a sort of longing, Dora went on till she reached her old home and Madame Bertrand's house. Madame Bertrand was in the act of opening her shutters, and she still wore the cotton handkerchief around her head, preliminary to the donning of the close white cap by which it was to be succeeded. She smiled brightly and nodded cheerfully on seeing Dora.

"Good-morning mademoiselle-madame, I mean," she added, correcting herself, " for I of Doctor Richard!"

Dora stood like one transfixed. The wife of Doctor Richard 1 How much happiness had once seemed comprised in these words; and now what was their meaning? "Will you not come in?" asked Madame

Bertrand, still bright and cheerful; and as Dora nodded consent, she came and opened the door to her with a look that had a world of knowing and shrewd congratulation in it. Dora soon recovered herself, and tried to look like a happy bride.

"I have come to bid you good-by, Madame Bertrand," she said; "we are leaving Les Roches, and as I do not know when we shall return, I would not go without seeing you once more." Madame Bertrand was very grateful, and

and Mrs. Courtenay had only finished dressing when her daughter, entered her room. "My dear, where have you been !" said Mrs. Courtenay. " Fanny told me you were out-I got quite uneasy." "I went to order a carriage," replied Dora, calminy ; then," seeing her mother's amazed look, she added : "you know how particular Mr. Templemore is about his horses." I cannot say what the coachman would do, once he had put us down at the station."

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Mrs. Courtenay supposed her daughter was right, but it was-plain that, as the hour for days passed thus. On the third, Mrs. Courteleaving Les Roches drew nigh, she felt bewildered and perplexed. Dora looked very cheerful, though she also looked very white.

She was lively and talkative, but she ate no breakfast; yet Mrs. Courtenay was lulled to sleep, and she innocently said, as she looked mother, "and that good old soul, the landlady. out at the garden from the breakfast-table :

" I like going, because I like a change; but do you know, Dora, I shall also like coming back to Les Roches? It looks so bright and gay this morning."

A strange expression passed across Dora' pale face, but she sat with her back to the light, and Mrs. Courtenay's sight was not very good, so the meaning, which a person of keener mental and physical vision than she strong wind of calamity, division, and impend. was might have read there, escaped her. Jacques came, with the intimation that the carriage had arrived, breakfast was over, and it was time to go. Dorn went up to her room to put on her bonnet, also to give the letter, which had lain in the drawer all night, into Fanny's hand. The girl noticed how cold We are not always the wiser for sorrow. for w_e and pale her mistress looked, also how her do not always know how to receive that severe little, nervous hand shook; but well-bred ser- | chastener, grief; and there was too much revants have eyes, and see not, and nothing in | sentment, not against Providence, but against her pretty stolid face betrayed that she had

guessed Mr. Templemore's secret. This was the end of the long bitter struggle. It expired with the last pang. What re-mained to be gone through was mere mechan-and by giving her no clew to his when ical endurance. Dora went down to her mother; they entered the carriage, it wheeled round the gravel path, passed through the gates, then went down the road at a rapid mine-the separation, the forgetfulness, shall pace. The trees, the hedges, the villas on either side rushed past them. Children in gardens, servants at bedroom windows, were seen, then vanished. The cool streets of Rouen were entered. Sunshine stole down the roofs of houses, lit up dark alleys, and poured in full broad radiance on church fronts,

rich with carving. "That is Saint Ouen," said Mrs. Courtenay, looking out of the carriage window. But Dora leaned back and closed her eyes. She would not see the entrance to the Gallery. She had gone through sufficient bitterness that morning, and needed no more.

The rest was nothing. It was merely get-ting into a railway carriage, and being conveyed through a green landscape, which Dora's eyes saw not, whilst Mrs. Courtenay made pretty childish remarks, or uttered little screams of wonder, which her daughter did not hear. Both speech and exclamations ceased rather suddenly, and Dora did not miss them. She was again going through that meeting in the parlor at Kensington, when reading sudden and unexpected love in Mr. Templemore's eyes, she had placed her hand in his. Had she been all deceived. then? Surely he had cheated himself before have been told you are madame now, the wife he had thus convinced her, and led to their mutual loss and betrayal. But even if it had been so-even if he had loved her for a few hours—what mattered it now? Was not that now faithfully loved her. "One in Glasevery second of time separating them, and nevin and one here," she thought. On! if I had she not herself done it, and did she repent it?

Dora roused herself, and compressed her lips, and kept in the quick, troubled breath that would come with that vain yearning toward a broken past. The tame commonplace parlor, the trees, the gray twilight, all faded away, and the bright green landscape, and the railway carriage, and her mother's presence came back. Suddenly she uttered a sort of

"Mamma! mamma !" she said, seizing Mrs. Courtenay's hand. "what is it !- what ails vou!'

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added, with sudden liveliness : " Did you brins "the cards?" "If I did not we can buy some, mamma,"

"Buy !- why buy ? Why not use our own ?" But she could not follow out this train of thought. It proved too much for her, and she shook her head rather drearily. "It is no use," she said. " I am getting stupid."

In the afternoon Doctor Gentil came again. He found Mrs. Courtenay neither better nor worse, and still he said, "It was a serious case, but not hopeless." Two wearisome, anxious hay was slightly better, but also very restless, and toward evening she insisted that her and toward evening and monoton und ner daughter should go out. Dora resisted, then vielded to please her. "You want fresh air, you know," said her

will stay with me, You know I like old peo. ple.'

Dora went, but her heart still felt heavy and sad as she walked up a green, winding path that led to the church. Her mother was not out of danger, and she feared the worst. It seemed as if some terrible doom weighed upon her, and as if every step she took in life only helped to work out its fulfilment. The ing death was sweeping everything and every one from her side. A little more, and she would stand alone, with the great desert of life around her.

It might have been better for Dora's nature if her lot had not been so hard a one just then. one of its human instruments, in the heart or Mr. Templemore's wife. She could not forgive her husband. He had left her for a few days and by giving her no clew to his where. abouts, he had signified very plainly that he wanted to forget as well as to leave his wife "Be it so," she thought, "it is his act, not be as deep as ever he can have wished them to

She was walking with her eyes bent as she thought thus. She looked up as the path widened. The village was far behind her, and before her stood the little gray church, with its churchyard around it. "I have been here once before," thought Dora, with a panza and shall I soon come here again?" Yet she could not resist the bitter temptation of surveying the spot that might soon he her mother's last home. A few graves were scattered within the narrow space which a low wall enclosed around the ancient edifice. Through the open door Dora could see the altar, and above it a richly-painted glass window. Purple hues, with bright streaks of ruby and emerald, fell on the white altar-cloth and on the cold stone floor. But not a soul was visible. No old woman had gone in to say her prayers; no lingering urchin had strayed in to loiter away time. Equally silent and lonely was the little churchyard. Tall trees rose everywhere around it. making a background of green gloom, and shutting out from the dead the friendly aspect of human dwellings. But to Dora in that dark Lour, it seemed well that it should be so. Such a mound of red earth as that of a new-made grave, which her eye fell upon, might soon hold, if not all that had been dear. all at least could but go down there with you. my poor darling-if, when he comes back, he could but

learn that mother and child are lying in the same cold bed, he would be free at last-free and happy, who can doubt it ?"

She could not weep, she could not pray-there are thoughts too bitter for tears, feelings too earthly to soar on the strong wing of prayer. She could only stand there looking at that grave, and brooding over a blank future. For a blank it must be. "Never, if I leave her here," thought Dora, " never shall he find me. I will vanish from his life, as she will have vanished from this earth. I will beg my bread, I will toil like a hireling before I go back to his house and live on his money."

door open-her heart beat-could it be her husband ?--- no, it was Mrs. Luan's head she saw in the aperture. A sudden and deadly fear paralyzed Dora. Her heart beat no mouth, she was voiceless and motionless. The door continued to open, Mrs. Luan stepped in, but no velvety-footed creature could have made less noise than she did. Swiftly she shut the door behind her, and, as Dora. who had not stirred, saw distinctly, she bolted

it. "She has come to murder me!" thought Dora. She did not look round, she did not cry, but as Mrs. Luan slowly crept toward her with the sementine motion of a feline beast she suddenly blew out the light, and stepping round the toilet-tuble, was out on the balcony. in a moment.

A baffled cry of rage burst from the mad woman when she thus suddenly found herself in the darkness of the vast room. She groped about for Dora, shricking in her frenzy; and Dora, standing on the balcony, never moved, never spoke, never by the slightest motion where she stood sheltered by the darkness of the night.

But Mrs. Luan's screams had roused the house. Dora heard exclamations of alarm in the garden, on the staircase, but she also heard her aunt saying, "I shall got you!-I shall get you I-you are out on the balcony ! -I shall get you!"

She heard her groping near the toilet-table ---within a few paces of her---she felt the window move, and still she had self-command enough to keep in the wild scream of terror which nearly passed her lips. Meanwhile the sound of help came nearer, they gathered round her door it was tried, shaken violently, then burst onen. Mrs. Courtenay and the flood of light. Pale as death, but still calm, Dora stepped out from her hiding-place, and standing with the crimson window-curtains behind her, she said, pointing to Mrs Luan, who crouched and cowered in a corner of the room,"She has gone mad !--- take care !--- she wanted to murder me !"

There was a pause of wonder, of fear, and doubt: then the men approached the mad woman. The struggle was violent, but brief and silent. Neither Mrs. Luan nor the menwho tried to master her uttered one word. In a few moments they had succeeded, and Mrs. Luan, firmly bound, sat silent and sullen in Dora's chair. Dora stood and looked at her, and as she looked, she could hear John laughing up-stairs. That fierce, wild creature, as dangerous as a wild beast, and as fell in its instincts, was the mother who had borne John Luan, reared him, and loved him with such passionate tenderness, that it had helped to make her what Dora saw. As she stood thus gazing at her moody aunt, with the dishevelled hair falling around her sullen face, Mrs. Templemore heard a voice near her, saying, "Please, ma'am, here is a letter Mi. Templemore left for you. Jacques was to give it, but forgot it."

Dora started, and waking from her dream, She saw. Fanny. With a trembling hand she took her husband's letter and broke the seal. A bundle of silk notes fell out and fluttered on the floor; but Dorn did not heed them.

" What you need, John-forgetfulness." With what passionate longing she looked down that white road which wound away to the busy city below! If it had led to that ancient world of the poets, that world where Lethe flowed, her gaze could scarcely have been less intent and yearning than it was servants rushed in, and with them cause a It could scarcely have taken less heed than it did of him. He saw and felt it.

"I must go," he said, a little hurriedly. " Good-by, Dora."

"Good-by," she replied, listlessly.

She gave him her cold hand. He might go, he might stay-John felt it changed nothing

in her life, He walked down the road, followed by the servant who carried the carpetbag, and he never looked back. Yet Dora long watched him. Even when he was out of sight she stood there, envying him. He might go away and strive, as she had said, "If I could but forget," she and forget, thought, as she at length turned away. 4.0h1 if I but could!" Her heart beat-her whole being trembled. "Forget!" she thought, "O God, forbid that I should ever forget!" And she was right. There is something both passionate and sweet in the memory of lost happiness. It is one of the few sorrows to which we cling. Proscrpina never forgot, we are told, the flowers which she was gathering in the plains of Enna, when the dark king bore her away. If he had taken her to Olympus itself, and not to Hades, she could not have forgotten them. Never again should there have been such perfumed violets and Would he seek and follow her, fond and re-anemones so fair. Goddess though she was, pentant? Would he come and claim his and immortal, she, too, had a youth, and looked back with vain yearning to its golden gates simply leave her in scornful silence? "I closed forever. Time could not wither, age | could burn it and stay," she thought; "no-

had sat and talked of love. Dora stood before it, looking at it as moodily as if it were an altar on which her youth had been laid and sacrificed by some pitiless Calchas

"Why did I ever come between them ?" she sordid cares of life would have saved me from love. I dare say I would have married John Luan in the end-out of very weariness, as so many girls do marry. And I would have read novels, and wondered at that happy lovematch one reads of so much and sees so seldom, and my life would have been as a quiet dream. And now it is all of woe and bitterness. I am as a usurper who cannot abdicate. I cannot set him free-and he cannot love me. For a few days he was bewitched ; something was on him which looked like love, but was not it; and now that something has left me, and his heart has gone back to her. And I

must either see it and suffer agonies, or leave him, as I do-and suffer still. Never again can I be happy-never, and I am not twentyfive | Paul-Paul-my brother, why do I forget you!"

She sank on her knees on the damp earth and laid her fevered cheek on the stone bench. She could not weep, but she let the flood of bitter thought rise and overwhelm her; and when remembrance returned, and she left the past and its dead for the present and the living, she was shivering, and the chilliness of her very heart. She went back to the house and entered it, but she did not go to her mother's apartment. She took a light and went over every room that had once been dear and familiar to her. "After all, I could stay," she thought. " and he would come back. I could stay, but I will not ; and when he returns, he shall find that solitude he went so far to seek. No more need he leave his home to shun me."

Dorn was standing in the school-room as ske came to thus bitter conclusion. Eva's globes, her books, her piano were there, and Dora's own chair by the window. Some pleasant and some severe visions haunted this apartment. She had been very happy here, but here too she had suffered keenly. Well both that joy and that sorrow were over now. She had entered a dull, cold world, where neither abided, where all was shade and endurance. "I will write to him here," thought Dora. She sat down, and taking up the pen which had so often corrected Eva's exercises. and lay there unused, she wrote to Eva's father. She did not complain, she did not reproach, but she refused to accept the fate he laid upon her. It was a proud, cold letter, but it was also, though Dora did not think so, the letter of a woman who still loved the husband whose house she was leaving. It lay be fore her, and leaning back in her chair, she looked at it, thinking : "This is my first letter to him. I wonder what love-letters are like, and how they feel who write or read them ?" She wondered too how he would feel when this letter was placed in his hands. pentant? Would he come and claim his wife, angry and authoritative, or would he

urles which showed that she concluded Mr. Templemore to be bent on the same journey with his wife. Dora did not undeceive her, there was no need to do so, but, after a brief pause, she said :

" I see your rooms are not let. Will you let me see them again? I always intended drawing the view from my room window, but I never did; I fancy that if I look at it now I can make a sketch of it."

Madame Bertrand felt delighted and flattered at the request. She always had said the view from mademoiselle's room was a pretty view, but a Parisian family who had looked at the apartment yesterday had declared it was triste, and enough to give one the spleen, and had gone to live near the Rue de l'Imperatrice, which was so glaring that it was enough to dazzle one's eyes out, in Madame Bertrand's opinion.

Thus she chattered as she went up-stairs with Dora, but luckily she did not stay. The baker and the milkman summoned her below. Her sabots chattered down the staircase, and Dora was alone in her old room. Madame Bertrand had opened the window; the sun was up now, the outlines of the gray old church were cut on a blue sky, and though its body was still in shadow, the flowers that grew in the buttresses stirred gently in the little wind that came from the river, and had an air of young, bright morning life about them. Howgay they looked on that carved stony background, from which centuries had taken away its first hardness, giving instead a tender though massive grace! How pure and transparent was the green of the vineleaves through which the fresh morning breeze was playing, as if to toy thus with Nature's beautiful things were tha end of its being, and how everything she saw seemed to Dora to be telling her again the sfory of her lost happiness ! Ehe stood and looked with a heating heart. Her hand was idle, no pencil traced that view on paper, and yet she was drawing it all the time-drawing it in outlines which man's hand could never efface, in

celors which time could not fade, on a poor, frail mortal tablet, indeed, but one which would last as long as her own being. " Doctor Richard's wife," she thought, turn-

ing away as she remembered how she had sat waiting, watching and dreaming too, by that "Yes, thus it might have been window. wel1; but I am like you, Griselidis, I too have been taken from low estate, and I too must pay the cost, for the full price is not told yet ; but oh ! how bitter these first instalments have been !" She lowered her weil and went down-stairs hastily.

" Good-by, Madame Bertrand," she said-"good-by. God bless you."

Madame Bertrand looked for the drawing she uttered an exclamation. She wanted to see it, also to send her respectful compliments to Madame Courtenay, but Dora was gone. Swiftly though she went away, however, Madame Bertrand had seen tears glistening on her cheeks through her veil.

" The dear young creature !" she said, when mentioning the fact of Dora's visit to one of her gossips. "She was so affected at parting from me, that she wept. But all my lodgers doted on me, excepting Monsieur Theodore." Another errand, besides the wish of seeing could not fade her beau ; out something thing compels me to go-nothing. It is. Madame Bertrand, once more had brought there had been for her, some which there time yet, and to-morrow it will be too late." Dora to Rouen; but thi was soon fulfilled,

"I-I am not very well," faintly said Mrs. Courtenay.

The change in her countenance was so striking and ominous, that a cold terror struck on Dora's heart. This was no trifling ailment, no passing weakness or fainting-fit.

" Mamma," she cried, her voice rising with sudden auguish, "mamma, do tell me what ails you ?'

"I-I don't know," stammered Mrs. Courtenay. "I felt very strange all night-but I thought it would go."

She leaned her forchead on her hand and seemed unable to say more. They were alone in the carriage.

"We shall alight at the next station," said Dora.

Mrs. Courtenay did not answer. Her countenance was vacant, and the hand which Dora held was cold and clammy. How drearily slow felt the motion of the train, yet it soor slackened its speed and stopped at a branch station. The line here passed through a green park, at the end of which Dora could see the closed windows of an old chateau; no other dwelling was visible, yet Dora remembered the place at once. She alighted, put a few questions, and learned that they were, as she thought, within a quarter of a mile of that village inn where they had once dined with Templemore. Mrs. Courtenay was Mr. helped down, and a messenger was dispatched to the "White Horse " for a vehicle ; it came after a brief delay. Mrs. Courtenay was lifted up into it, and they drove slowly through a green, happy landscape, that made Dora's heart ache. Yet her mother was no worse when they reached the "White Horse." She even said she felt better.

" The doctor is waiting," said the landlady, coming out to receive them.

Nothing was changed about the old place, and this homely woman's face was not altered. Time had told her no sad story, her bright blue eyes and ruddy cheeks spoke of unbroken content and steadfast cheerfulness. That gulf which existed between Mr. Templemore's wife and her lost happiness had all been smooth level ground to her. Small cares and daily tasks had filled those days which Dora had found so dreary and so eventful. But she had no time to linger over these thoughts; her mother was conveyed to the best room of the house-she remembered it too-and there they found Doctor Gentil, a brown old man, a real village doctor, rather rough of aspect, but kindly in manner. He put a few questions to Mrs. Courtenay, wrote a prescription, and left, saying he would call in the afternoon. Dora followed him out.

"Is it a serious case?" she asked, in a low tone.

not hopeless."

"Not hopeless!" The words seemed to stun Dora; but she rallied at once, and returned to her mother with a smiling face.

"We shall have to stay here a few days," she said.

"I suppose so," vacantly replied Mrs. Courtenay. "Yet I feel better-only so strange, quite stupid."

Dora looked at her silently. She had never before seen Mrs. Courtenay with that pinched face and those sunken eyes.

"1 do not believe I could not make out a patience," restimed Mrs. Courtenay; then she elder of the boys ran toward a man and.

Suddenly a keen, remorseful thought smot on this resentful mood. What was she doing here, brooding over irreparable wrongs when her mother might be dying? Eagerly, swifth she retraced her steps. She hurried down the path, through the village, and she was breathless when she reached her mother's room. () seeing her, the landlady rose, and, looking mysterious, made a sign. Dora followed ha out. With many needless words the gold woman informed Dora that an English lady, young and richly-dressed, had come to the inn in consequence of an accident on the line, but that on learning Mrs. Courtenay's presence and illness, she had looked alarmed and left hastily.

"She thought it was some contagious discase," said Dora.

"No, no, mademoiselle. I am sure she knew you," shrewdly answered the landlady; "I saw it in her face."

"You are mistaken," sadly said Dora : "no one knows me." And she went back to her mother.

"I am glad you came back," said Mrs. Courtenay; "I want to sleep, and I did not like to do so while you were away. Of course the poor old thing is honest; but having all that money-"

"What money, mamma?"

"All these notes Mr. Templemore sent τou."

Dora said nothing. Where was the use of enlightening and troubling her?

"And so I am glad you came back," tesumed Mrs. Courtenay, "for I am very sleepy."

Dora smoothed her mother's pillow. Mrs. Courtenay's head sank back upon it with a luxurious sigh, and, saying languidly, "Oh! what a sweet sleep I am going to have!" she closed her eyes and fell into a deep, calm slumber.

Dora looked at her in a sort of dream Forth from the recesses of memory there came to her an Eastern saying which Doctor Rich-ard had once told her-" It is better to sit than to stand; it is better to lie than to sit and better to be dead than lying."

"My poor little mother!" thought Dord, looking at her with dim eyes and quivering lips. "She is so innocent, so guileles, so childish, that if she were to pass away thus from life like a sleeping baby, I could feel no uneasiness, no fear-no more than if she were a child indeed. And for her it would be well, but oh! for me-for me!"

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She could not bear the thought. She rost and went to the window and stood there. The summer beauty of the day was gone. Sullen "Very serious," he replied, gravely, "but clouds were gathering in the sky. A south westerly wind bent the summits of a few tall trees that rose above the village. Dora knew them by the church spire which rose amongst them-these were the trees that overlooked the churchyard. The inn was very quiet; the village, indeed, looked lonely and almost deserted. There was a great fair in the neighborhood, and the men and women had gone to it. A few people and young children alone had remained behind. One house facing the inn attracted her attention by a group at the door. An old man and two children stood looking up the road. Presently the

WEDNESDAY, 30TH OCTOBER, 1878.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

woman who walked slowly. They were heavily laden, and the woman looked footsore ; but she put her hand in her pocket and drew out something which the boy flourished aloft like a prize till his brother came jealously forward to claim his share. Then they all mingled and entered the house together; and presently a bright fire sprang from the kitchen hearth; and through the open window Dera saw them all on the vivid background, and as she looked a feeling of great esolation fell upon her heart. She thought of her husband, of Eva, of the home she had left, of her mother, who might die in a village inn, and be buried with unknown dead in a village churchyard-and the bright, happy picture before her was lost in tears.

The clouds broke into rain-soft summer rain, that would renew the drooping aspect of nature, and give it a more brilliant beauty; but the tears which Dora shed, as she thought over the bitterness of her lot, brought no relief to her full heart. For her there seemed no bright, no happy morrow in store-no renewal of love and joy. Nothing but a long, sad darkness, deep and melancholy as that of the coming night.

CHAPTER XLVI.

It might have softened the bitterness at Dora's heart, if she had known how keen an agony it was for her husband to doubt her, and leave her with that doubt upon him. He had told her, and told her truly, that the loss of Florence had been to him as the lopping of

limb: but to lose his wife thus was like leath itself. Life and health do not perish secause of the pangs of amputation, and Mr. Templemore, once the surgeon's knife had gone through him, had felt a sound and living man again. He would not, indeed, have chosen such a time to love and marry ; but marriage having seemed compulsory to him, he had neither wished nor sought to avoid lave. And love had come to him delightful and engrossing as a second spring. Dora had diffs which he had always appreciated, but which he prized keenly and very fondly when they became his. He liked her bright youthful aspect, her warm heart, her joyous laugh, and her fine clear mind. He admired her, he was tenderly proud of her, and he loved her with a passion as sudden as it was engrossing. She was his wife-his dear wife, linked to him by ties sweet, sacred, and indissoluble-linked to him for years, for life, and with no parting assible but the bitter, inevitable parting of he grave.

And now this fervid dream was over. Love honor, admiration were dead. It was over and he left her stung and mortified with his wrong, ashamed and humbled at his mistake. and even at the gleam of passion which had survived it, and nearly betrayed him anew, and again made him her slave. He left her angrily feeling that he must return to her some day-yes, this guilty wife, whom he had thought to go on loving less passionately, perhaps, as time passed, and youth fled, but not less truly, held him fast, and he must return to her. He was thrown on a lifelong companion-hip, from which the soul of love had leparted. Bitterness and indignation availed him nothing; he was Dora Courtenay's hus-

Passion is like a stormy sea. It has waves that rise high or fall back as with the breath of the tempest. If Dora had but known it, there had been a moment when, innocent or look, a caress, would have kept Mr. Templemore torever. But she had let him depart, and when the door of her room closed between them, his longing for faith, her charm, and allowed those full waters to go back to their layed awhile by the seduction of her presence, rise anew when she was seen no more. She had allowed Mr. Templemore to remember that a fraud had made him her husband. Il passively, the sin and its reward, and the

The Fathers of the Redemptorist Order of Limerick recently inaugurated a Retreat for the women and children of the parish of

Fermoy. Lately the splendid new schools recently erected in Parsonstown were formally opened, under the management of six members of the Presentation Order. Close on 200 children presented themselves to be enrolled on the school books.

The Rev. Timothy Halpin, P. P., Glenroe, has been appointed by the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, the Bishop of Limerick, parish priest of Knocken and Donoughmore, in the room of the Rev. M. Moloney, P. P., St. Munchin's.

On the 2nd inst. his Eminenee the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin issued a pastoral to his clergy ordering prayers of thanksgiving for the long continuation of fine weather and for a good and abundant harvest. His Eminence also invited the clergy to warn their flocks against drunkenness.

Lately the Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Lord Bishop of Kerry, visited Lixnaw, and was presented with an address by the pupils of the convent. His Lordship was also presented with an address by a deputation on behalf of the people of Lixnaw. His Lordship visited Ardiert on Sunday and administered the sacrament of Confirmation to a large number of children.

The altar of the lovely chapel of St. Brigid's Convent, Goresbridge, was draped in on the head by an iron bar. Both were black, and a large number of ecclesiastics assembled within the sacred precincts to make a solemn commonation of the thirtieth day since the decease of a young and amiable tors of Galway, consented to become a candimember of the community—Sister Mary Dympna Power. Several of the clergymen had come from a distance.

The anniversary solemn High Mass and Office for the late Bishop of Kerry, the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, were celebrated in the cathedral, Killarney. The Most Rev. Dr. M'Carthy presided, and a large number of the clergy from the different portions of the diocese and from other parts of Ireland assisted at the ceremonies.

The following young ladies made their solemn profession, and took the holy habit of members in the next Parliament, and intend religion at the hands of his lordship the Bishop of Ross at the Convent of Mercy, Skibbereen .- Miss Ellen Butler, in religion Sister Mary Columba, daughter of Mr. John Butler, of John's Well, Kilbrenny; and Miss Anne Kiely, in religion Sister Mary Dominic, daughter of the late Mr. Bartholomew Kiely, of Cork.

Wednesday, the 2nd instant (says the Freeman), was a red-letter day in the annals of the Presentation Convent at Rahan. The occasion was a reception and the lady received was Miss Mary Emily Clarke (in religion Sister Mary Patrick) eldest daughter of William Harrison Clarke, M. D., M. R. C. S., England. The Lord Bishop of Meath hoped to have been able to attend, but unavoidable circumstances prevented him, and the Very Rev. Dr. McElroy P. P., V. G., Tullamore, officiated in his stead

The Whitehall beview prints a list of converts to Catholicity made during this generation among the upper classes. It occupies eight and a half columns of the paper, and includes the names of a duke, 2 marguises, 5 guilty, she had prevailed-when a word, a earls, 15 barons and lords, taking no account of courtesy titles: 7 baronets, 3 knights, a general, an admiral, 10 members of Parliament 4 Queen's counsels, 4 professors, 168 beneficed clergymen, of whom 60 have become priests her power, had all vanished alike. She had or entered the Jesuit Order, and 190 gentlemen, sons of peers, fellows, &c., of whom 50 fountain-head, and the doubt and anger, al- have become priests or Jesuits; also five duchesses, three peeresses, wives of baronets and knights, &c., and three other ladies of position. The tendency of the converts to "go over" in whole families is noticeable, and to believe that she had looked on and accepted in many cuses there are three or four relatives who have taken orders in the Catholic higher had been the tide that bore him to her, Church. Amons the converts here mentioned, omitting those not specially distinguished except by mak, &c., are Arnold of Rubby's son, Thomas; Burnand, author of "Happy Thoughts;" Bellew, the elocutionist; Emily Bowles, the authoress Miss Mrs. Ross Church (Florence Mariyat) Miss Cusack ("The Nun of Kenmare") Miss Froude, niece of the historian; Miss Gladstone, sister of the ex-Premier; Henry J. and Charles Karslake, who both entered the priesthood; the Rev. R. G. Osborne, son of "S. G. O;" Paley's grandson, a professor at Cambridge ; Coventry Patmore ; Pugid. the architect ; Adelaide Anne Proctor, Prof. Pepper ; Whately's nephew, J. O'Fallon Pope, M.A. Cambridge; the Rev. Philip Rose ("Arthur carriage that took him on to Paris, after he Sketchley "); Mrs. Hope-Scott, Sir Walter's had left Miss Moore and Eva at St. Germain. granddaughter; Elizabeth Thompson, painter of "The Roll Call," and Wilberforce's eldest son, an M.P. THE BRIDES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. The chapel of the Ursuline Convent at Melrose was filled vesterday with the relatives and friends of three young women who received the white veil of St. Ursula. At ten o'clock the three young ladies, clad in white silk with orange wreaths and misty veils, entered the chapel, each carrying a crucifix in her right hand and a flower-wreathed lighted candle in her left. As they knelt before the altar the organ pealed forth the plaintive "Kyrie," and Rev. Father T. A. Reid began the solemn high mass. The candidates knelt in silence during the celebration of the mass and received the holy communion from the hands of the celebrant at the prone time. At the conclusion of the mass the clergy and religious chanted the litany of the saints, when the celebrant took the golden monstrance from the tabernacle and solemnly blessed the kneeling congregation. Rev. Father L. McKinnon then entered the sanctuary vested in a white cope and golden colored stole and received the demand of each candidate to be admitted to the Order of St. them. Of course, I had ever been taugh_in Ursula. Each was asked if she had a firm in- fact, I had read in the Sunday-school bok_ tention to persevere in the state of life she was | that the North of Ireland, which is supposed about to embrace and replied in the affirmative. The choir and clergy then recited the South of Ireland, which is supposed to e Veni Creator, and the candidates retired while Catholic. Now, I have been through Ireland the officiating priest blessed the habits and from the extreme South to the extreme North crowns. When the candidates returned they and I aver, upon the honour of a gentleman white coif and inner veil and the black worsted girdle, with its peculiar tassels reaching Catholic population of Ireland was never almost to the bottom of the robe. One by one they again knelt before the priest, who placed the white veil upon each bowed head, to coin religious capital out of such material. saying, "Receive the white veil, and remember that you have entered this society in order to despise, the world, and, to give proof in Glasgow and Edinburgh than in the whole of your vocation, to live according to the of Ireland put together. Scotland is Protes-rules of this institute, and in truth and tant, Ireland is Catholic. I say it is my duty humility of heart to follow our Lord Jesus | to state these facts as I see them, and not to Chrisi, who will protect you and lead you to everlasting life." "Confirm, O God, what thou has wrought in the Temple of Jerusalem." The choir replied it is pure and beautitul as a dream in the in the same strain, and the "Te Deum," heart of a sinless maiden. I saw just two chapted by the clergy and religious, fitly cities in Europe which I should care to live closed the solemn scene. Aiss Katie Lowokamp received the name other, Cork, in Ireland-with a decided of fister Mary Clotilda, Miss Mary R. Lough- preference for Cork. Everywhere in Ireland And the state of t Net Tor! Herald. being. [1] Dettag: A set of the set o

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IRISH NEWS.

Steps are about to be taken to re-organize the Home Rule League in Dublin.

The death is announced at Dublin of Mrs. Matilda Cairns, mother of Earl Cairns, aged 86.

of Dublin, died on Thursday, October 24th, aged 75.

The funeral of Sir Richard Griffith, Bart. took place on the 24th ult. in Dublin. It was largely attended.

There are returned for the present season 13,566,083 as the total quantity of fowl of all kinds in the country.

The Belfast Presbytery has passed a resolution protesting against the running of tramway cars on Sundays.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., will shortly address his constituents in Louth, and Mr. Butt hampion, admitted that he was not able to in Limerick, when a fresh development of the say he was sure there would not be a renewal Home Rule policy is looked for.

The Presbyterian Church of Ireland reports 5 Synods, 37 Presbyteries, 559 congregations, 644 ministers, and 106,110 communicants. The Church raised last year \$750,000 for all purposes. Eighteen of the ministers are | treaty, and, above all, the Sultan, the importmissionaries in Europe and Asia.

At a performance in Powell & Clark's circus, Kildysart, on the 22d ult., the "flying trapeze" apparatus gave way, and the two performers, Ruth and Levonse, fell from a height of 25 feet. Levonse was also struck

seriously hurt. Mr. Henry Parkinston Sharp, a London banker, has, on the invitation of several elecdate for one of the seats of the borough. Mr. Sharp declares himself in favour of the national programme-donominational educa-

tion, home rule, and an amended landlord and tenant bill.

DUBLIN, Oct. 24 .- The three days conference of the wing of the Home Rule party opposed to Butt's policy was concluded yesterday. The delegates from Ireland declared for obstruction instead of constitutional circulation, and denounced Butt's party fiercely. The Obstructionists expect fitty

to block business until Home Rule for Ireland is granted or compel Parliament to expel them. Butt will address his constituents opposing this policy.

DUBLIN, October 25.—Cardinal Cullen was taken suddenly ill at two yesterday afternoon, and died about four. He had been in delicate health ever since his return from the coaclave at Rome last February. On Wednesday he com-plained of pains in the chest; on Thursday morning his malady was pronounced serious, but not dangerous. Suddenly he began to sold. He spoke the responses in the prayers for the dying, and at the last moment shook hands with his private secretary. He sold "good-by" with-out pain, and died. The shops in the vicinity of the cathedral are closed, and every mark of re-spect shown. The body will lie in the private chapel until staturday, and them in state in the celebrated on Monday morning, and the burial in the cathedral vanit on Tuesday. Dr. McCab-, condjutor bishop, is likely to succeed him. The eardinal leaves a large fortune. Catholic citizens of Dablin will wear mourning until the month's mind. DUBLIN, October 25 .- Cardinal Cullen was month's mind.

DUBLIN, October 25 .- The funeral of Cardinal Cullan took place to-day, and was witnessed by 60,000 people, while 10,000 took part in the ceremonies and procession. The body was conveyed from the residence of the deceased to the cathedral, where it will re- that the Ameer is doubtless receiving aid main until Tuesday. The Lord Mayor and corporation, five judges, Dr. Isaac Butt and about a dozen other members of parliament, hundreds of priests and large numbers of school children assisted in the procession. The Limerick Reporter says :- "One of Sir Croker Barrington's latest acts has been the

grant of a site at the most moderate rent, and with a lease of 999 years to the excellent pastor, the Very Rev. P. J. Fennelly, P. P., V. F., Murroe and Boher. It would be well if certain Catholic landlords displayed equal liberality. The parochial House has been just

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

LONDON, October 22.- A telegram from Bombay states that the Government offers free passage home to families of officers engaged in active service. It is thought an advance into Afghanistan will be impossible for some His Eminence Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop f Dublin, died on Thursday, October 24th, troops stationed at bamrood and encamped on the frontier.

The bulk of the Russian forces in Bulgaria is moving southward. Russian infantry alone in Eastern Roumelia already number 80,000. Another army is near Constantinople; there are 15,000 men in Adrianople. A Bulgarian insurrectionary movement is

reported in the District of Seres, near Salonica. The Porte has confirmed the arrangement with the Cretans, except in regard to one minor point.

of war. It was impossible to ignore the fact, he said, that difficulties were being raised against the execution of certain parts of the treaty of Berlin. He declared that he wished to impress on the Powers who signed the ance of not permitting this great work to be in vain.

Prince Labanoff informed Safvet Pasha on Monday that the Russians will not retreat from their present positions at Midia, Visa, Lulebansgas and Tchiflik Kas until some arrangement has been made concerning Chris tian fugitives following the Russian army. The Turks are close to these points, and have a strong force at Tcharla. It is not true that the Russians hold Tchataldja. Prince Labanoff likewise reiterates the statement that the Russians will not quit Adrianople until after the signing of the definitive treaty.

BERLIS, October 23 .- Pursuant to the provisions of the anti-Socialist bill, the police have dissolved four city clubs.

The police prohibit the circulation of thirtythree Socialist non-political newspapers, including two published in Chicago and the Berlin Free Press.

Lospos, October 28 .- The Cabinet is summoned to council to-morrow. The Times says :---- This step is undoubtedly well advised, in view of the serious situation and of the new controversies in relation to Tarkey." GLASGOW, October 22 .- The Glasgow shipbuilders are very excited, and are threatening a general strike. The cause is the recent reduction of wages. The Secretary of the Clyde Shipbuilding Engineers' Association has called a meeting to appoint a committee to confer with the employers. The riveters

employed by A. J. Inglis and Patrick Strack have gone on strike. ALEXANDRIA, October 23.—Damage by inundation of a branch of the Nile is estimated \$2.500,000 : 259 lives were lost. Government is accused of neglocting all precautions against such a calamity.

Sr. PETERSBURG, October 22.-It is stated that several members of the Russian Mission remain at Cabul until further orders. The Golos declares that although England may

seek redress from the Ameer, if she be victoious the fate of Afghanistan must not be decided without the consent of Russia. The Bombay flazette publishes a letter from Shult, which says it is believed the Ameer intends to defend Alimusjid, Jellabad and Cabul, but not Candahar. The writer also states

from Russia. Lospon, October 23 .- A despatch from Rawul Pindee says fever continues to rage among the frontier troops. One-third of the British Lancer regiment at Peshawur is dis-

abled by it. PARIS, October 24 .- The fete given by Marother distinguished visitors, at Versailles ality. The parochial House has been just prominent in arts and sciences and the scions soning from laudanum, opium, hendanc, pare-at an expense of $\pounds 2,000$; and it may of royalty. Many Americans attended. The goric, soothing sirup, sirup of poppies, bad

Our attention will meanwhile be given to carrying out the Berlin Treaty."

A despatch from Simla estimates that the Peshawur column will number 16,000 men, with 66 guns; the Kooram column 6.000 men, with 24 guns, and the Quettah column 12,000 men, with 60 guns, besides a strong siego train. One-third of the troops are Europeans. The decision of the home Cabinet is expected on the 27th instant.

Intelligence has been received from Turkish frontier provinces, that the Albanian league, mustering 100,000 combatants, has resolved to resist to death the cession of territory demanded by Greece.

Negotiations have been proceeding here during the last few days for the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Servia and Greece.

Minister Layard supports the demand of Persia for the immediate cession of Khatour. The Persian ambassador has assured Layard that the report of an understanding between Russia and Persia is unfounded, and that Persia would observe strict neutrality.

It is stated in official circles that the Servian army will be immediately reduced to a peace footing. A despatch from Peru says the British vice-

consul at Bourgas has been seriously assaulted more than railway officers, and the theatres by Russian officers, and that the Russians reused to allow the British man-of-war "Condor " to go to Bourgas.

The Standard publishes a sensutional des patch from Vienna to the effect that Russia's military preparations are so vast that nobody can doubt that she is bent upon further conquest. The only question appears to be whether she will wait till spring, or commence war before that time. An excuse will probably be the outbreaks of Bulgarians, which were got up by Russian agents. A camp of sixty thousand men is forming at Kischeneff, to replace troops who crossed the Balkans southwards. Russia refuses to evacuate the Dobrudscha or Roumania until Roumania has concluded an effensive and defensive alliance. Russian agents openly claim that Moldavia, as far as Secreth, must become Russian.

A meeting of the Cabinet Ministers was held in Downing street yesterday, owing to since June last, and the streams are all drying the very unsatisfactory condition of affairs at up. Several large towns in the Mahanoy re-Constantinople. After the meeting it leaked gion are nearly destitute of water, and much out that communications had been received from St. Petersburg, leaving no doubt that jout, in which event, as the houses are mostly Russia is determined to force Turkey to open defiance or compel her to sign the treaty not | destroyed. to aid England in the East.

A special courier was despatched to Vienna giving rise to the feeling that England wants to consult Austria before moving again.

A Berlin despatch says it is expected in Russia that if the English occupy the south of Afghanistan the Russians will occupy the north.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

A simple and effectual remedy for dyspepsia is to abstain from drinking immediately before and during meals, and for an hour afterwards.

DAMP FLOORS .- It should be a fixed rule that floors, particularly those of sleeping rooms, are to be scrubbed only on dry days and where the health of the inmates is delicate the drying should be quickened by lighting a fire in the room.

The Herald of Health cautions parents not to allow their children to be waked up in the morning. Let nature wake them; she will not do it prematurely. Take care that they go to bed at an early hour-let it be earlier, and earlier, until it is found that they wake up themselves in full time to dress for breakfast.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING .- When poison has shal MacMahon, in honor of his royal and accidently been taken, medical aid should be instantly sought. As minutes may be of value. Palace, Tuesday night, was brilliant beyond | however, prompt measures may be adopted in description; 15,000 persons were present, in- those which must intervene until it arrives, cluding all foreign notables of fashion, the and the following are recommended : In poiAMERCIAN NOTES.

Young ladies are officiating as pall-bearers in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Austin, of Washington, has given birth to forty-four children.

-The result of the fall elections in the United States is, up to this, in favor of the Democrats.

The Iowa farmers are going to barn sunflowers for fuel, and they use the gorgeous autumn leaves for stable bedding.

A teacher at Somerville, Mass., is said to punish children by tying strings round their ankles so tightly that the skin is burst in places.

The female crusaders of Ohio have not laboured in vain. There are 127 more saloons in Columbus than there were in 1871.

Dr. Im Perry, of Boston, applies for a divorce from his wife, to whom he was married thirty years ago, because she declines to move as often as he thinks it necessary in pursuing his profession.

A San Francisco paper says that the convicts in the State prison have contributed more to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers than the State officers at Sacramento ; the newsboys more than the churches.

A stallion owned by Daniel D. Bell, of Ecchester, N. Y., which died a few days ago, had reached the remarkable age, for a horse, of forty-five years and six months. His name was Gumbo, and in his day he was a noted animal. Mr. Bell had owned him for twenty-seven cars and a half. He retained a remarkable vitality to the last.

The other night, at Detroit, the Rev. Josiah Hensen occupied a box at Whitney's Orera House to witness for the first time in his life the presentation of the play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He attracted universal attention, as he is the original of "Uncle Tem." He is 99 years old, but will lecture this fall and winter.

In the coal region near Pottsville, Pa., is now prevailing one of the severest droughts ever known in the country. No rain has fallen apprehension is felt lest a fire should break built of wood, they would be almost wholly

A new branch of business is being developed in the Jumber regions of Pennsylvaniathat of the manufacture and shipment to Europe of house building material-doors, sash window frames, flooring, and all of the wooden work necessary for the construction of houses. This material is shipped to England, and thence distributed through Europe, where cheap and comfortable buildings are in request. The trade is rapidly growing into large proportions.

The horse that carried General Sheridan into the fray from Winchester, sixteen miles away, is dead. He was a jet black colt, with a small white star, sixteen hands high and three years old when presented to the General then colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry in 1862. Rienzi was his name at first, from the town in Mississippi, but after the famous · ride " he was always known as Winchester. The General had not ridden him since the war closed. A Rochester taixdermist is to prepare and set up the skin of the horse.

An ex-sergeant complains in a San Franciso paper that families are growing upon the army roll of the United States with remarkable rapidity. There are, he says, three Augurs, three Ayrs, four Burbanks, four Cookes, three Days, three Dunns, four Eatons, four Frenches, seven Gibsons, three Gordons, three Hills, three Howards, five Howes, nine Kings, five Kingsburys, eight Lees, five Masons, three Ords, five Otises, four Popes, four Robertses, three Ruckers, three Scholields, three Spragues, five Stewarts, four Townsends and three Weisels, all of the same name being related, while the are many cases of father and son or two brothers or cousins, to say nothing of the relationships that exist between the twenty-nine Smiths, seventeen Taylors, eight Wheelers, fourteen Williamses, seven Woodruffs and seven Wrights. The New England manufacturers requested the American Minister to Mexico to tell them something of the condition of manufactures in Mexico, hoping to capture the Mexican markets, but his answer was an astonisher. He gave the number of cotton and print factories as follows :--- Unbleached cotton factories, 63, producing per annum 4,000,000 pieces of 32 to 33 yards and 12,000,000 to 14,-000,000 pounds of thread. Print and calico factories, 9, producing 400,000 pieces annually. Cassimere and woollen factories, 10, producing 2,000,000 yards per annum. When all necessary data are obtained it is thought the production will be found to be much greater than the foregoing. The manufactures of woollen thread and other woollen goods are not taken into account in this exhibit." And he added :- " For many years past it has been the policy of all Administrations in this country, no matter how widely they differed on other subjects, to encourage as much as possible the growth of home manufactures, exempting them from internal taxation while placing a duty on the imported goods so exorbitant as to be in many cases prohibitory." -Mail.

the stronger was the receding power of that which now earried both love and him away frem Dora.

To give and to receive is one of the strongest of human ties, and perhaps because man and woman can never give or receive more than in the marriage state, is that link held so sacred, and felt to be so potent The more is given, and the dearer grows the bond; but wee to the day when the once generous supply is stinted-when the heart has no more to bestow, and feels no joy in receiving. That sad day now seemed to have come for Mr. Temlemore.

"Never, never can I love her again !" he thought, as he leaned back in the railway And yet I must go back to ker, or take on nyself the frightful responsibility of utterly resaking a young and attractive woman, who has not been my wife three weeks.

The alternative sickened him. If he left er to her fate, might she not, in the bitterness of her heart, turn desperate, and give him cause to rue his abandonment? Mr. femplemore was not of a jealous nature, and ae did not even then doubt his wife's virtue; but he remembered that John Luan loved her, und that Dora never forgot a wrong. His conscience and his pride alike told him that must return to her if he wished to avoid for both the risk of ruin and shame. Yes he must go back, and though he had never contemplated not doing so, the necessity galled He must go hack to the woman who ad entrapped him, and who had now a legal ight to his name, his home, and his love he thought chafed him, and added its irritaion to the despair of that dark hour.

Twolalies-well-dressed women-were Mr. mplemore's travelling companions. He ad not seen them at first, but now he became uscious of their presence. They were oung, and pleasant-looking. They were eerful, too, and seeing him so gloomy and bsorbed, they talked pretty much as if he ere not there. The younger one of the two ook off her gloves, He saw her rings flash on her slender fingers; the scent from her little perfumed handkerchief was that which Dora used; the rustling of her silk dress reinded him of the pleasure with which he ied to hear his wife move about the house at conah. Something in her attitude, as she ooked out on the green landscape, made him member with a sharp pang his happy weding-day, and Dora's radiant face as they jouryed together, and Mr. Templemore felt happiest of bridegrooms And now, what as left to him of all the dreams he had that ay indulged in? The graceful, elegant te woman who had a charming figure, a retty hand, fine eyes and hair of a beautiful or-yes, she was his till death should them art, and long after those fleeting charms hould have faded she would still he his. at that other woman, the companion and end-she who had already made him feel hat there is a tie stronger than blood, more otent than the affection of habit, sympathy in ome of the noble things for which God gave man life-she was gone-she was lost; and seek for her long as he would, he could find lier no more.

(To be continued.)

and the second states and states and the

well be said to be one of the most commodious police arrangements were very bad; the fish, poisonous mushrooms, poisonous seeds or and one of the handsomest residences for a parish priest in any part of Ireland. Mr. Hennessey is the architect, and Mr. Haves the builder. The work is perfection; and the pastor, who has been generously aided by the parishioners, and who has had a loan from the | will doubtless be instituted. Board of Public Works of a small sum, gave out of his own funds no less than £500 towards the building.

The people of the parish of Castlelyons, to raise funds to build a new church, have imposed on themselves for over three years a volumary assessment of one shilling in the pound on the Poor Law valuation of their holdings. The self-imposed tax, with some other volustary subscriptions, has now reachhead on the population. A sum of £500 or £600 is still reeded to complete the work. With one exception there is not a Catholic landlord in the prish, and a similar remark applies to the resident gentry. The succession of one bad season after another has crippled the resources of the parishioners, and the need is so great and the object to be obtained so praiseworthy, that the Right Rev. Dr. Delany has authorized the Rev. William O'Brien, P. P., to seek br aid to this good work in Cork.

A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN ON "PRO-TESTANT IRELANI" AND "CATHOLIC IRELIND."

The Memphis (Tennesee) Avlanche publishes a remarkable lecture delivred by the Rev. David Walk, a Protestant clegyman, to the congregation of the Linden stret Chris tian church in that city, the subject being a

My business is to state facts-not tomake to be Protestant, is greatly superior to he assumed superiority of the Protestant over the palmed off upon an innocent and unsuspecting public. It is pitiful when men attempt On the other hand, I saw more squalor, more abject misery, more poverty and wretchedness bris, who will protect you and lead you to veristing life." The new novices then sang three times fairer land than the South of Ireland. From fairer land than the South of Ireland. in. One of these is Dundee, in Scotland; the

the grand entrance was almost dangerous.

Some allege that the Ameer's reply was polite, and others defiant. All agree that it was unsatisfactory.

The Journal de St. Petersburg strongly recommends Russia to assist the Ameer of Afghanistan with officers, arms and money to fortify the possession on which Russia's position in Asia depends. It says the Amcer has his hope is in him alone. The Russian press unanimously advises that indirect aid be given to the Ameer. A council of the Ministers, at which Baker

Pasha was present, has been held to consider the Bulgarian insurrectionary movement near Salonica. Bulgarian militia from Sofia destroyed Yenikai, in Roumelia, and six surrounding Mussulman villages, and blockaded the roads. Somakao forms the centre of the movement.

A Vienna correspondent says affairs near Constantinople are more and more assuming the same semi-hostile phase as before the Berlin Congress. A Berlin despatch says the return of the Russians towards Constantinople only commenced after the Porte rejected the draft of the new treaty demanded by Russia.

A Vienna despatch says it is believed in well informed circles probable that the triumph of Andrassy's partisans, both in Austria and Hungary, will lead to the annexation of Novi-Bazar and Salonica. The Porte seems to fear this, and is preparing a camp of 100,-000 men near Sienetza.

Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff has arrived at Sona, where the Central Government of Bulcaria will be established instead of at Tirnova. General Stolopen has been entrusted with the administration of East Roumelia, with the powers of Governor-General.

The Sultan has signed and delivered to the wore the black serge habit of St. Ursula, the | and a Christian, that a greater fraud than the British Minister, Sir Austen Layard, a modiied scheme for reforms in Asia Minor.

The Russian press is openly advising that ssia should aid the Ameer of Afghanistan wit arms, money, and men.

The Czar coolly answered the British Ambssador's enquiry by saying: "Oh ! I sent a misson to Cabul in courtesy to my friend the Ameer.

-Pesia is merely a Russian Province. During he late European trip of the Shah he never wet to England. LosnonOctober 25.—The Times, in a lead-

1.

ing editoial, says :--- "Russia ventures to stand in the way of the execution of the Berlin Treaty beause she trusts to the forbearance of other. A word spoken in carnest by England or Astria would bring her to her senses in a mment. It is preposterous to assert that out unds can be field by the Af-ghan difficulty. We must force ourselves upon Afghan to be exclusion of others who have no right there.. Aur course is clear. ma that of Sister Mary Agnes, and Miss I was treated like a gentleman. Nover for When we shall enter upon t is another ques-Fainie Almond that of Sister Mary Helena. a single instant was I maltreated by a human tion. It is certain, however, but the decisive will be something like that of a cashinere teacher of the young, as would be harshness or

crowding of carriages in the court leading to seeds or plants, or, indeed, almost any vegetable substance, the first thing to be done is to Many attribute the difficulties to political empty the stomach with an emetic. This may malice on the part of certain subordinate be made by mixing a table-spoonful of mustard officials at the Prefect of Police. Inquiry or salt with a cupful of warm water, and repeat the dose until there is free vomiting. In BOMBAY, October 24 .- The organization of all narcotic poison the person should on no the Avettah column approaches completion. account be allowed to go to sleep, or he may never wake. For all strong acids, such as oil of vitriol, muriatic, nitric, and oxalic acids, nut an ounce of calcined magnesia into a pint of water, and take a wine-glassful every two minutes. If this is not attainable, dissolve half an annee of soap in a pint of water, and give a wine-glassful every four minutes other volustary subscriptions, has now reach-ed the sum of £2,000, equivalent to £1 a written to General Kauffman, declaring that matches are swallowed. For arsenic, which is found in rat and vermin poisons and ague drops, empty the stomach by an emetic of ten grains of sulphate of zinc, if it can be had; if not, mustard and warm water. Give large quantities of milk and raw eggs, or, failing these, flour and water both before and after the vomiting. For mercury in all its formscorrosive sublimate, vermilion, red precipitate, calomel-the whites of twelve eggs should be beaten up in two pints of water, a wineglassful given every three minutes. If the patient vomits, all the better. If the eggs cannot immediately be obtained, use flour and water or milk. For prussic acid, which is often found in almond flavor, salt volatile and water stimulants may be given.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

WALL ORNAMENT .- An old horse-shoe painted in two bright colours makes a pretty wall ornament. Red and blue is a very good combination, provided it accords with the other decorations of the room. Gild the nails and fasten close to the wall.

TO REMOVE PUTTY FROM GLASS .- Dip & small brush in nitric or muriatic acid, and with it paint over dry putty that adheres to the broken glasses and frames of the windows. After an hour's interval, the putty will have become so soft as to be easy removable.

To BRIGHTEN TINS .- First rub your tins with a damp cloth, then take dry flour and rub it on with your hands, and afterwards take an old newspaper and rub the flour off, and the tins will shine as well as if half an hour had been spent in rubbing them with brick dust of powder, which spoils the hands.

SOAP FOR WAX .--- A piece of white Castile soap is better than wax for smoothing white sewing cotton, and is especially good for the use of very young seamstresses who have not learned to keep their small fingers quite clean. The blackest seam will be white after one washing, if soaped cotton be used.

SOFA PILLOW .- A pretty pattern for a sofa pillow, for the benefit of ladies who dislike to try their eyes counting stitches, may be made by taking worsted of four colours, di-viding the length of the gushion into four the four pyramids are done, turn, the canvas campaign will not commence before spring. shawl and that the state of the state of the brutality on the part of a doctor, Tall inter

At an impromptu meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, held at Toronto during the Provincial Exhibition, it was decided to send samples of Canadian truit to Ireland, as a present to Lord Dufferin. It was at first thought advisable to gather the fruit from samples on exhibition at the Fair, but on consultation it was decided that finer fruit could be obtained in the Niagara District, and an order was given to Mr. Gage J. Miller for four barrels of apples and one barrel of pears. This order has been shipped to Lord Dufferin's address, Clandeboye, County Down, Ireland. The apples are of the following varietics :- Swayze Pomme Gris, American Golden Russet, Spitzenbergs, Snow, Chandler, Waggoner, Newton Pippin, Northern Spy. Greenings, and Roxbury Russets. The pears are as follows :- Beurre Bosc, Grey Doyenne, Howell Clairgeau, Lawrence, and Vicar of Wakefield.

BOXES ON THE EARS .- Severe car troubles, and not unfrequently death, says Dr. Llewellyn Thomas, Physician to the Royal Academy of Music, have resulted from this, with many teachers favorite form of punishment. The drum-head may in many healthy children be easily ruptured by a very slight concussion, and in cases which have, recently undergone

the ordeal of scarlet fever or measles the drum membrane is peculiarly liable to laceration. Other injuries may also result to the delicate organ. Every professional man, Dr. Thomas adds, is expected to know all subjects bearing on his art; therefore a teacher who by parts and making each the base of a pyramid. his violence produces an untoward result. Work each row in a different tint, and when should be held guilty of more than a misadventure, as boxing on the ears is in nowiser. and fill in the spaces either with plain pyra-mids in the darkest tint or with dark loss of temper of innate cruelty both of which

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WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30TH, 1878.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

The True Witness.

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. AND WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST" 19 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, OCT. 30.

CALENDAR-OCTOBER, 1878 THURSDAY, 31-Vigil of All Saints. Fast. NOVEMBER. FRIDAY, 1-All Saints. Holiday of Obligation. Less. Apoc. vii., 2-12: Gosp Matt. v. 1-12. SATURDAY, 2-All Souls. SUNDAY, 3-TWENTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER PEN-TECOST. Epist. Eph. vi. 10-17; Gosp. Matt. xviii. 23-25. MONDAY, 4-St. Charles Borromeo, Bishop and Confessor. SS. Vitalis and Agricola, Martvrs.

TUESDAY, 5-Of the Octave of All Saints. WEDNESDAY, 6-Of the Octave.

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THE JESUITS.

so do the Christian (?) fanatics of 1878 try, to turn them into an object of dread. But the raving enmity of the Gazette and Witness of men who have stood on the martyrs' pile with joy; nor can the puny efforts of puffed up journalists deprive them of the glory of their achievements in science and in art. Immortal works of controversy have come language on the face of the globe, for they Cross in all lands, and under all circumstances.

Jesuits heed them not. They are and ever have been the enemies of despotism on the one hand, and the license of the subject on the other. They are dreaded by the two extremes. Like Constantine, when he marched against the tyrant Maxentius, the Jesuits have conquered their foes with the sign of the Cross. Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, and the whole gang of French infidels hated them. They are a power in the world, and the enemies of the Church would like to destroy them, and so the Witness and the Gazette have undertaken the task of commencing the work in Canada. But if it pleases the readers of our contemporaries to indulge in such dreams, we can afford to let them dream away. Time will cure them, for time will prove that the Order of Jesuits is as indestructible as the

Rock on which their Church is built.

"TRULY RIDICULOUS."

The party papers are continuing to persue a "truly ridiculous" course with reference to label attached to their paper, as it marks the the Ministry. Some of our French Canadian contemporaries are dissatisfied with "their" representation, and some of our English contemporaries appear to think that, in one or two cases cases, better men could be selected cause he is a Jew or a Gentile, then the trouas "their" beacon lights in the new Government. This is "truly rediculous" and we "heartly despise" such a policy. Why should other, and the people of Montreal might prothere be French Canadian or English representatives at all ? Why cannot the best men | Cayuga. be taken irrespective of their religion or nationality ? The present state of affairs is a premium on demegoguism. It encourages men to talk and write about religious and national subjects, when such subjects should not be allowed into political life at all. It is "truly ridiculous." For the life of us we cannot understand why the Province of Quebec must have three French Canadian Catholics and one English Protestant. Why not take the best man, no matter what he is, or who he is, Turk or Christian. If this folly goes on, why should not the native Indians have a representative in the Ministry? The people should be above all such sectionalism. Under such a

system Canada will never become a nation. authorized agent in that city for the sale of It is "truly ridiculous," and we "heartily despise " it.

THE FEVER. The South breathes once more. The fever which has decimated a portion of her people, will not affect the reputation or the fortitude is leaving, after having satisfied itself with victims. There has been many a heroic deed, and many a noble sacrifice made, during the visit of the fearful scourge. If the "noblest place for man to die is where he dies for man," then the Southern States in from their hands, and thus their enemies this year of grace, has exhibited such a sight dread them. In mathematics, astronomy, all as might make a nation of Bayards envious. the natural sciences, the Jesuits figure in the | But as evils are sometimes blessings in disfirst rank. They are familiar with every guise, this fever has made the people North and South better friends. The South was thankare everywhere fighting the battles of the ful for the relief the North so chivalrously lavished. "Help" was never called for in Vulgar prejudices are againsr them, but the vain, and it is some satisfaction to know that Montreal has not been unheard from.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

We learn from Caynga, Ont., that the "Protestants recently united with the Catholics to present a purse of money to the parish priest, Rev. S. Wodel, who was about to leave for a new field of labor." We take the item from a contemporary, and it gives us some pleasure in giving the incident whatever publicity we can. The people of Cayuga have set an example which could be profitably followed in many a more pretentious locality. They have exhibited a Christian regard for each other's feelings, and they have becomingly rebuked the mad men who would desire to set Catholics and Protestants at each others' throats. Not that we think it right to be silent upon questions of theological disputes, but the more those questions are con-

fined to the pulpit, the better. It may be right, indeed it is right, that Catholics and Protestants should argue questions at issue between them. Purely religious journals, too, may discuss the pros and cons of grave religious issues, but when the Press take to blackguard or to ridicule a man beble begins. We want less sectionalism and more Christianity in our dealings with each fitably follow the example, in this respect, of authority, only or an are strictly Military.

THE FUNERAL OF MCAULEY. We thought Volunteers in uniform were which party colours were worn. There we are not aware that that order has been amended. It certainly has been acted on in orders, it would be obeyed over the Dominion at large. It appears, however, that it has not McAuley, the fireman who was found with a bullet through his head, Orangemen wearing their colours walked in the procession with the Band of Governor-General's Foot Guards. The various Orange lodges, the Fire funeral, and we cannot understand how this violation of orders was allowed. The telegram is very distinct in asserting the fact that the "members of the Fire Brigade wore

natural that the Orangemen " should abound " in the service, but it is not natural "that, for the same reason, the Catholics should be scarce." There were plenty of Catholics volunteer again. Fenianism has been a curse to the Irish Catholics of Canada. It has done them great mischief. They have suffered from its consequences in the unjust suspicion with which they have in most cases been regarded. To-day we believe there is not a

corporal's guard of Fenians or Fenian sympathiser in this country. We have some the Irish Catholics on this question, and we never yet heard one of them express a hostile word towards Canada or its institutions. But they cannot be expected to denounce their mistaken countrymen as others do. We, for instance, think Fenianism wrong. We always thought so. It has done immense harm, and has brought ruin to thousands of homes. We cannot shrink from our position of antagonism to it, but at the same time it would be "unnatural" if we called these mistaken, foolish men "cutwilling to risk life and property to destroy it, Fusiliers in refusing permission to the firing party to attend the funeral of Mr. Elhinney, while, at the same time, it was admitted that the Queen's regulations did not forbid the presence of the Volunteers at the funeral. This, we think, is a mistake. If the Witness

ing in the general orders from Ottawa. PIRING PARTIES AT FUNERALS. Firing parties at funerals will, without special uthority, only be detailed for funerals which

The funeral of the late bandsman, McElhinney, was ostensibly the funeral of an Oddfellow, it was not "strictly military," thereprohibited from taking part in any funeral at fore the Volunteers could not attend it without violating the regulations. This to us apbeen to blame for the present condition of the Volunteer force, no one denies. If they are Montreal, and we supposed that, like all other not proportionally represented it is their own fault, but now that their is a disposition on battalion in this city, and where the result has been satisfactory to all concerned.

THE DANGER OF WAR.

The storm is increasing in the East. The Brigade and the Volunteers, took part in the Aighanistan question looks more serious than ever, while the Turkish question is every day becoming more critical. The Journal de St. Petersburg openly champions the Ameer, Orangemen wore "crape tied with orange while the tone of the whole press of Russia is they catch it from some side or another. If single file, but in battalions," has been but ribbons on the left arma," while the said to be in sympathy with Afghanistan. If they are Reformers they are "robbers," if Russia gives aid to the Ameer, and gives it in they are Conservatives they are "thieves," and time, the great struggle between the Lion | if they are Independent! they hug every crime and the Bear may be looked upon as having in the calendar. And then they are always commenced. And a giant struggle it will be. Again, Russian troops are moving steadily toward Constantinople, and all the probabilities are that a renewal of the war is still likely. Russia now sees that England may require the most of her troops in the campaign against Afghanistan. Fifty thousand of the Russian troops now in Asia to aid the Aucer, would make the task of subduing him a difficult one. There can, too, be no doult but the Ameer would not have dared Brtish power were it not for promised aid rom Russia. The Treaty of Berlin appears to be almost A Non-partisan Volunteer Force," makes a dead letter. Russia runs coach and four through it; Turkey rejeas it; Austria is go unchallenged. After dwelling upon the going, it is said, to overreach it; Greece is dissatisfied; Roumania is sulky; the Mohamact in a non-partisan spirit,-a wish with | medans of the Dobrudcha are furious; the insurgents in the Rhodpe Mountains are still at war : Bosnia hasgone through a campaign and England is ar from happy. It is not yet "peace withnonor," as Lord Beaconsfield

a success ; as an honest politician, he is a failure. In saying thus much we must not be understood as declaiming against his personal character or private worth. With these we volunteered against the Fenians, and would have nothing to do. We take his public utterances and his public acts, and upon-these we found our opinion. And that opinion is-That the Conservative party will act wisely by allowing him to retire before he brings another calamity in his wake.

EDITORS AND THEIR CRITICS. Editors are not a happy class of men. They opportunities of knowing the temper of are fidgety and generally nervous. They the Gazette was honest, it would trace the look as if they know not what instant a mine shad feeling" to those who attack, and not may be sprung beneath them. Their critics in the press are more merciful than the "outer barbarians" who know nothing of the difficulties and the trials editors have to pass through. The editor understands a brother chip pretty well, and they pity one another. That pity is not, indeed, "akin to love," for, as a rule, there is no love lost between the best of them. But one editor can make allowances for another : the " outer barbarians' make no allowances whatever. If the throats, thieves, murderers, &c., &c." That printer's devit makes a slip, it is all blamed Fenianism is wrong, the Irish Catholics of upon the editor. We once heard of a case in Canada are, we believe, willing to prove at which the "Angels whisper" was, by the the hazard of their lives; but they ought to alteration of a "k" for a "p"-made to readbe pardoned, if, while condemning it, and the "Angels whisker," and the reading world | laughed at the "editor" and looked upon him they yet, like Lord Dufferin, "cannot speak as a man of Bæotion ignorance, who harshly of their Irish fellow-countrymen." did not know the difference between Again, the Witness expresses a belief that this a cherubim and a saint of high degree, suspicion against the Orangemen will con. No matter how editors labor for more light, tinue to exist until the Irish Catholics con- or, like Diogenes, tell the world of Alexantribute their quota to the force, after which it | ders to "stand out of their sunshine," yet the commends the action of the Colonel of the 5th | world of Alexanders will, unlike the greatest of them all, persist in throwing their shadows athwart our path. We do nothing right How can we when we are editors? Why couldn't we have done it the other way' What matter if some editors have read them. selves blind, yet their criticisms are faulty or, failing that, they lack the " comrefers back to June '77 it will find the followmon sense" which the "outer barbarians" possess in so high a degree. In fact, according to their critics there are no fools but editors. They may have read all the literature of Greece and Rome, from the early Epic Period of the Iliad and Odyssey, down to the Iron Age of Sidonius Appollinaris, and yet if editors cannot tell why a spaniel wags its tail, or what an oyster thinks, what was an order to that effect last year, and pears conclusive. That Irish Catholics have good are they. They may have dyspertic fits from overdoses of Lindley Murray, yet, if their printer's devil makes a mistake, they are pounced upon, and shaken by those "outer barbarians." If they cause others to go "up their part to join, we hope it will be encourag- in a balloon" they are "foolhardy," and if selves. Truly we "heartily despise" and been obeyed in Ottawa, for at the funeral of ed, as has been generously done in one they don't go up in a balloon, the world wants nonsense. to know the reason why, and will clamor until some reason is given. If they criticize the Magia, they are denounced by the actors ; and if they don't criticize the Magia, they are denounced by those "outer barbarians" all the time. If the editors hold their tongues, or keep their pens still upon any subject, they are "trimming;" if they do not hold either their pens or their tongues,

tion as we can give them. The field is no. longer left to their undisputed possession, and they are chagrined at such little exposure as we can give them. We can understand the desire of the Gazette to throw the "bad feel. ing" upon our shoulders, but the Irish Catholics of Montreal will not soon forget the treachery of the journal-"the old friend, from whom better was expected." The "bad feeling" to which the Gazette al. ludes is kept alive by such men as Mr. Mac. kenzie Bowell, who join the order, and fan its fanaticism to advance their political ends. If to those who defend. It is to those who, knowing, wilfully, and with malice aforethought, resolve to insult a peaceable com. munity, and not to those who say that that insult ought not to be, that honest journals will trace all the "bad feeling" which has been too common in our midst, but which we all hope to see at an end. Will the Gazette tell us when, where, or how we have ever offended Protestants, and until it can do so. we must throw the responsibility for the shad feeling" on those who offend us.

REPRESENTATION BY NATIONALITY. The principle of representation. by religion and nationality is very wrong. Sooner of later it must land the country in trouble, and if the people are wise, they will set their faces against it. There can be nothing more calculated to keep alive the fends by which we are at present surrounded than these ridiculous claims for class and creed representation. Like our contemporary the Heral's we "heartily despise" the outery of men who claim representation because of their faith or of their nationality. Why cannot men stand upon their merits as citizens? Is it not a man's ability and worth that should be his strongest claims for preferment? Why for instance, should there be three French Canadians and one English Protestant in the Ministry to represent the Province of Quebee? Why again must there be so many English Protestants from this place, French Cana. dians for the other place, and a solitary Irish. man for all. It is truly absurd. And ye such is the practice. There must be so many English speaking Protestants, so many French Canadian Catholics, and it appear only one Irish Catholic in the Ministry. How absurd, and yet our English speaking Pred testant friends will have it so, but it demoralizing. They blame the Irish Cathe lics, but they do the very same thing them-

THE VOLUNTEERS.

What is the new Government going to do for the Volunteer Militia? Is it going to leave the drill shed unfinished, the battalions without paid adjutants, Kingston and Quebec closed to men who are willing to pay and learn, the clothing insufficient, the drill instructors no more, and the whole force.in the cities at least, principally supported by voluntary contributions? Much is expected from the Hon. Mr. Masson, and we hope th volunteers will not be disappointed. 4 present the Volunteer Militia is a shell with out a substance. The wonder is that organization is in the condition it is. But is a shell, for all that, and a shell it will a work of each battalion, and until all the bu den is taken from the officers, and sometime We have harped upon this question over al over again. We have shown how Adjuars can be paid without adding but very like to the expenses of the service. We late pointed out the inutility of Independent Companies, and the savings that could be made in the "care of arms," drill instruction, etc. An Adjutant can, with an assistant, do all the "drill instruction," and mind the arms. What we want is a small force so constituted that it will be capable of expansion when required. We want the facilities for making good drill instructors in abundance so that when required they can be scattered over the country to whip recruits into line There is a big field before Mr. Masson, and hope he will make it a fruitful one.

DEATH. The trite saying that " Death comes not in

The Jesuits have done a great deal for too forcibly illustrated in the Church re-Canada, and yet many Canadians affect to cently. In a few months-almost in a tew crape on their right arm," and then came despise them. From the day that de Mont- weeks-two Cardinals and four Bishops have the "Governor-General's Foot Guards Band." magny climbed the cliff of Quebec and pros- been taken away. The amiable and accomtrated himself before the crucifix by the plished Apostolic Delegate had hardly been pathway, down to the present hour, the Jesuit | buried when Cardinal Franchi died, and then Fathers have been the pioneers of civilization Biskops Galberry, Dupanloup and Rosecrans in this country, and for their reward they are followed in quick succession, and now Cardilikened to Orangemen by one of our contem- nal Cullen has, as the ancients used to say, poraries, and they are denounced wholesale "gone over to the majority." Afflictions such by the Witness. The oldest and the best as these, coming with almost startling rapiof the French noblesse were among the dity, in battalions, are well calculated to put early Jesuit Fathers who came to Canada, the Catholic world in mourning. It is not ofand who abandoned the Court for the forest, ten in the history of the Church that so many of and the life of indolence and grandeur for one her distinguished lights are extinguished in so of hardship and of danger. Algonquins, short a time, but the rapidity with which their Hurons, Iroquois, and all their savage friends places are taken by men, perhaps, just as able and foes, were made the companions of men is a proof of the vitality of the Catholic orlearned in all the arts and sciences, and the ganisation throughout the world. The loss rude shelter of a wigwam, or too often no may occur in Rome, in France, in the United shelter at all, was to these Jesuit Fathers pre-States, in Canada or in Ireland, and for the rerable to the pomp and circumstance of a moment it may be regarded as improbable. courtier's life in their native land. Their When Pius IX. died the Catholic world was martyred bones bleached upon many a scene paralyzed, not with anxiety, indeed, but with of savage fury, and to men in whose mind sorrow. A few, perhaps, thought that we common respect for heroism exists, the names | could not look upon his like again, and yet of de Brebeuf, Lallemant, Vignal, Daniel, Leo XIII. is filling his place with as much Garnier, Le Maitre, and a host of others. case and vigor as it he had sat for a quarter of should hold respectful memory. Even savage a century in the Papal chair. So it is all stoicism was moved by the heroic death of through the Church. There may be an imthese men who died for Christ. Who can | mediate loss, but it is quickly repaired, and | are members of the Orange organization. read the history of the early colonization of always successfully. New France, and not be moved to admiration at the heroism of such men as we have men-THE EASTERN QUESTION. tioned? And what has occurred here in The clouds keep gathering in the East. It Canada has been the history of the Order the looks more like a storm every day. The Times world over. Wherever souls were to be saved is now threatening Russia, and the Journal de or Christ crucified brought home to the senses St. Petersburg is threatening England. Rusof men, the Jesuits were to be found sian officers have assaulted a British Consul, laboring with a zeal which was God-like to Russian diplomatists are again making overrescue the heathen from sin. Bancroft, a tures to Roumania, Russian preparations for Protestant historian, bore glowing testimony war are said to be "vast," and everything into the zeal and fortitude of the Jesuit Fathers dicates a determination on the part of Russia in this country, and gloried in the devoted to force another issue. She sees, or she thinks sacrifices they made to advance civilization she sees, her chance, and she is resolved not to all over the Continent. It was they who first let it slip. Russia has England isolated in the Orange element in the ranks of the traced the highway of waters from Lake Eric India. In the very heart of Hindostan there to Lake Superior, and gained a glimpse, at is a population hostile to British in- dered to act against their brother Oangemen. least, of Lake Michigan. They penetrated terests. That England could crush the These men swear to sustain art support the United States at Sault Ste. Marie in Michi- hostile Mussulmans of Hindostan and brother Orangemen in distress and how gan; again they went among the Mohawks at | Afghanistan together no one can doubt; bu Albany and among the Abenakis in Maine with Russia at her back, Afghanistan can give and as far as the Mississippi, where the great more trouble than the friends of the Empire could desire. The English press recognises to which they belonged. Athe same time, Father Marquette, who discovered that river, the difficulty of the situation, and predicts a there are individuals who would, we believe, with his illustrious companions. Fathers Allquez and Dablon, labored over the troublesome time in subduing the Afghans. be soldiers first and Oragemen afterwards; hunting grounds of the Chippewas, the Po-The London Speciator admits that the "bold towamies, and the Foxes. The Jesuit Fathers defiance of Shere Ali has raised the head of Orange Order, we certainly have our doubts were everywhere; nothing daunted them, every Mussulman in India higher upon his as to their impartality on certain occasions. shouldars." If this is true, it is significant of Again, the Willess says and the record of their devotion to God and to His cause should at le to oridle the tongue danger. If the 30,000,000 Mussulmans and stay the pen of their foul calumniators. cannot be trusted, with the Ameer at war But as the Huron savages in 1637 called out | with us, and Russia bullying, the situation | "Death to the Jesuits! death to the Jesuits!" will be serious indeed.

The band, we presume, is sworn in, and if so, some explanation is required. In any case, the prudence of allowing the Fire Brigade to take part in an Orange funeral, or of Orangemen, as such, to take part in the funeral of a fireman, as such, is wrong, and should be put a stop to. Make it the case of a "Unionman" and a "fireman," and what would be said of it? Let us do unto others as we would have others do unto us.

A NON-PARTISAN VOLUNTEER FORCE. The Witness of Thursday, in an article on some statements which we cannot allow to necessity of having a volunteer force that will which everyone will agree-the Witness says : Now there is no hiding the fact that our Irish Catholic citizens, or at least some of them, have a suspicion that our volunteer force, owing to the presence in it of a large number of the mem-bers of the Orange Order, would not act with strict impartiality if called to quell a disturb-ance. said.

With this part of the article we regret to be obliged to say that we agree. The Irish Catholics cannot but doubt the impartiality of such members of the Volunteer Militia as at once emoved from its leadership. The

And for that doubt we have abundant reasons. If we liked we could furnish argument enough to satisfy the Witness that our doubts, as to flouish without him, and the people could the impartiality of those men, are well founded. The officers would, we believe, in most cases, act fairly. There is certainly not a commandwhich side was to blame. But the mischie is, that if it came to trouble on such occasior as the 12th of July, Would the men obey thir commanders? Now, we are in possessior of facts, which are unnecessary to pulish, but which makes it very doubtful that Volunteers would obey their Colons if orcould they do this without diobeying the orders of their commanders, if acy were told to do anything calculated to ijure the Order but of the majority of the ank and file of the

Owing to the Fenian troubles having been the princips work in hand for them, it is natu-ral that Gangemen should abound in the Vol-unteers, and that Reman Catholics should be

SIR JHN A. MACDONALD.

It would be a hopeful augury for the Conservative arty if Sir John A. Macdonald was countryis tired of his subtle intrigues, and it fears grenewal of something like his Pacific Scanal over again. Protection can live and brathe freely if they knew that they were in te hands of men whose records were free from temish. He was turned out of power bewho at least will not, tell the truth, except when it suits him, is scarcely fit to be at the first sentences, after being sworn in as Premier was, we can call it by no milder namea talschood. He not only prevaricated, but he toric interview with a reporter at the Windsor. Again, he has surrounded himself with men, the career of some of whom will not bear the light of day. In his Ministry there ent support. On the question of Protection

looking out for office or Government printing." As Discordia was expelled from heaven for sowing dissensions, so should the editor be expelled from society for all the crimes he main until we have paid adjutants to do th commits. They are a miscrable sinner, all, and the sooner the world is rid of them the better it will be, if not for the world, at least the men, and assumed by the Government for themselves.

FICTION.

The Gazette of Saturday said that the Post was, more than anyone else, responsible for the "bad feeling" which nearly culminated in a riot last July. It did not mention the Post, but everybody knew to what paper it referred by the context. Now, we fail to see how the Gazette can prove this statement. Was the Post responsible for the bad feeling of thirteen years ago, when the Orangemen attempted, or threatened, to walk in Montreal? Is the Post responsible for the tons of abuse that has been scattered over the country through the columns of the Witness? Is the Post responsible for the tirades of insults which were flung about by such men as Chiniquy,

Beaudry, Gaetz, &c., &c.? Is the Post responsible for the periodic fights in Ireland, for the slaughter in New York, or for the " bad feeling " which exists all the world over, wherever Orangemen and Catholics meet, under such circumstances as they were expected to meet in Montreal? Was the Posr responsible for the fighting in Toronto, for the the same Cabinet. The Gazette, after dealing attacks at Peterboro, or for the brawls and free | with the " Ultramontanes," says :-fights which have so often taken place being officer in Montreal that we would not per- bause of his political corruption, he returns to tween the contending elements in every part sonally trust to do his duty, irrespective of power but to commence throwing dust in the of Canada? How can the Gazette answer people's eyes again. A man who cannot, or these questions? It cannot answer them at all. The Irish Catholics require no incentive of Jesus. The aim of Orangeism is said to to cause them to entertain what the Gazette to secure Protestant ascendancy, just as head of the administration. One of his | calls "bad feeling" against Orangeism. The history of the Order has given abundant causes for that antagonism, and the Gazette exhibits no sagacity, nor does not tell the facts, when said what was not the truth, in his now his- it attempts to fix the cause of that " bad feeling" upon any one journal or upon any one individual, when that so-called "bad feeling" is as limitless as the globe. The Gaztte, on reflection, must admit that it has been writing are many of the Pacific Scandal heroes, and al- fiction. It must know that it is pipers like though we do not say that they were all bad, the Witness, the Globe, the Orange Sentinel, aye, yet one or two of them never should have and the Gazette, itself, that has been responsibeen selected for a Ministry again. ble for the "bad feeling" which exists in He has fooled the Irish Catholics, Canada. Some of these papers do not indeed, and altogether the opening of his career openly applaud Orangeism, but they encourhas not been successful. To the party, as a age it by every subtle device, and never party, we were prepared to give an Independ- dare denounce it. Who was responsible for the "bad teeling" at the time of the Oka we are in sympathy with it, but to Sir John's outrage, who but the Gazette, more, berhaps, leadership we think the time is come to even than the Witness. But the cauge of the raise our voice in opposition. As an trouble is, that now those papers cannot do Ossa, as the poets say it did in the olden time Yes, it is for the reason unfortunately intriguer, no doubt, Sir John A. Macdonald is as they please without meeting such opposi- Just as Voltaire hated the Jesuits so does the

JESUITS AND ORANGEMEN. The Gazette of this morning draws a com parison between the Jesuits and the Orang men. It occurs in an article written in repl to an article that appeared in the Heral which pointed out the apparent anomaly Orangemen and "Ultramontanes" being i

Then, as to the Orangemen, who are the We are not their apologists; they are w able to take care of themselves. They said to be an oath-bound secret society; such is said to be the character of the Soci aim of the Order of Jesus is to secure Catho ascendancy; the one, we suppose, would li to see all influence and power in the hands Protestants-the others would like to have all in the hands of what they believe to bet only true religion. The former of the societies owes an undivided allegiance to t Queen of Great Britain-she is the highe authority known to them upon earth; supreme allegiance of the latter is held to due to the Pope, the supreme head of th Catholic Church, from whom, according their belief, all earthly dignity and autho are derived, and upon whom they depend.

What will the Catholics of Canada thir of that? Jesuitism is but Catholic Orang ism ! This is the doctrine of the Gazette. cloven foot is showing itself again, partic larly now that the elections are over! I pioneers of civilization and Christianity ^b world over, are compared to a few fanali whose religion is "To hell with the Pop-Mount Pelion has indeed got back on Mom

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30TH, 1878.

English historian Robertson, the illustrious Muratori, the Protestant Menzel, and hosts of grace, compared with a factious and a rabid few who, unlike Aboo Ben Adham, have for their object " to hate their fellow men." But the elections are over and the Gazette does not care a straw. And yet it will, we venture to say, preach peace and good will. After drawhave furnished some of the brightest intellects in the world, to an association that respectable men openly shun, we shall have homilies that follows. We hope the Catholics of Cardwell are satisfied with their choice.

SOLD.

The sconer the Irish Catholics of Canada realize the fact that they have been sold by Sir John A. Macdonald, the better will they be able to understand what that wily politician thinks of them. That the Irish Catholics have been sold, there is not the shadow of a doubt. Sir John has been too much for them, and all they can now do is, grin and bear the humiliation they have been subjected to. That there are still Irish Catholics who will excuse the Premier for his neglect of their ranks of the Irish Catholics as there are in every class, men who put party before God and country, but that the overwhelming majority of the Irish Catholics, believe themselves fooled, we have reason to believe. The Irish Canadian and Ottawa Herald, both of which are supporters of the Government, admit that the Premier has outflanked us all. He has as good as shelved the only Irish Catholic he took into his ministry, and he has tial aid has been offered by the Czar to in fact, snapped his fingers at our first demands. In face of all that has happened, it is idle to speculate. Threats are simply so much nonsense, all we can do at present is to expose the man who has so badly sold us, and trust to time and ourselves to bring about a remedy. If we were not Protectionists we would indeed be "agin the Government," as the Witness of of yesterday said we were, but as we must have Protection, so must we content ourselves with such a rebuke as the deceived may give the deceiver.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

It is rumored that the present appointment of Ministers is mercly "temporary," and that Cabinet. This may or may not be so. It is the misfortune of the country that the rumor the country has come to look as a political diplomatist and nothing more. It is not at all unlikely that the Premier may be expericountry feels about himself. As for the Irish Catholics, they owe Sir kenzie did more for them than Sir John drawal of the Russian troops, are still unset-A. Macdonald has done, and although neither tled." What, then, did the Treaty of Berlin of them did as much as they should, yet we do beyond sanctioning the occupation of Bosmust do justice to the fallen leader by admit- nin and the acquisition of Cyprus? If the courtcously, and with honizd phrases, sugar be deluded into the belief that he gives your claim one instant's consideration. This is not courtesy; it is deceit. Mr. Mackenzie was bluff, too bluff, perhaps, but he was honest. The one will " put you off;" the other will say " No." We pity is that he did not yield to the exigencies of the hour, and put on such tariff as would have rendered his continuance of office secure. But as Protection is, in some way, necessary, the Reformers had to stand aside; the donald did not come with them.

Gazette insinuatingly despise tham. The men of it. But that the band of the battalion did whose heroic sacrifices were applauded by the play at the funeral of McElhinney cannot be non-Catholic Ragnal, the infidel Baffon, the denied, and that Orange favors were worn we can furnish abundant proof. These favors were few, we grant; indeed, at one time, other non-Catholic writers, are, in this year of there were none to be seen, but when in St. James street there were six or eight men following the hearse who wore Orange colors, and this gave a complexion to the whole. The Gazette of this morning says that many Roman Catholic citizens followed the remains. This we doubt very much, and we ing a comparison between a class of men who incline to the belief that the reporter must be mistaken. We can understand Catholics taking part in the funeral of an Orangeman, but we cannot understand Catholics taking about "citizenship," "goon feeling" and all part in an Orange funeral. There is a great distinction. There are many Orangemen whose remains Catholics could, out of respect, follow to the grave, if they were buried as citizens, but if they were buried as Orangemen, we do not think that a Catholic could

conscientiously attend any such demonstration. The Gazette says too that "the funeral procession was a tolerably large one "-there were just thirty-two Oddfellows and sixty-six Orangemen, with the band. We have no wish to disparage the efforts made by the Orangemen to bury a comrade by any criticism which our contemporary appears to invite, but we are not satisfied at the band of a volunteer battalion being present at it. The same thing wishes, we have no doubt. There are in the took place in Ottawa, and we hope it can be satisfactorily explained.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE EMPIRE. The state of affairs are somewhat "mixed' tor our diplomatists just now. The Afghan difficulty looks serious, for this morning's despatches go far to confirm the suspicion that the attitude of the Ameer is owing to the influence of Russia. It is said that substan-Afghanistan, and if this is so, we may expect

an attempted settlement of a long account. Fever is making some havoc among the British troops, and the opening of the campaign is not possible for some time to come Again, we have more news about the Zulu Kaffirs, who are "rising" again, and thus two small wars are threatening. But they are small after all, and if confined to the hostility of the Zulu Kaffirs and the Afghans, there need be no anxiety about the ultimate result. Neither Afghanistan nor Kaffraria can stand the shock of British arms, and kraals and Khyber passes must ultimately fall before the power of Britain and the stubborn valor of her troops. But there are other in a short time we will have a recast of the difficulties looming up, before which the Kaffir trouble and the Afghan difficulty are trifles. The "Eastern Question" is far from being has been circulated by a gentleman on whom settled, and day by day we hear of evidences of the doggedness of Russia to hold on to what she has temporarily acquired. The Porte, it is said, insists upon one thing, while menting upon some of his Ministers. It is the Russians insist upon quite the opposite. just the kind of thing he would do. He has The British fleet still keeps near Gallipoli appointed men for whom he may well feel "in consequence of the recent movements of uneasy, just as uneasy as the most of the the Russians;" and we are significantly assured that "the essential points of the definitive treaty between Russia and Turkey, viz., John A. Macdonald,-nothing. Mr. Mac- the war indemnity and the time for the with-

partial man can deny. And what position do members show up next year in such form as we occupy? What but a back seat in the they did on Saturday, the club that takes the Ministry, and a total disregard of our just de- championship from it will have all its work mands. If Mr. Costigan had not been an cut out for it. Irish Catholic, the chances are that he would have received a portfolio: and the manner in which he was treated furnishes us with another illustration of the deaf car that is turned to our requirements. If we had been treated with that consideration which our numbers and influence demand, we believe that it was in the power of the Conservative Government to make us all have Conservative sympathies, but now we simply look with. suspicion upon a party that has promised much and has done nothing. That a time will come, and come soon, when men will be selected for office for their fitness, and for their fitness alone, we all hope, but that time is not come, and until it does, the Irish Catholics must fight for the representation which is due. So far as the Irish Catholics are concerned, it has been from the frying-pan into fire. Sir John A. Macdonald has treated us with marked, indeed, contemptuous disfavor. He has as much as told us that we are nobodies, and it will be our own fault, if we do not show him that, at least, we can resent his treatment and expose his trickery. Nor should he be mistaken. A few sycophants may tell him otherwise. A few men who expect place or emolument at his hands may deceive him as to the temper of the people, but he may rest assured that the masses of the Irish Catholics are indignant at the manner in which he has treated them. To the party, as a party, we must continue to give our independent support on the all-important question of Protection, but to its leader we must, at the same time, show an uncompromising opposition. We deserved fair play, we have not obtained

ORANGEISM.

A. Macdonald responsible.

Last week the Gazette drew a comparison between the Orangemen and the Jesuits; today the *Herald* becomes the apologist for the Orange Order. Upon that count they are-Conservatives and Reformers-all the same Of the two, we must frankly admit that the Herald is the least aggressive ; but it falls into the error of supposing that the first oath is the only oath that Orangemen take. The first is the only oath published, but there are a host of oaths not published, and of which the outside world knows nothing. No doubt, as the Herald insinuates, there are many Orangemen who are good fellows in their way. They joined the Order in their youth, and they have grown up to see the folly of their ways. But what maddens Catholics is this-Orangeism has opposed to the death every measure that was ever calculated to place us upon an equality with our Protestant neighbors. That is its history, and we would be more or less than men if we did not give it all the legal opposition in our power. But the object of the Herald is easily seen. It wants to harp upon that "alliance" between the "Ultramontanes" and the Orangemen. If Orangeism is illegal, it asks, why not arrest Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, when either of them come into the

MILITARY DRILL FOR BOYS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Labranche has made an excellent suggestion through the Herald of this morning. He is anxious to see our boys learn military drill. The idea is by no means a new one, but somehow it has, up to this, almost hung fire. In the old country it is a common thing to see school boys put through drill. Many of the best of the English colleges young idea to spring to attention with a precision of which volunteers might be envious. called upon to defend their homes. Regular armies no longer do all the tighting cades all Europe has sprung to arms, and ladies be obliged to don the gay cockade and man's estate, they will be all the more able

to fall into line, if they are required.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. Sir,-I quite agree with your article of yes terday and think it is high time Sir John gracefully retired and gave place to a younger, it, and until we do we shall hold Sir John and I would add, in a political sense, an honester man. Sir John need by no manner of means flatter himself that he has brought the party back to power. It was the great cry of Protection did it, and if Sir John was dead or on the Bench the same cry would have had the same effect. His Cabinet ap pointments must, at all events, be very un- Carlow, his family belonged originally to Kilpopular with Irish Catholics. He gave one dare and Meath, in which counties they have of the very best positions to the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell to please a certain faction, and gave the very worst to the Hon. John O'Connor, who is the only representative of about the sixth of Canada's population. Sir John is not truthful. Sir John is a cunning, trimming politician, but Sir John is by no means an able statesman. The Conservative party can do better without him.

Yours, &c., CONSERVATIVE.

Montreal. October 22, 1878.

THE "WITNESS' AND IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION IN THE NEW CABINET.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

Sir,-The following passage occurs in an editorial captioned "A Beginning of the New Cabinet," which appeared in a late issue of your St. Bonaventure street contemporary :---The question of Irish Catholic representation has been totally ignored, and we cannot | name was not likely to be overlooked. If but agree with Sir John in his conduct in this respect." Yes; the Witness that disagrees with Sir John in everything else, cordially agrees with him because he has "totally ignored ' the Irish Catholic element in selecting his Cabinet Ministers! If this is not teem of the many young Irishmen who passed hatred of lope and Popery with a vengeance, I know not what is. A whole people are sought to be politically ostracise prived

CARDINAL CULLEN DEAD. The news by cable that His Eminence Paul

Cullen, Cardinal and Archbishop of Dublin and Glendalough, Ireland, died very suddenly in the Irish capital yesterday marks the close of a remarkable career. The Cardinal was born on the 27th of April, 1803, and was, therefore, in his seventy-sixth year. His health had been poor for a couple of years, so much so that two years and a half ago it was found necessary to call in the assistance of Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh, to perform some of the special services of the Church at which the Cardinal in health would, undoubtedly, have officiated. The Cardinal, through all the movements of company and battalion his long and arduous life, had been blessed with a strong physique, and was until a few years since a perfect type of the robust Churchhave regular drill instructors, who teach the man. His features were not prepossessing the expression of his face was heavy, rather inclining to coarseness. His thick, large nose and puffy checks were answerable for this Nowadays every man should learn the use but in his small, quick eyes, thin lips and of arms, and the earlier he commences the good forehead the force, activity and persistbetter. The condition of the world is such that ence of the man came out. He was shortno people know the day that they may be necked and full-blooded. An autocrat in his archdiocese, a strict disciplinarian of his clergy and ever on the alert for opportunities of pushing forward the interests and institubut the work of defence may come down to tions of the Church. he has left behind him every man's door. Within the last two de- many monuments of his zeal in the shape of new churches built, old churches restored or beautified, a splendid hospital, convents and where there was one citizen soldier in 1853, monasteries, schools for the deaf and dumb and there is to-day ten. If this has been so in the | for pauper children, houses of refuge for males past, what is it to be in the future? Will the and females, night-lodging houses, orphan asylums, free bath houses and many other charitable institutions. He favored the spread lead armies to victory, or, more probably, to of the Christian Brothers' schools and was the captivity? But in any case, our boys should chief promoter of the Catholie University of be taught their drill, and when they come to Dublin. He was a brilliant preacher, and was never weary of championing the right of Irish Catholics to all the benefits of Education. This led him largely into politics, and it was politically that opinion regarding him was divided in Ireland and out of it. Toward the English government he maintained a loyalty that was intolerant of any dissent, and there was plenty of it, among his flock. For the last twelve years of his life he had thus been a force in British politics, and the discussion of his merits and demerits as a politician will be, doubtless, revived by his death.

Paul Cullen came into the world in a troublous time for Ireland. It was the year that young Emmet made his abortive attempt at revolution, when the country was still suffering from the collapse that followed upon the act of Union of 1800. Although born in for generations held large tracts of land and engaged in the raising of cattle. Young Paul went first to a Quaker school in his native town and next was sent to Carlow College, then presided over by the famous Dr. Doyle. Before he reached man's estate he was sent to Rome with the view of entering the priesthood. He was entered in the College of the Propaganda and there took his course of theological and philosophical studies. He obtained his doctor's degree after a brilliant examination at which Pope Leo XII. was present, his thesis maintaining the truth of all divinity and theology, Scriptural, historical scholastic or dogmatic. At this the Pope was well pleased, and commended the stout young Irishman for his learning and zeal. By a cir cumstance especially favorable to the ambitions of young Paul it happened that Cardinal Capellario was at that time Prefect of the Propaganda. The Cardinal afterward became Pope Gregory XVI., so that the merits of Dr. Cullen were known in high quarters and his was appointed Vice Rector of the College of the Propaganda, and shortly afterward was promoted to the rectorship of the Irish College at Rome. At this post he remained for eighteen years and won the love and esunder his eye on their way to the priesthood.

courses were opened to students under the presidency of the celebrated father, the Rev. John Henry Newman. A new university building was commenced at Drumcondra, near Dublin, the Most Reverend Archbishop of New York having preached the sermon on the occasion of the laving of the corner stone July 20, 1872. Archbishop Cullen was created Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin in the month of June, 1866. In the month of October, 1867, the archbishops and bishops of the Catholic Church in Ireland met in Dublin under his presidency. The question of public education was debated. Resolutions were finally adopted and published declining, on the part of the prelates, priests and people of Ireland, all aid from the State toward the schools and condemning the system of mixed education and all secret societies. Cardinal Cullen attended the Council of the Vatican, and was conspicuous in the assemblage for his advocacy of Papal infallibility. He was the first bishop of Irish birth who was elevated to the Cardinalate from the period of the Protestant Reformation, and was also the first cardinal among the countless prelates educated in the College of the Propaganda, Rome.

During the early part of his administration in Dublin he became very popular with the Catholic laity. He was heartily opposed to all revolutionary endeavors to settle the Irish or any other question, and set his face against secret societies of every kind. Thus it was that in 1861, when Fenianism began to take root in Ireland, the Archbishop began a crusade against the vationalists. When the island was alive with the conspiracy in 1865, he poured out all the vials of his wrath upon the Fenians, and was consequently made much

of at Dublin Castle by the Viceroy. He managed at the same time to administer some severe raps to the English, whom, he attirmed, had on the matter of secret societies taught "bloody instructions" which returned to plague instructors. He said in one of his pastorals on this matter :---

"It is strange that those who a short time ago gave a triumphant reception to the hero of all continental revolutions, Garibaldi : and who have been the protector of that great architect of secret societies, Mazzini, should now be so loud in their denunciations of the men who are only walking in the footsteps of these two idols of the English press, and merely seeking to give a practical illustration of their principles."

So bitter was the feeling he aroused by his furious attacks upon the nationalists that Ilis Grace shared with Judge Keogh the detestation of a large portion of his countrymen. But the Fenian agitation served his cause and he was not slow to profit by it. The English government, which had laughed at Dr. Cullen and his "brass band" in 1852, was not averse to a little concession to rebellious Fenianism in 1868, and the Archbishop now Cardinal reopened the Parliamentary agitation. The Irish Catholic Church was disestablished, and the question of Catholic education became of interest to the Imperial Cabinet. In 1870 Cardinal Cullen celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the Episcopacy. Of late years he has been very active on his old question of Catholic education. He evaded expressing any opinion in favor of home rule. but was very well pleased with the intermediate Education Act, passed at the last session of Parliament, mainly through the efforts of Messrs. Fameli and Biggar. His devotion to a single idea-that of advancing Church interests-was remarkable. To those of his faith who have known him in the sanctuary and in his strictly religious sphere he leaves a fragrant memory. Outside of that, opinions of him will be sharply divided.

PHOTOGRAPHY ART. -Its Rise and Progress among the Arts in the Last Half Century,-What Montreal offers in this Art .- The above business fills a wider field known to the artistic world than the mass of humanity who avail themselves of its workings could possibly dream of in their philosophy. It is due To the Irish prelates on their visits to Rome to the grandest combination of the sciences. he also became favorably known, and this was as well as to the needy study of the operator

------A FUNERAL.

There was a funeral on Wednesday of a man But when Lieut.-Col. Crawford learned that | of rumors of war to cause anxiety. the deceased member of his corps was to be buried with Orange honors, he promptly dis- IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION. missed the firing party, and their services had ever opinions he may hold in private we know not, but when in uniform he is a soldier above all. We have always heard of him he wears above all the strifes of contending

ting that, so far, he was our best friend. Sir "essential points in the definitive treaty are John will promise He is a good hand at still unsettled," who can tell what the result that kind of thing. He will treat you | will be? And we note that while Sir Stafford Northcote said at a meeting at Wolverover the bitter pill of refusal. He will hampton that war was still not improbable. "postpone," and "consider," and with all He said that he "was not able to say, he was the versed subtlety of the finished diplomatist, | not sure there would not be a renewal of the he will make you leave his presence, war." Nothing can be more significant, and knowing you are defeated, yet he taking the fact that Russia will grant no furwill carry his own point, and you will loughs, except on the most pressing business, we cannot but regard the situation as critical, and war far from being improbable. Russia will not slip the hold she has unless she is forced. She is in Bulgaria, and she will remain there, if she can. Her position is now far stronger than it was. The quadrilateral prefer the man who will say "No," and the no longer threatens her rear, but would act as a barrier against the attacks of Austria or Roumania, if these powers resolved to act against her. Her supplies could be interrupted, indeed, and this is the great difficulty she would have to encounter, if Roumania turned Conservatives came into power, and it would | hostile. But if we pass to the United States be well for the country if Sir John A. Mac- we find there, too, something to occupy the attention of diplomatists. The Fishery Award is still disputed, and although no one apprehends any serious trouble from

it, yet it is irritable and adds to the difficulwho was a member of the Fifth Fusiliers, the ties of the complex situation in which Im-Odd Fellows, and the Orange Association. It | perial statesmen now find themselves. Alwas intended, we believe, to bury the deceased | together it cannot be said that "the Empire with military honors, and his comrades who is peace." The possessions of Great Britain were to make up the firing party turned out are so vast that peace at all times is difficult to do honor to their deceased companion. to obtain, but just at present there is enough

The Irish Catholics of Canada cannot be thus to be dispensed with. This is just what | satisfied until they have increased representwe expected from Lieut.-Col. Crawford. What- ation in the Cabinet. Englishmen, Scotchmen and French Canadians are no more entitled to their share of representation than we are to ours. It is idle to tell us that men as a gentleman who puts military regulations | are not chosen because of their nationality, first, and who endeavors to place the uniform | and so long as they are, the Irish Catholics are as much entitled to fair representation as factions. So the firing party was sent to the anyone else. We regret that selections are right about, and the funeral took place with- made in this way, but that they are out it. But how does it come to pass that no one can deny. Who, for instance, could the band of the Sixth Fusiliers attended the attempt to deprive the Province of Quebec of funeral? We presume the band is sworn in, three French Canadian Catholics and one and, if so, the members of it are as much | English speaking Protestant Minister in the Volunteers as the rank and file. But even if | Cabinet. Is not this arrangement understood they are not sworn in, then we still wonder how | and carried out. Is it not the same in Ontario, it is that Her Majesty's uniform was worn at and all over the country. The Conservative a funeral at which Orange colors were display- and Reform press may be silent ed. Let us not be understood as casting the about it; but let any one dare invade their slightest blame on the commanding officer of privileges in this regard, and we shall soon Shamrocks can afford to treat it as it deserves. the Sixth, for we are sure he would not allow have a storm about our cars. That this is any violation of regulations, if he was aware wrong we all admit, but that it is so no im-

mit that they are Orangemen, and no doubt they will be arrested, and the illegatity of the Order will then, we believe, be proved. A man may be a thief, but until he is proved guilty of robbery the law cannot harm him. So with Orangeism, the Society is illegal, but there being no Orangemen, the law cannot punish men merely on suspicion.

THE SHAMROCK CHAMPION LACROSSE MATCH.

The Shamrocks are themselves again-Champions of Lacrosse. No one is susprised indeed everyone appeared to think that such would be the case. Since the club obtained a practice ground of its own, the members have shewn much improvement in form, and taking it all in all, their record for the year is not unsatisfactory. The team they beat on Saturday was the pick of the Indian Lacrosse players of Canada. It was a combination of Keraronwe's and White Eagle's players, so that there can be doubt as to the manher of men the Shamrocks defeated. White Eagle was brought from Kansas to play the Shamrocks, and the Indians played for dear life. To them the championship meant everything. It was a little fortune dangling before their eyes. One thousand dollars would not have bought it, and the Indians played with frantic energy to keep the championship to themselves. One paper says that White Eagle did not appear to play as well as he was accustomed to play, but it must be remembered that some of the Shamrock-men could always outrun White Eagle and it was because of the superior form in which the Shamrocks turned out that the Indians appeared to so much disadvantage. Before such men as Maguire, Butler, Farmer. Giroux, Hoobin, &c., the best of Andian players might well give way. Another paper says that the Indians did not practice their old tricks of drawing the defence out, &c.; but we are assured that the defence was cautioned not to be drawn out, and the result proved the excellence of the advice. No doubt the crowding of the field was reprehensible, but the crowd was composed of as many Indians as whites. When the Shamrocks were beaten by the Torontoes and by the Montrealers, we confessed that they were beaten by "better men." We gave the winning club the credit of the victory upon its merits. But, now that the Shamrocks are victorious, we detect a desire in some quarters, to disparage their achievement. This is far from fair, but the

tive of the country which they inhabit and have helped to build up and consolidate, and the Witness rejoics over this dagrant wrong. And yet it was this same Witness whose symrights for the Oka Inlians and in defending those incendiaries from the clutches of outraged law and justice. Lit any one is acceptable to the only "religious daily " before an Irish Catholic. let him be a black man, red man or New Zealander. X. Y. Montreal, Oct. 22, 1878. OBITUARY. We regret to-day to announce the beath of

the late Mrs. John Kehoe, mother of Tiomas. John and William Kehoe, three of our nost respected citizens. She died yesterday at 110 Good Shepherd's Convent, where she had been residing for some time past, four of her grand- who was then in flight at Gaeta. children being members of the Order. She | In 1849 the time arrived for bestowing a had been for 45 years a resident of Ottawa, and at the time of her death had reached the good old age of eighty-seven. Her husband with whom she came from Wicklow, Ireland died here in 1852, having been during his lifetime a blacksmith, and well known and respected. Besides her three sons, there are also two daughters, Mrs. J. Tierney and Mrs. S. Armstrong, residing near l'rice's Creek, in the township of Gloucester. The grandchildren of Mrs. Kehoe number forty-six, and her great of Mrs. Kehoe number forty-six, and her great of Armagh on the 25th of February, 185th, by grandchildren four. Among her grandchil-dran the armagh on the 25th of February, 185th, by Cardinal Castracane, in the Chrch of St. dren there are Messrs. Charles Kehoe, J. J. Kehoe, barrister, John Armstrong and Patrick Armstrong (J. & P. Armstrong). Four of her grandchildren are members of the Good Shepherd's Order, and there was another belonging to the same who died two years ago There is also another belonging to the Christian Brothers' Order in Montreal. Her funily was thus very large and respectable. The population of the island a system of pmary funeral will take place from the residence of and secondary education which would serve her son, William Kehoe, Nicholas street, tomorrow afternoon.-Ottawa Free Press.

FATHER STAFFORD IN HAMILTON .- Father Stafford lectured in the Mechanics' Hall, Hamilton, before a large audience. The lecture was under the auspices of the Catholic Literary Society of that city. The chair was occupied by Mr. D. B. Chisholm, supported by Sheriff McKellar and several members of the Catholic clergy. The Globe's correspondent says the lecture of Father Stafford was listened to, it is scarcely necessary to state, with all the attention which the cloquence of the gifted lecturer invariably commands. During the evening St. Patrick's Society band played select pieces of music, and the proceedings were rendered still further enjoyable by the sweet singing of lady amateurs, who had kindly volunteered their services for the occasion. The entertainment was in every respect a success.

ORANGE MEETING .- A mass meeting of Orangemen, True Blues, 'Prentice Boys and Young Britons, was held under the auspices of the County Lodge last Wednesday night in the Orange Hall. There was a fair attendance. Mr. David Grant, the County Master, It is the finest club in Canada, and if the presided.

Province of Quebec ? Let either of them ad- of their rights-refused a voice in the Execu- not in his way when greater honors were which places the life-like representative of waiting for bestowal. He had become an its object upon the card-board. The constant accomplished linguist, and his fame went back study of the photographer divulges new to all parts of Ircland with every ship that carried an Irish priest, bishop or religious laypathies were so keenly enlisted in creating man home from the Eternal City. His administration was vigorous but kindly, and when the revolution of 1848 broke out he was enabled to be of great service to the Church. Pope Pius IX, appointed Dr. Cullen rector of the College of the Propaganda, and when the triumvirate sought to confiscate the property of the college, he stood out against it as a British subject. But it was not in this way that the Propaganda was to be saved from spoliation. Remembering that some of the students were Americans, he appealed to Mr. Cass, the American Minister, for protection. The appeal was not in vain, and the triumvirs gave him permission to hoist the American flag over the building if necessary. This signal service was not forgotten by the Pope,

Special favor upon Dr. Cullen. The archbistopric of Armagh became vacant through the douth of Archbishop 'lroly, and there was considerable difficulty in Illing it, owing to the suffragan clergymen failing to agree upon a nomination. In this conjuncture the Vatican consulted with the remaining archbishops, and Archbishop MacHale, & Tuam, recommended the selection of Dr. Collen. This was joyfully acceded to by Pope Vius, and Dr. Cullen was consecrated Achbishop of Agatha, attached to the Irish College at Rome. At the end of April in the same vear Archbishop Cullen returned to his ntive land with the title of Apostolic Delegaterdded to that of Primate of Armagh and of al Ireland. He commenced his mission with gret vigor and set to work immediately to secure or the to preserve the pupils professing the Catolic religion from the effects of proselytizing rusaders. With this view he summoned a synd of the Catholic Church, the prelates to meet the ancient city of Thurles in the county Tipperary. The members of this venerable body adopted effectual measures for the foundation of a Catholic university in Irelanda work which has since been carried into com-

plete effect to the great advantage of universal civilization by diffusion of learning and piety. The Most Rev. Archbishop Murray, of Dublin, died in the year 1852. Upon his demise the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen was translated from the See of Armagh to that of Dublin. He thus lost the primatical rank which is inherent in the See of Armagh, but was confirmed by the Pope as Delegate Apostolic of the Church during his life. This act placed Archbishop Cullen at the head of the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland. The change was made with the view of enabling him to carry out more immediately his plans for the establishment of the Catholic University in Ireland. He applied himself to the work with great zeal. His predecessor had held a commissionership of the national schools, but Archbishop Cullen began his work of struggling for Ca-tholic education by refusing the post. Property they reflected upon the honor of Mr. baker as

methods to the profession, and the improvements in this branch of industry have been as fully marked as in any field known to man's ingentity. The history of the photographic art, from the standpoint of the best European artists, differs materially from our country, as many celebrities in the profession make a speciality of one style, and upon no condition or price would they change their working plans. "Solomon," of Paris, produced his figures in three-quarters length, and has by careful study and great care placed himself in the van of all competitors. In this country the artist is required to produce all sizes and styles. The studio of J. G. Parks is up in all the appointments for first-class work in the many departments which represent this industry, as any similar institution in the country. In the matter of crayon, water-color and India-ink work, and new and elaborate styles of photographs which have been recently introduced to the notice of our public are presented, and in many instances originated with this enterprising house, and nothing but the highest order of work is allowed to leave the house. His photographic work and paintings in three-fourths life-size cannot be excelled for brilliancy of expression and harmony of effect. Several fine specimens are on exhibition at his gallery, representing local and provincial celebritics. work in all its varied branches, as it leaves the hand of Mr. Parks, strictly bears the stamp of the highest finish reached by any artist photographer in the country. Another distinctive feature with Mr. Parks is the publishing of steroscopic views. He has in stock 1,200 views of Montreal, Quebec, Lake George, Ottawa, California, Niagara and Teronto. This gentleman ranks ahead of any of his competitors in this branch of the art, and the greatest triumphs can be seen in this direction by visiting his gallery. In mentioning the leading commercial interests of our city, we cannot fail to call attention to this gentleman, who so perfectly represents this industry, and who has done so much to give Montreal one of the finest establishments in the city. The business was established fourteen years ago. The interior finish is a combination of modern artand ingenuity, wherev the best and most scientific results are Otained .- J. G. PARKS, 195 St. James street.

AOLOGY .- We clip the following from the Moneal Herald :- " During the month of Aprilast, a number of letters appeared in this paper,n which Mr. Edward H. Goff made a series (very grave charges against the characte and integrity of the Hon. George B. Baker, of weetsburgh. We have become convinced, fro subsequent inquiries, that there was and is to foundation for these accusa-tions. We herefore, have to express our biometric accusation in regret they shuld have obtained insertion in the Herald, an to apologize as well for their publication as ir the editorial remarks which we felt, at the thac, called upon to make in connection with them... The charges being untrue, these wer unwarranted in so far as. was purchased in the Irish capital, buildings a public man or his ntegrity as a member of went up, and in the year 1854 the university the Government." lation of

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6	THE	RUE WITNESS AND	CATHOLIC CHRONICL	Е.	HEDNESDAY, SOTH OCTOBER, 1878.
ALL ROUND THE WORLD.	NATURALIST'S PORTFOLIO.	FASHION NOTES.	AGRICULTURAL.	the disease will again return. The foot should be dressed daily, and separating horn removed,	TURN
-Henry Ward Beecher is going to		Lizards are a favorite bonnet ornament. Felt hats and bonnets will be worn as much	ORCHARD AND NURSERY.	and the antimony applied to any fungus which may appear; also apply the caustic to the new horn, if it is soft and flabby, but not other-	JUST WHAT WANT
Europe. —The latest novelty is a barometer handkerchief.	Bute has up to the present been successful in acclimatizing the beaver in Scotland, and has now sixteen animals colonised.	AP APAT	Freight and Charges, are likely to be as much on a barrel of poor fruit, as on one of	wise. As soon as the animal can walk con-	
-Jingoism in England is beginning to reel ashamed.		street toilets.	the choicest. While the poor next find, be	The convalescent sheep should not be pre- mitted to join the flock until they are perfectly	CHEAP
-Edison has taken out one hundred and finy patents.		this season.	shinner in debt.	well, the discharge from the feet being infec- tious. Prof. Dick and others deny this, still	SHIRTS & UNDERCLOTHING
-The cotton crop of Texas is un usually abundant.	modern Arabs, in fact, declare that the locust bears a statement to this effect in good Arabic	Mage at the moment. Old gold satin piping is used on many of	as they are picked, but the long keepers are	many have, from observation, affirmed that it is infectious.	GOOD UNDERSHIRTS
-Millair is about to paint a portrait of Lord Beaconsfield.	I HOP MEYONE THE BALLE ATAON HOM HYING THE	the new costumes.	heaps two or three weeks before barreling; the skin toughens, and they lose some moisture.		GOOD UNDERSHIRTS
-The loss by fire in the United States is \$160.000,000 annually.	A NEW DIATERIAL FOR FABRICS A new	millinery combinations.	We generally advise making two sorts for market, and a third to keep at home. When	do not "give down" at times : The bag or	GOOD WHITE SHIRTS (2 Collars)75c. GOOD WHITE SHIRTS (Dress)75c. GOOD OXFORD SHIRTS (2 Collars)81.00
-The Japanese have commenced working their coal mines.	material called vegetable wool and described as being found on the top of grass in the im- mense sheep runs of Western Australia, espe-	trimming bonnets and hats. The newest material for wrappers is a fine	will hardly sell at all.	udder is divided into four parts, entirely dis- tinct from each other, except that they are	GOOD BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS
-The Emperor of Russia neither thinks of dying nor resigning.	cially in and around the district of Perth, is receiving much attention. It is about half	French flannel that needs no lining.	is half full shake gonthy just enough to	held together by membraneous ligaments. The milk in each is held in confluent tubes like the roots of a tree, are all contracted into	at a very low figure,
-The Irish Catholics are indignant	an inch in length and is as soft as silk. A special commissioner is already in Australia	with a very fine small cord this year. Hern stitching and needle work have sup-	is nearly full, and put on enough by hand	one, just above the teat—the milk entering that funnel shaped organ by a single channel.	AT
Shal: of Persia are great friends.	investigating the value of the new material, and the extent of the districts wherein it may	planted lace on linen collars and cuffs. Corduroy velvet is very fashionable for	to require strong pressure to bring the head to	Just at the upper end of the teat the walls of this channel are contracted, and the contrac-	I. A. BEAUVAIS,
- Fifty wind-mills have been shipped from New York to New Zealand.	FOLK-LORE.—There is a curious superstition	both millinery and dressnaking purposes. There is no cosmetic, ladies, like early	Barrel Presses, working with a screw are sold at the agricultural warehouses, or a lever	tion is surrounded by a band of muscular fibres. The will of the cow can operate on	190—st. Joseph street—190
-Up to this 12,000 volumes have ap- peared all about the late American war.	ed on a farm the cows will give milk thinted	rising, and plenty of excercise in the open air.	may be rigged to answer the purpose. The fruit must be pressed so firmly that it will not	this band, contracting or expanding it at pleasure, making it operate like a valve. At the junction of each smaller tube with a	118-2
-The chancery sales in Chattanooga will be postponed until yellow fever stops.	that this was the case with one of his cows,	on garnet, gray, dark blue and bottle green	Las the one to be obeled.	larger one is a similar contraction and band also under control of will. Ordinarily these	D PHELAN,
-John A. has taken a Baby into his Cabinei and expelled a Coffin. That is good.	ing the wooden covering of a haystack	The most artistic new ribbon is of pale blue,	table kinds are generally packed in half barrels and very select specimens, in shallow boxes,	bands are contracted (as in the neck of the bladder) so that the milk has to crowd its way	D. MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES
-It is thought the new tariff will have a protectionist tendency of thirty per cent.	a robin is killed it is supposed that one of the	coloured silk.	holding a single layer, each pear wrapped in tissue paper.	through them to get from the smaller into the largest tubes. This is an admirable arrange-	Orders from Town and Country solicited, and promptly attended to.
-Mr. Costigan is to have no place in the Cabinet, but is still spoken of as Mr. Speaker, -A report has gained currency to the	person who killed it will give "bloody milk."	in fine openwork patterns with heavily ribbed	handle carefully to avoid rubbing off the	ment for sustaining the weight of the milk equally in all parts of the udder, and prevent- ing it from pressing heavily upon the teats.	Nos. 299 & 301 William Street, July 22. MONTREAL. 49-g.
-A report has gamen currency to the effect that the King of Spain is crazy over his loss.		Bonnets are to be worn very small this fall and winter, and to be set close upon the crown	of quinces, as in most markets they are sold	When the udder is full, if the milk is drawn out of the teats, relieving the pressure in them,	MULLARKY & CO.,
-The New York Herald says a returning board seems to be a kind of boome-	Switzerland.	of the wearer's head. Flounces upon trains and underskirts are	The Fruit Cellur should be in readiness, but the fruit may be kept under a shed or else-	it requires a vigorous effort of the will of the cow to prevent the pressure above from crowd-	MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
rang. —The Ontario Orangemen intend seeking for an act of incorporation for the fifth	DEAD FISH IN INDIAN RIVERS Indian fisher- men have lately been much puzzled by the	all the vogue. One sees little dainty feet im- mersed in billows of lace.	storing, put the barrels of earlier ripening	ing the milk down to fill the vacancy. If the udder is only partly filled, she can hold the	No. 8 St. Helen Street, Montreal.
-During a political fight in Water-	ing down the Gauges and Jumna, and various	Tight shoes are almost as pernicious to the wearer as tight lacing. The latter is a great	tilation under control, and tight, easily	milk back more easily, and the less there is in it the more easily can she maintain the tension of the muscular band necessary to prevent entire-	FOGARTY & BRO.,
proof. La., one white man and four negroes were killed. —Evangelist Moody is going to de-	this unusual spectacle. It has been suggested that the swarms of locusts which crossed the	promoter of consumption. Fine blue checked cloths are imported for	open at night and close during the day In seasons of abundance, much fruit will be	ly the milk from flowing through them. When the milker first takes hold of the teat and	BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS 245 St. Lawrence Main Street.
vote six hours a day to study during the coming winter.	be answerable for the destruction of the fish.	double circular form and trimmed with white	vinegar. As the richest juice makes the best	begins to milk, the excitement causes the cow to contract the band so firmly as to hold	CORNER ST. CATHERINE STREET
-A hungry Texas tramp was sen- tenced to one minute in jall for stealing a breakfast.	In 1863 a flight of locusts fell upon the Lake Naini Tal, and the fish in that water gorged themselves with these creatures to such an ex-	Thank heaven, short dresses for street	cider, so the better the cider the finer the vinegar, though poor fruit will make a better article than is usually sold. Those		W. E. MULLIN & Co., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
-Prominent officials of Chicago were arrested Monday for preventing a street rathroad	tent that they died in large numbers, and floated to the surface. On the other hand,	sides of the Atlantic, also for morning house	who make vinegar only occasionally will hardly be at the expense of a special building	through, and if all is quiet she will relax the	BOOTS AND SHOES. 14 Chaboillez Square, near G.T.R. Depoi.
being laid. —The Chicago census shows a popu-	this theory, it is pointed out by the <i>Pioneer</i> , would scarcely apply to the Ganges and	Some of the short dresses have a band of velvet placed on the lower skirt, in such a	for it. Patent Vinegar Processes are advertised, some	upon the teats, and if quickly drawn it can all be milked out to the very last drop. But	MONTHEAL WE KEEP IN STOCK AND MAKE TO ORDER THE
ation of 125,000 between the age of six and twenty-one. —The Democrate and Graonbackers	Jumna, in which the destruction has taken place this year, as it is clearly established that the fish at first tried to sleep out of the water	way as to outline the apron and seem to bor- der it.	of which are merely well known directions sold at a high price, and come very close to being	short time. If the milk is not soon extracted	LATEST FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STYLES. 41-11
vill coalesce in Iowa to vote for Congressmen in November.	and were apparently endeavouring to escape from some danger directly pursuing them.	Some of the new ulsters have the lower half of the back finished in kilt plaits,	frauds—we have no confidence in <i>any</i> of them. On the other hand, some of the vinegar- making devices we have known are useful	bands again, and the last part will be held back and permanently retained, when the	W. STAFFORD & CO.,
—Jacob L. Levison, a former Jewish Rabbi. after forging \$40,000 worth of paper, left Incinnati.	Large and small alike died, and those who have seen the enormous bodies of fish floating	and are less stiff-looking than the plain gar- ments.	To make good vinegar, the essentials are: good cider, a temperature of about 70° , and	milker probably thinks he has got it all,	BOOTS AND SHOEN
-The Shah of Persia has authorized	down the Jumna are quite at a loss to account for the phenomenon.	Vests are worn with many of the suits. They are made of velvet, satin, brocade, Oriental strips and braid, and also of cordu-	as complete exposure to the air as possible. The devices offered act upon the principle	A calf will draw milk in three minutes, and	No. 6 LEMOINE STREET, MONTREAL, P. Q. 40-11
-The Glasgow Bank directors said	HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.	roys.	of exposing cider to the air in shallow trays. A cask half filled with cider, with bung out, in a warm room, will become vinegar much	possible. If the time of milking is much pro-	RICHARD BURKE,
coording to their account: "Two and two nake seven." —The Treasurer of Missouri has been	FINGER-MARKS.	overskirts are held in place by loops, and ends of broad soft ribbon, fastened by a	sooner than a full cask, bunged up, in a cool	not to "give down" perfectly. The quietest and quickest milker gets the most and best milk	Custom Boot and Shoe-Maker 689 CRAIG STREET,
ndicted for unlawfully deriving benefits from ublic moneys.	For washing finger-marks from looking- glasses or windows, put a few drops of am- monia on a moist rag and make quick work of	buckle. Belts are much worn of plaited silk,	Vinegar-making is a sort of fermentation greatly facilitated by a kind of low micros-	because he get all the "strippings," which are the richest part.	(Between Bleury & Hermine Streets) Montreal All Orders and Repairing Promptly Attended to
-Officers and soldiers of the India rmy on furlough have been ordered to rejoin	it. TO TAKE STAINS OUT OF WINTE GOODS.	ribbon or velvet; when worn of silk or ribbon they should have long loops of the same at	copic plant, popularly known as the "mother" of vinegar. Placing cider in old	HOW TO GATHER LATE APPLES.	D LAMONTAGNE,
heir regiments. —The late Commodore Vanderbilt knows now how it is himself, as regards Spirit-	One tenspoonful of chloride of lime in about three quarts of water will take any kind		casks containing this, and mixing eider with old vinegar, lasten the process.	The following suggestions on the care of late apples is from the <i>Practical Furmer</i> : Hand-picking should always be restored to,	D. 46 BONSECOURS STREET.
-A brigand chief, who has assisted	of stain out of white goods; put the part with the stain on it in the water, and let it remain till out. It will not injure the sloth if remain	colors, and are as soft as the finest kid. They can be washed on the hand with soap and water and look the same as new.	KEEPING POULTRY IN ORCHANDS.—This is a matter that should be practised when possible. We believe that if farmers and fruit-raisers	especially with winter apples, else the fruit	Painting, Glazing, Paper-Hanging, White-Washing, Coloring,
it several murders, goes to the Palermo theatre when he pleases.	till out. It will not injure the cloth if prepar- ed in this way; only spots on white goods can be taken out thus.	A number of influential ladies in Virginia	knew the benefits arising from such manage- ment they would at once adopt it. Last full	pearance when laid down in the market for sale. Some few varieties ripen irregularly,	Done on shortest notice at moderate prices.
-A number of criminal refugees from the United States have taken up their residence in Windsor, Ont.	REMOVING INK SPOTS.	sort to pay off the State debt. This is fur better than repudjation.	we visited an orchard in which fowls were kept, the owner of which told us that before	and shall be gathered accordingly. In most cases the latter varieties of apples should be	T FERON, Undertaker.
-A lady in Paris was sent to jail for	Apply spirits of salts made into asolution with five times its weight of water; then wash it off in a minute or two with clear water. A	A correspondent writing from Paris, says the American ladies abroad render themselves	little or no growth, and only a corresponding	left until late so as to fully color up, when they should be carefully hand-picked, only the sound, unpicked ones being taken. A bag,	IVI. 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
of the Legion of Honor.	solution of citric acid or oxalic acid will an- swer the same purpose, and neither of them	conspicuous by over dressing; but he is forced to admit that in any garb they are always	change was evident now! The grass was kept	with two of the extreme corners drawn neatly together, and slung over right shoulder and	P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER AND CABINET MAKER,

two months for illegally of the Legion of Honor. solution of citric acid or oxalic acid will an--The Jewish paper published in swer the same purpose, and neither of them Paris says Gambetta is an orthodox Jew, and will efface the printing, but they will rot the Beaconsfield a renegade.

-The Quebec Mercury says Cana-

paper if not washed off in pure water. GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH Slack half a bushel of lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process ; strain it and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of rice boiled until it is a thin paste, half a pound of Spanish whiting and a pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix these well together and let stand soveral days.

to admit that in any garb they are always beautiful.

even more antique females figure in the fashionable stuff.

conspicuous by over dressing; but he is forced amount of fruit was obtained. But what a the sound, unpicked ones being taken. A bag, with two of the extreme corners drawn neatly change was evident now! The grass was kept down, the weeds killed, and the trees presented | together, and slung over right shoulder and an appearance of thrift which the most en- | hanging under the left arm is the most con-Feathers and diamonds will be much worn the coming winter by those who can get them. Young ladies will shine in moir antique, and vigorous and the foliage remarkably lucuri. vigorous and the foliage remarkably luxuri- on a ladder. When the bag is full of apples ant. The fruit was abundant, of large size. and free from worms and other imperfections. This excellence was accounted for by the proprietor, who remarked that the "hens ate all the worms and curculio in their reach, even the canker-worm. He found less trouble with their roosting in trees than he expected, and that a picket fence six feet high kept them within bounds. His orchard was divided into three sections, and the fowls were changed from one to another as the condition of the fowls of the orchard section seemed to require.

dian Liberals have changed to upholders of the Crown.-New York Herald.

-It is said McIntosh, the attempted assassin of Cummins, has been released because his fathor is a wealthy man.

-A great loss of property is reported on sea and land on the northeast coast by a storm. Lives were also lost.

-The mercantile failures for the first nine months of this year aggregate 8,768 against 6,565 for same time last year.

-If the Russian troops do not cease their mysterious movements, the British fleet may return to the Bosphorous.

-Two brothers are running for Congress in the Fifteenth District of New York—one a Republican and the other a Democrat.

-The Mexican Government has been successful in a campaign against the Indians who have been raiding the Texas border.

-It is thought Tupper and Tilley are about to shelve Sir John-make him a judge for instance. • The Pacific business smells.

-Between eighty and one hundred assignces in bankruptcy have been indicted in Richmond for not making annual reports.

-A poor clergyman, with eleven children, solicits clothing from the charitable through the columns of the London Times.

-The total Moffett register liquor tax In Richmond since about the middle of Septem-ber, 1877, to the first of the present month was \$49,364.10.

--- Two Genoese recently fought a duel on the high seas in small boats. They fought with knives. One was killed; the victor gave himself up.

-As regards the East, the Russians continue arming the Christians, and the Turks the Mahommedans. This looks like an approach-ing religious war.

-There were six hundred and ninetysix deaths from cholera at Cassablanca, Morae-co, between the 7th and 2ith of September. The cpidemic is now decreasing.

-The Republican gentlemen who investigated the social charges made against Acklin, Democratic Congressman from Louisi-ana, report that they are false.

-The Hon. Mr. McKenzie Bowell at present occuries the transmolous tills of "Presi-dent of the Triennial Council of Orangemen of the Universe!!!" Beat that if you can. This stupendous honor was conferred on him in Dorry, July 19, 1876.

-A Paris paper tells a story of a bar--A Farls puper tells a story of a bar-ber's apprentice in Hungary who cut his throat because a girl would not marry bim. He was taken to the hospital at Ratisbon and cured. It subsequently proved that the operation his larynx had undergone had given him a fine tenor volce, which he improved by practice, and he has lately been engaged at the Opera House in Vienna.

-A parent, who claimed the right to educate his own children, sent the following communication to a school board in England: "Jentlemen: I am at a loss to know why the chool Bord offcer is so desirous to have my childer educated. It is my only wish to make them cholars. There is plonty of street Arabes to look after without annoying me so much. Yours, and so forth, The Jentleman Chool Bord."

-Montague, the deceased actor, was estate.

CHINTZ GOWNS.

Chintz is about as troublesome to wash as anything can be. Ordinary soap spoils it and clear water does not cleanse. Boil two quarts of rice in two gallons of water, and when it is nearly cool wash the chintz in it. Then prepare more rice water, but strain it and dilute it, and wash again. Then starch the chintz with the rice water, and when dry rub it with a cold iron, or better still, a bit of polished marble.

CLEANING RUSTY STEEL.

Steel which has rusted can be cleaned by brushing with a paste made or half an ounce cyanide potassium : half an ounco of castile sonp; one ounce of whiting, and water sufficient to form a paste. The steel should first be washed with a solution of half an ounce cyanide potassium in two ounces water. To preserve steel from rusting, a good method is to paint it with melted caoutchoue, to which some oil has been added.

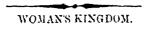
TO COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Take a strongly printed photograph on paper and saturate it from the back with a rag dipped in castor oil. Carefully rub of all excess from the surface after obtaining thorough transparency. Take a piece of glass an inch larger all round than the print, pour upon it dilute gelatine, and then squeeze tho print and glass together. Allow it to dry, and then work in artists' oil colors from the back until you get the proper effect from the front. Both landscapes and portraits can be effectively colored by the above method without any great skill being required.

Now is the time to preserve citrons, and this is the way to do it :--Peel the citron cutting it in thin slices, and make in fancy pieces if liked; boil the pieces and peelings together in plenty of water to cover until quite tender take out citron, strain liquor, weigh fruit, and take pound for pound; place the sugar in the water in which the fruit was boiled, slice two or three lemons; boil, skimming it until clear; then lay in the citron, boiling 10 or 15 minutes until the syrup has penetrated the fruit and looks transparent.

-Two sculptors lately had a quarrel - I wo settipuots intery mut a quintrei in the forum of Trojan in Rome, and agreed to fight a duel in the locality known as the Macao. They blazed away ateach other with revolvers, and both tumbled to the earth with wounds in the logs. Having no seconds nor witnesses, they lay there until some one passed from whom they could ask assistance, and were then carried home in the same carriage.

-A sleight-of-hand performer, named -A sleight-of-hand performer, named Wyman (not the original Wyman), astonished the people of Waco by his clover foats. Ho did many wonderful things, making things appear and disappear in mystorious ways; but his greatest trick was not known until after he had departed. It was found that he had substituted the village landlord's daughter for his wife and assistant, cloping with the former and leaving the latter behind.



To REMOVE SCORCHING .- If a shirt bosom or other article has been scorched in ironing, laying it a while in the bright sunshine will take the discolored spot entirely out.

TREATMENT OF FUCUSIAS .- When fuchsias drop their leaves, treat them as follows: Gradually cease watering, then put them to rest for the winter, and in spring they will sprout again, much benefitted for the season of rest.

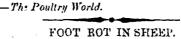
REMEDY FOR BLACK TEETH .- Take equal parts of cream of tartar and salt; pulverize them finely, and mix well. Then wash your teeth in the morning, and rub them with powder. Afterwards keep your stomach free from fetid gases.

To CLEAN BOTTLES .-- Cut a new potato into small pieces and put them into the bottle along with a tablespoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of water. Shake all well together in the bottle till every mark is removed, and rinse with clean water. This will remove green marks of vegetation or other discolorations. Hard crusted bottles may be cleaned off by rinsing with water and small ahot.

In the days when every young lady is sup-posed to give her personal attention to furnishing her own room, nobody need hesitate to try her hand at puinting her own chairs and bedstead, dressing-case and table. Tube paints may be used for the decorative work. and ordinary paint for the coarser parts. Backgrounds and scarlet, blue or pale yellow decorations are pretty, and pale blue and pink have a good effect when the carpets and curtains correspond in tint. Imitating chestnut or any other wood is in bad taste. If you cannot have genuine expensive articles, be satisfied with those which make no pretensions.

-The Rev. Mr. Impey, of the African Weslevan mission, has been compelled to resign because he did not believe in hell.

TO KILL INSECTS ON HOUSE PLANTS .- The most effectual remedy for green fly is fumigation with tobacco. Some soft weeded plants, such as salvais, heliotropes, etc., will not bear fumigation without injury to their leaves, and for these a weak solution is quite effectual. Steep some tobacco in water, then sprinkle the plant with the solution, afterward syringe with clear water. A little turpenitue diluted with water (one part to sixteen) will destroy the mealy bug. The red spider is a very small insect, revealing its presence by the browned appearance of the leaves. Sprinkla your plants often and you will not be troubled with red spider; but wherever the air is dry natural fluids of the part where it is applied; and close, there is his delight. Alcohol applied with a camel's hair brush will kill any insect it touches. Plants treated with these remedies must be syringed immediately thereafter with clear water. To kill white worms in flower-pots take common lime, dissolve it and pour the liquid on the soil. It does not



This is a disease which invariably commences in the foot, and usually confines itself thereto during its entire course. The ulceration of the foot soon attracts the natural enemy of the sheep, the fly; it deposits its eggs, which soon pass through the season of incubation, and are, by the heat and moisture the part affords, hatched into maggots. These multiply over the entire covered surface, and burrow under the skin, causing no inconsiderable amount of uneasiness and in handling the barrels in transportation. constitutional disturbance and infiammatory

fever. If the disease is attacked at an early stage, it is subjugated easier than a virulent malady, such as it is, would be expected to be. It should be treated with decision. Poultices and emollients only increase the growth of the

proud flesh, or excessive granulations, and should not be used. The foot must be carefully examined, and every vestige of loose partially detached horn pared off. To carry out this literally will sometimes involve cutting away the entire hoof, or the greater part thereof, still it must be done in order to save the animal's life. 'The reason for this is, that the horn, once separated from its natural attachments never will again unite, and instead of doing so, has a tendency to induce further separation, as it acts for a foreign body, and causes pain and inflammation, and orginates fungus sprontings.

Cut away every portion of the horn which has either separated or has a tendency to be come so; also any fungus growths which appear must be removed summarily with a pair of sharp seissors. Wash the foot then with a solution of lime, in the proportion of one pound of powder to a gallon of water. This will remove the foetor, and any tendency there may be to sloughing and mortification, which are frequently found to complicate the treatment of foot rot. Where any fungoid or proud flesh exists, apply with a piece of tow, istened to a stick, some muriate of antimony Muriate of antimony is one of the best local applications we have ; it is effectual as a superficial caustic. It readily combines with the it becomes diluted, and has no injurious effect as most other caustics would. Where much of the horn has been removed, wrap the foot in tow, having previously greased the toot to prevent them sticking to each other. Keep the sheep where there is considerable straw, so they will not have to step on hard ground. If the animal is sent back to mois. Pasture,

are carefully emptied into baskets convenient ly near, and the bag filled again. When the fruit is picked, convey it to the fruit room which should remain till the time for picking While picking, after they are picked, and before they are removed to the truit room keep the apples in the shade. While some persons, new to the business, do not think i makes much difference if the truit is a little mixed, we have always found it is best to keep the varieties separate and to market them the same way, even though the quantity be small. And this is why we have advocated continually, planting but few varieties, and those the best, for when the trees come into bearing you have enough of each sort to make a fair marketing, which would not be the case if many varieties, and but few trees of each variety, were planted. In picking apples they should not be barrelled until they are free from moisture or dampness on the outside, else they will soon decay, become damaged, and unsaleable. The barrel should be filled rather more than even full, and the head then pressed into place with a screw and appliance for the purpose. By this means the apples are prevented from being bruised

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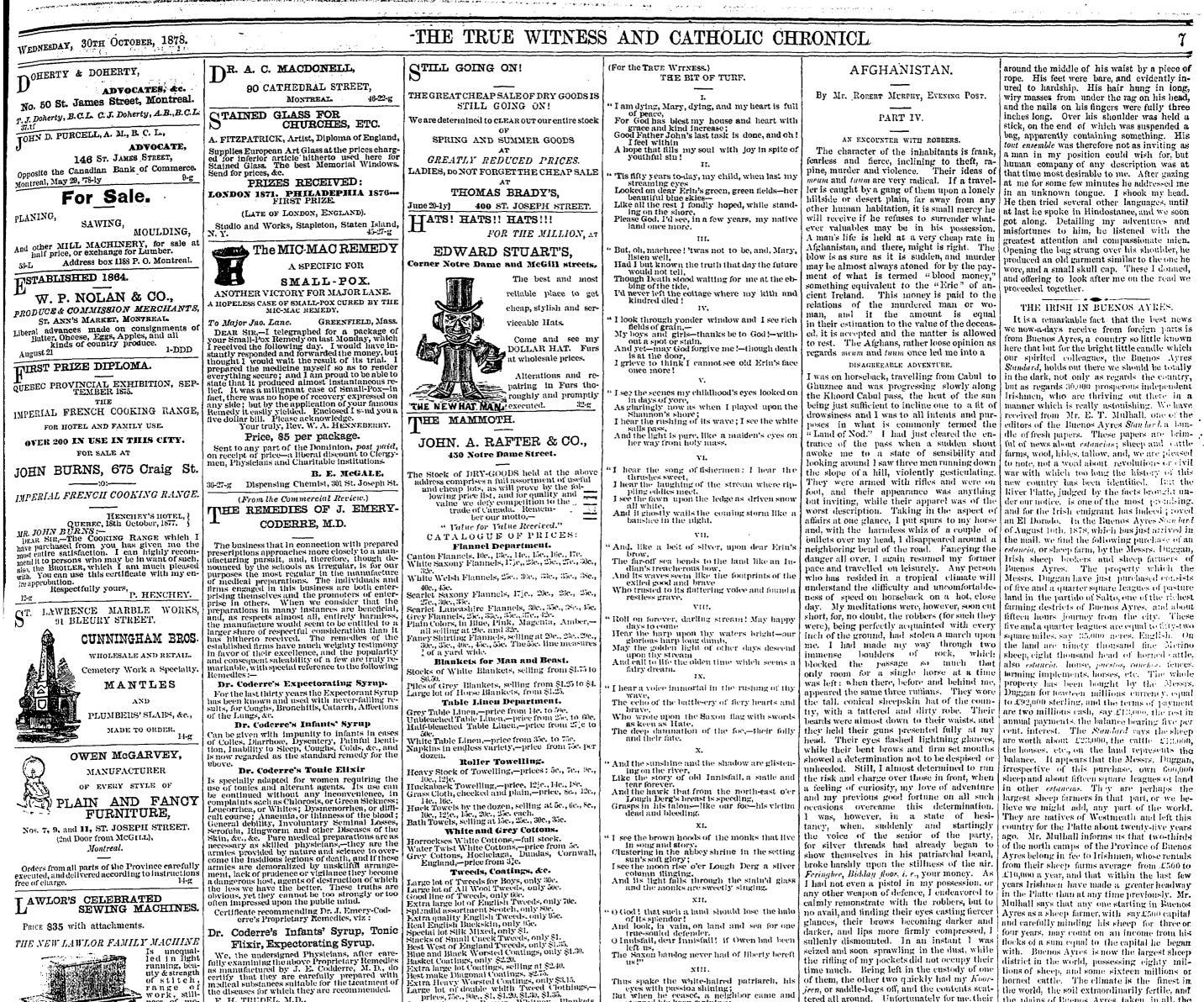


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us!' XUL.

Thus spake the white-haired patriarch, his eyes with passioa shining; But when he ceased, a neighbor came and

 turffrom Shannon;
 'Tis from the spot where Linerick heard the roar of Sarsheld's cauton !" XIV. The old man took the bit of turf and raised his

eyes to heaven, Then kissed the turf with fond deight—the old Then klased the turf with four-to-generative clock struck eleven,— 'Thank God; I've seen the sod once more;" he whispered softly weeping, "God save old Ireland!" Then he suffed and lay there calmy sleeping. FR. GRAMAM.

TRACKED OVER THE WORLD.

A San Francisco despatch of Saturday gives the following account of how a bank robber and murderer was hunted over the world and caught on the Pacific Coast :

"The reported arrest of Burges is not fully credited in police circles here. The following is a synopsis of the story from Stockton papers : On Thursday Chief Detective Henderson, of London, and Chas. Pinkerton, brother of Allan Pinkerton, succeeded in making the arrest at Niles, Alameda County, of Burges, the burglar who robbed the Bank of England, and killed McWilliams, assistant cashier. Burges murdered the banker by striking him on the wrist with a ring in which was a lance that carried a deadly poison into the veins, producing instant death. He then took a pile of money, consisting of £1.000 notes, the value of which was a quarter of a million dollars.

The murder and robbery occurred August 13, 1877. The burglars were tracked by the detectives through France and Switzerland to Vienna and London, thence to New York, thence to San Francisco. He then went to China, then to Australia, and back to San Francisco. On July 3rd Lord Beaconsfield sent word to Henderson that Burges had been seen in Australia. Henderson followed him to Australia, but was too late, as Burges was on his way to San Francisco. On May 28, 1878, the burglar registered at the Baldwin Hotel as S. O'Neil and wife, of London. He then went to Sacramento and registered at ened vengeance and the pointing of daggers the hotel as Samuel Andrews, of London. and guns the robbers departed with my horse The detective here lost all track of him for and everything I had, leaving me perfectly several days, but by chance learned that a woman of the town had in her possession a curious Russian coin, and found that she had obtained the coin from a man who proved ultimately to be Burges."

There has been a Nihilist riot within the walls of Odessa gaol. Victor Malinka, a po-lical prisoner, stationed himself during his hour of exercise under the windows of the

time much. Being left in the custody of one lions of sheep, and some sixteen millions or of them, the other two quickly had my Koor- horned cattle. The climate is the finest in jeen, or saddle-bags off, and the contents scat- the world, the soil extraordinarily fertile, and tered all around. Unfortunately for me their the plains of Buenos Ayres, taken in all, the stopped his keen repining;-See here," he said, "old friend J bring a bit of find did not appear to please them, as my stock of money and other valuables was very small. I had always taken the precaution while travelling to act upon the same footing. and the money I carried was barely sufficient to cover the expenses. In a rage one of the robbers turned to me and desired me to strip, but this I positively refused, telling them they were welcome to whatever else I had, but that I wished to retain the clothes on my body. My refusal incensed them so much that the whole party flung themselves on me again, and a short birt

DESPERATE STRUGGLE

ensued. In their cagerness for plunder they had cast their guns upon the ground, thus renoving the worst feature to my defence. I grasped the oldest ruffian by the beard, and obtaining possession of the dagger, which they avariably carry at their sides, I swore vehemently by all the sheikhs in the Mohammedan calendar that I would cut it off if not let proceed on my way unmolested. To perceive the countenance of the aged villain as I said this was a salve to my desterate feelings, for the cutting of a beard, or even of a single hair of the beard, is to the Afghan and Biluch a most mortal insult and disgnce. These people never cut their beards, and take al ways the greatest care of them. This they do under the idea that Mohammed and all his rightful successors acted so. In the meantime the other two had managed to effect my capture from behind, and after an ineffectual ittempt

at resistance, I was once more sprawling upon the ground, with the glistening blade of

A HUGE DAGGER

flashing before my eyes, which was widded in the hand of as desperate and flerce a ruffian as ever lived. I thought my last noment had arrived, and I prayed internaly. My clothes, even to my socks, were roughly torn from off my person, and I soon was at naked as the babe on entering this vale of tears. I was then released, and with threatthem at first. But that was too late now. Gathering my bruised and wounded body together, I sat down and considered over my situation. Miles away from any habitation, and perfectly destitute, I was about to utterly despair of assistance, when chance sent the "Good Samaritan" in the shape of a

WANDERING DERVISH

hour of exercise under the windows of the conspirators' cells, and began a harangue on the prospects of the revolutionary party. For doing this, in the face of the entreaties of the wardens to keep silence, he was placed for twenty-four hours in the dark chamber. When the thirty-two political prisoners con-fined near the spot where the speech was de-livered heard of the punishment which had heen inflicted, they broke out in threats and smashed their, windows and destroyed their immiture. The prison guard was called in and one by one the cells were emptied and the infuriated Nihilists were punished in the dark chamber.

finest spot on the face of the globe for the Irish emigrant to make a start in, or for the Irish capitalist to make an investment.—Iroch Times.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

THE FENIAN DROTHERHOOD. New York, October 25.—The annual conven-tion of the Fenian Brotherhood In secret session adjourned yesterday. The result is almost the complete reorganization of the Fenian Brother-hood in this country. The office of Head Centre in this country is abolished, and that of the General Secretary created. The action of the convention created considerable excitoment as it is generally regarded as a virtual discarding of General Bourke, O'Donovan Rossa, and the re-maining prominent persons who have had charge of the Skirmishing Fund. The charge is supposed to be the work of James Stephens, ex-chief of the Hrotherhood, now in Paris, who it is claimed will shortly arrive here to assume charge of the affairs of the Brotherhood.

THE YELLOW FEVER RECORD.

New ORLEANS, October 22 .- Mrs. Mary Schoenberg, wife of the superintendent of the Jesuit Widows and Orphans' Home, died of fever. Having charge of 114 children, she felt great responsibility in faithfully caring for the healthy and nursing the sick. A man named Moore, from Illinois, suicided by morphine. Cause, fear of fever. BATON ROUGE, October 22.—New cases, 28

no deaths. Weather turning cold.

WEST BATON ROUGE, October 22 .- Thirteen new cases; 3 deaths during the past two

MEMPHIS, October 22 .- The Board of Health officially reported 6 deaths in the past twentyfour hours; thirteen physicians report 25 new cases-12 in the city, 13 in the suburbs The Cotton Exchange opened this morning regu-larly for business. The Government relief steamer arrived, all well. Weather clear and cool, with favorable prospects of frost.

JACKEON, Miss., October 22 .- New cases, 28 deaths, 3. Rain last night, followed by cold winds to-day.

CAIRO, October 23 .- Heavy frost this morning; no deaths; no new cases. Quarantine against the South will be raised on the 29th

MEMPHIS, October 23 .- From 6 o'clock last night until noon to-day undertakers report eleven interments. The streets are thronged with returning refugees. Business is being gradually resumed. Heavy frost last night.

NEW ORLEANS, October 23 .- One hundred and seventy-three cases reported to the Board of Health; only twenty-six new cases. says notice will be given when absentees may safely return.

-WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30TH, 1878

MONTREAL

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

FINANCIAL.

MONTREAL, Oct. 29, 1878.

MONTREAL, Oct. 29, 1878. In New York gold ruled at 100²; sterling ex-change at 4.81. Good mercantile paper is dis-counted at 7 per cent. Call loans are obtained at 4 to 5 per cent. The tone of the regular Stock Exchange was somewhat firmer to-day. The following were the transactions:--7 shares Bank of Montreal at at 152; 25 do at 153; 25 do ex-d at 145; 75 Consoli-dated at 712; 1 People's at 68; 20 Merchants' at 22]; 51 do at 13; 200 Commerce at 111; 150 do at 112; 10 Federal at 104; 175 Montreal Telegraph at 114; 75 do at 113; 125 City Passenger ex-d at 83. MONTREAL, October 29.--Greenbacks bought at a discount of 1 per cent; sold at $\frac{1}{2}$; Gold drafts on New York, $\frac{1}{2}$ premium; silver bought at 4 to 6.

COMMERCIAL.

Corn Exchange Report.

Superior Extra. \$1 30 \$4 35 Extra Superfine. \$122 \$4 20 Faney \$35 \$4 00 Spring Extra. \$95 \$4 00 Superfine. \$15 \$0

of navigation is causing a fair degree of activity in some departments. The con-tinued mild weather is a drawback to the sorting-up-trade in dry goods and boots and shoes, but this will be of small consequence if, when the cold weather sets in, it continues steady throughout the season. On the Corn Exchange business has been slow in all kinds of grain and produce. Prices of grain and flour have had a downward tendency until very recently, when a steadier tone has perraded the market. Remittances are gene-rally reported as improving, and they are likely to continue satisfactory for some time to come. The local fruit trade is very active, and prices remain low, owing to the market being glutted with all classes of fruit. A large quantity of apples are being shipped to the British market by local dealers, but, we are informed, they are meeting with poor demand on the market there also.

has been quiet : a fair jobbing demand has existed. Orders from the west of Torontohave shown an improvement the past week, and now that the new fruit has arrived a still

TEA-The jobbing business has been more York market on Montreal account have been in prices, but it is not obtainable either here

quotations, which have been nominally last week \$1.60 to 1.75 for new Layers, and \$1.90 to 2.00 for loose Muscatels. Valencias have been changing hands at 41c per 1,000 box lots, and 5c to 51c for smaller parcels. Cur-rants (new) are bringing 41c to 51c. Figs-The first arrivals of the season came in on the mail steamer "Circassian," being the pioneer lot and small in number, birther pioneer lot and small in number; higher prices than usual are obtained. Elenas are selling at 124c to 13c; Layers at 10c to 11c; and Malaga Figs at 54c to 6c. Almonds-There is nothing doing as yet. Advices from France report a short crop, and soft-shell Almonds are likely to be scarce and dear. From New York we learn that the Mediterranean fruit trade is about to take in Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS .- Business partakes of the quietness usual at this season of the year; the fall trade being almost over, retailers having purchased the bulk of their winter goods, and only a moderate sorting-up business remains to be done. Travellers are now on the road soliciting sorting orders, and are meeting with quite as much success as could be expected.

HATS AND CAPS .- Travellers in this line are now in the Lower Provinces soliciting orders for spring and summer goods. The city houses are still engaged in filling and ship-ping fur goods ordered early in the season, but will have completed this work by the close of the month. In ready-made clothing a fairly satisfactory business is being done. Remittances generally are good and im-

much more activity can be expected until winter weather approaches. Prices are steady without change.

 REMITTANCES RECEIVED AT THIJ OFFICE TO 31st AUGUST.
 ONTAHIO.-Newington, per Revd C D J, D R. MacM 160. North Plantagenet, James McC 160.
 Merrickville, per P D, J O'N 100. Escott, J C 2.
 Merrickville, per P D, J O'N 100. Escott, J C 2.
 Iegn, Mirs M D 150. Egnaville, E M 2. Proscott, per B K, self 150; P C 150. Hamilton, per Revd J 8 O'L. T L 2. Park Hill, G C 2. Ingersoll, J O'C 160. Tingwick, N C 2. Egnaville, M B 150.
 London, per J M, K., self 1 (G T 1 a. 1 16); P McC, 2.
 Gien Dover, per W, W. Miss J L. Baysville, M J B 100. Brockville, Mirs R E 2. Renfrew, C Bros, 83 cents. Goderich. P M 2. Campbellford, per HIL, Revd J J O'C 2. Kingston, P B 150. Cern-wall, per O'C, D A D, 150; T L. 160. Perth, E T 100. Hamilton, J G 150. Klingston, per T M, J S, 75c. Winchester, M McD 160. Brewers' Mills, Revd P de S 2. Wolfe Island, E C, 160; M B, 150.
 L'Origani, Mrs J G 150. Gien Novis, J McD 2.
 Gueiph, per T J K, L T 158. Richmond Hill, M T 166. Osceola, M B 150. Nunroe's Mills, per A K, self, 100; H C, 100; A A McD, 100. Gienroy, D McD, 100; J S, 100; J K McD, 100. Gienroy, D McD, 100; J S, 100; J K McD, 100. Cornwall, per P D, solf, 150; D A M, 150. Packenham, per F Revd D L, 150. Wolfe Island, per E I B, F L, 100; F S, 100; J O'R, 60. Ottawa, per T R L, T M, 150. Vankleek Hill, per P P, J McG 150. Camp-beliford, per T J H, J G, 75c; P G, 75c; J K, 150; P T, 150. Vankleek Hill, per P P, J McG 150. Camp-beliford, per M C, J D, 2; Wm O'H, 100; D S, 100; J H McD, 150: Glen Donaki, 150. St. Andrews, 17 (1 50. Glennevis, per E R A F, R M, 150; P T, 150. Vankleek Hill, per P D, J O'N, 100; Escott, J C, 200; Elgin. Mrs M D, 130; Eganville, E M, 200; Prescott, per B K, self, 150; P C, 150; Ham-110n, per Rev J S O'L T T, 200; Park Hill, C C, 200; Higorsoll, J O'C, 150; Ham-110n, per Rev J S O'L T, 200; Glendover, per W W, Miss J, 100; Barsville, M J B, 100; Brock-ville, Mrs H, E S); Winchester, M AcD, 150; has not been sufficient doing to establish REMITTANCES RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE Metropolitan Do Do

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS CATHOLICS ! ATTENTION ! FOR THE TERM OF 1878-79. POPE LEO XIII SCHOOL The Metropolitan Primer. Do 1st Reader. Do 2nd " Do 3rd " Do 4th " Do 5th " Do 6th " Do Speller Do Speller and Definer. Do Speller and Definer. Do Speller and Definer. Do Catechism of Sacred Hist Do Hilustrated Bible History. Do English Grammar. Do Key " Brown's First Lines of Euglish Grammar. Do Institutes " The finest Picture (Chromo) of his Holiness. POPE LEO XIII., sent to any address in the 6th " Young Ladles' Reader. Speller Speller and Definer. Catechism of Sacred History Hiustrated Bible History. English Grammar. Key " Dominion of, Canada for ONE DOLLAR. This Chromo is 24 x 30 inches, and it has been pronounced by those who have seen his Holiness to be a very correct likeness, and Far superior to anything now in the Murray's Grammar abridged by Patnam Market. Murray's do revised by Kearney NO CATHOLIC SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE. Murray's Large Grammar. with analysis do Stepping Stone to do Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded do for the Diocese of Toronto. TO AGENTS WANTED for the above and ther saleable Chromos. Keenan's Doctrinal Catechism. Address Catechism of Perseverance EMMET & CO., : Boyd's Elements of Rhetoric. Quackenbos' First Lesson in Composition. Publishers' Agents, &c., Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric. Box 1758 P.O., 8-tf Bridges' Algebra. REPAIRS OF REFRIGERATORS. A Treatise on Mensuration for the use of Schools. Sangsters' Elementary Arithmetic. do with Key for Teachers and do do for the advanced Classes.

- Lovell's Easy Lessons in Geography.
- Guy's Elements of Astronomy.

32-27-2

No. 1141.

COTTON, ERRING, ERRING, WOOL
ants While Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.
"Colored Sox.
Children's White Sox, 1 to 6.
"Colored Sox, 1 to 0.
Boys Cotton Hose for Knickerbockers-Slate, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Fancy, Seamless, no lumps in the toes or heels, from 15c to 35c per pair.
Girls Hose, Fancy, nicely varied assortment of color , all seamless, no lumps in the feet, 15c to 36c per pair.
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Girls Brown Hose, 16c to 60c per pair.
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Iadles Scif-colored Hose, Brown, Navy Blue, Gray, Oxford Slate, best make from 15c to \$1.25 per pair.
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is Unbleached Sox, 10c to 50c.
is Unbleached Sox, 10c to 50c.
Gents Balbriggan Hose.
Gents White Sox.
Mathematical Hose, 7c to 75c per pair.
Gents Colored and Fancy Socks ents Balbriggan Half-Hose.
Gents Merino Half-Hose
Gents Cotton Socks, with Merino feet. Now is the time to leave your orders, which will be properly attended by Sangsters' National Arithmetic.

 Spring Extra
 3 05 @ 4 00

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 Strong Bakers
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 2 90 @ 3 60

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 1 95 @ 2 00

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 Receipts of Flour per Grand Trunk Railway,
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 Canada Spring Wheat—No, 2, at S9c; white
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 Packards' Complete Course of Business Training. MEILLEUR & CO., Do Private Studnts. Sadller's New Book Keeping Blanks MANUFACTURERS. 652 CRAIG STREET, Near Bleury. proving. Day Book LEATHER .- Business has been quiet during 38-tr Journal the past week, except in best Spanish soles, the demand for which continues very active Cash Book Italian Warehouse Ledger at full prices. National Pocket Dictionary BOOTS AND SHOES .- Trade has been very Do Large creamery, 21c. Cheese-September, 9jc; August, 8/c. quiet during the past week. The fall trade, however, is now pretty well over, and not Underclothing. Worcester's Primary do T. CARLI, Nugent's Improved French and English, Eng-lish and French Dictionary. Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Dictionary. Ladies Merino Vests, high neek and Long sleeves Ladies' Merino Vests, low neck and short sleeves. Ladies' Merino Pants. Boys' Merino Vests and Pants. Girls' Merino Vests and Pants.Men's and O. S. Men's Merino Vests and Pants from 30c up. N.B.-Our lambs wool Underclothing is so packed away, that we can sell from it during the entire summer season. WEEKLY REVIEW. MONTREAL, October 29. Chambers' Dictionary of the Latin Language, containing Latin and English, English and Latin, by W. R. Chambers. Wholesate business has been rather quiet this week, although the approach of the close City Retail Markets. POULTRY—The demand in this line was small, and prices are somewhat increased. Young geese, Sto to \$1.5 per pair; small turkeys, \$1 to \$1.25 do; fat do. No to \$1 ench; spring chickens, 35c to 60c do; wild pigeons, \$1 to 1.35 per dozen; binck duck, 55c to 50c per pair; live chickens, 40c to 50c do. Introduction to English History. History of England for the young. Do tance Property Ry Common Reverse Reve Fredet's Modern History. binck duck, 35c to 50c per pair; live chickens, 30c to 50c do. GRAIN.—Prices remain firm and business in-netive. Flour, \$2.55 to 2.50 per bag; oats, 75c to 80c do; pens, 50c do; Indian meal, \$1.20 do; bran, 80c do; corn, 50c to 52c do; buckwheat, 50c do; moulie, \$1.20 do; grue, 80c to 90c do. FRUT.—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; Montreal fameuse, \$3.50 per barrel, Quinces, \$5 per barrel. Cranberries \$8 per bar-rel. Grapes are very abundant at 7c per pound; Malaga do, at \$7 per keg. Pears are out of sca-son for the present. Lemons are becoming a little more plentiful, and sell for \$7 a box or \$12 per case. Canadian Hosiery. Ancient History. Do We are now offering an excellent make of Jotton Hosiery, of Canadian manufacture. We desire our customers to examine these goods carefully, and give them a trial, for the follow-ing reasons :-The Child's History of Canada, by Miles. The School History of Canada. Northen's History of the Catholic Church, with Questions adapted to the use of Schools. Mitchell's New Series of Geographics. FIRSTLY-They are manufactured in Canada. First Lessons in Geography. STATUARY SECONDLY-They possess great merit, and deserve attention. New Primary do. New Intermediate do. SUCCESSOR OF C. CATELLI ET CARLI, THIRDLY-We recommend them. New Physical do. Small Wares-Linen Goods-Cotton Goods-Gioves-Black Gloves-Dress Goods. Phonock's Catechism of Geography. 66 Notre Dame Street, The more plentiful, and self for \$7 a box or \$12 per case. VEGEXAMLES.—The potatoes offered at the markets to-day were of a very inferior quality, and sold at from 75c to 80c per bag. Onlows were very abundant, and brought 30 cents per bushel. Tomatoes were rather scarce to-day, and sold at 40 cents per bushel. Cauliflowers, S0c to \$1 perdozeu. 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 might have been for this ser-son of the year. Common batter, in tubs, sold at from 10/2 to 15c per pound. Stepping Stone to Geography. Third door to the right, near Bonsecours Street. Mr. T. CARLI has the honor to inform the Clergy, Religious Communities and the public generally, that he will continue the business in hismane, and that in his Store will always be found the best assortment of Religious Statuary, Paintings and Decorations, Architectural Orna-ments, Rosettes, Cornlees' and all executed at the shortest notice. Statues made with Cement on which the tem-perature has no effect. ANTLE DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs (West side) Do General Lessons in do. Style and Fit Warranted. Smith's Illustrated do. The grocery trade during the past week Pocket Edition of the New Testament. TAILORING DEPARTMENT Up-stairs Large Type Edition of the New Testament. Epistics and Gospels for Sundays and Holidays (East side). Catholic Youth's Hymn Book, paper covers. Splendid assortment of Tweeds and Cloth. For Tatioring, go to CHEAPSIDE. Bound and set to Music. Bound and set to Music.
Wesilake's How to Write Letter.-A Manual o Correspondence.
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Parker's Complete Philosophy.
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Ioannes' Criterior, or How to Detect Error and Arrive at Truth.
Balmes' Criterior, or How to Detect Error and Arrive at Truth.
Balmes' Criterior, or How to Detect Error and Arrive at Truth.
Balmes' Elements of Logic.
Doublet's Logic for Young Ladles.
Fasqueil's Introductory French Course, Complete Course.
Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French.
Magill's French Prose.
Dinsmore's Spelling Blanks in three numbers.
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's International System of Penmanship.
New York Edition of Payson, Duntin and Scrib-ner's System of Penmanship.
Primary Course in Scourse.
Advanced Course in Blotter for Copy Books with Oblique Lines indicating the Slant of Writing.
Small for Primary Course.
Large for advanced Course.
Bryant and Stratton's Kounting House Book PRICES MODERATE. further increase is expected. Westlake's How to Write Letters-A Manual o NEW BRUNSWICK .- St John, FC 2 St Hilaire, NEW BRUNSWICK.—St John, FC2 – St Hitaire, Rev Jos P 2. Nova Scotta.—Margaree Forks, TT2; French River Stables, G F 2; Antigonish, J W F 2; Murgan Forks, DU L25; Cupe Canso, Rev D P McD L50; Sydney, C B, D M C L50; Pomquet Forks, Rev JJ C L50; Llugan Mines, E P M 50c. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—F Laughran's P 0, 770 A visit is respectfully solicited. ł-g Dress Goods. active, though no large sales are reported : \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sam-Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 4-g transactions during the week will exceed New Canterbury Cords, in seal brown, green, navy blue and olive green. Perstan Cords, all colors, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, etc. Debeges, grey and brown (all wool), 30c to 60c. Cashineres, all wool, in cheeks, all colors, 30c up. Homespun, all wool, 20c up. Lustres and Brilliantines, all colors, 12/c, 15c, 20c, 35c to 50c. Figured Lustres, quite new, 20c, 25c and 30c. Seal Brown Lustres, all prices. Silver Grey Challies. Silk and Wool Mohair, beautiful shades. 2,000 half chests, principally low and medium grades Japans and green. Purchases in New Viger Cattle Market. There was a very large attendance at this market to-day, and the principal demand was for Milch Cows, which were of a very inferior onality. BURY & MCINTOSH, for Milch Cows, which were of a very interior quality. Milch Cows, --Prices remain very low and milkmen complain that jobbers buy up all in the market and re-sell them without having to pay any extra market fees. Common cows sell at from \$12 to 18; medium good \$18 to 25; choice brought from \$30 to 40. SHEEP AND LAMIS--Were rather scarce. The former sold at from \$2.40 to 5.50, and the latter from \$1.75 to 3.00 FAT Hors--Were in good demand at \$3.75 to 4.50 per 100 lbs. pretty free. Japan advices show an advance ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS. UNITED STATES.-Peorla, III, H D 1.50. MANITODA.-St Anne des Chines, Rev L B G 2. MOLSONS' BANK CHAMBERS, Corner St. James and St. Peter Streets. or in New York. The Shipping List says the market has been very quiet, the only business reported by pri-(Entrance on St. Peter Street.) ADVERTISEMENTS. GEONGE BURY, Official Assignce. JOHN MCINTOSH, Accountan vate contract including 1,560 half chests of Accountant. green and 700 do Formosa Oolongs. A parcel of a damaged cargo was offered at auction yesterday. The Blacks are reported to have CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEREC, SUPERIOR ('OURT. District of Montreal.) Grenadines. WEEKLY TEST. 4.50 per 100 lbs fetched nearly the price of sound. Plain Black Iron Grenadine, 20c to 49c. Black Glace Grenadine, all prices. COFFEE-Has been more active this week, Loudon, Ont., Markets. Number of Purchasers served during week LONDON, Oct. 25 .- There was a fair attend-Dame Marle Louise Deschamps, of the City and prices remain firm. No sales of any and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Louis Dolphis Charbonneau, butcher, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice, consequence reported. ance of farmers on the market this morning. Small Wares. Same week last year.....4,880 SUGAR.-Scotch Refined.-Advices by cable Vere good demand for Red Fall Wheat, sells Increase..... 410 report the English market 3d to 6d per cwt. freely at \$1.35 to 1.38. Barley is in good de-easier, and holders here have to submit to a mand, sells as high as \$1.40. Plaintiff Pins, Needles, Buttons, Braids, Thread, Tape, Silk Spools, Silk Twist. mand, sells as high as \$1.40. loss to meet the views of buyers ; sales during SOMETHING NEW The said Joseph Louis Dolphis Charbonneau, GRAN. the week have been very light. We quote Defendant. White wheat, Deihl, per 100 IN THE WAY OF SHIRT MAKING. Corsets-Crompton Make. The Plaintiff hath, this day, instituted an action en separation de biens against the De-fendant, her husband. from 7 se to 8 c for medium and 8 sc to 8 sc for ing. Scientific. Bryant and Stratton's Counting House Book bright. American Sugars.-Latest reports Bryaht and Stratton's Counting, House Book Keeping. We have also a very large and complete as-sortment of Exercise Books, Composition Books. Drawing Books, Note Books, Foolscap, Note and Letter Papers, Slates, Slate Penelis, Pens, Hold-ers, Lead Penelis, Ink, Chalk, Ink and Peneli Erasers, Black Board Cleaners, Rubbers, Blot-ting Paper, Covering Paper, School Pocket Pen-knives, &c. Queen Bess Corsets, with shoulder straps and We have now an Undershirt so made as to afford perfect protection of the lungs (both back and front) without that uncomfortable feeling peculiar to thick shirts or Lung Protection. 100 lbs..... 1 35 to 1 45 show a drop of 1c in New York on refined, and Montreal, 25th Sept., 1878. skirt supporters. Corsets for Children. Children's Bands. a dull market for raw. The decline is, of course, reflected here; granulated is selling at L. O. TAILLON, Attorney for Plaintiff. Red Fall wheat per 100 lbs. 1 30 to 1 39 ".... 1 05 to 1 30 7-4 Spring Wheat Corsets, French Goods, at 50c each. 9]c to 9%c for standard and 9c to 9]c for Corn " 0 85 to 0 90 The Very Thing DAMPHLETS, DEEDS OF SALE, off standard; dry crushed at 91c to 10c Oats " 0 80 to 0 85 for persons subject to colds. and cut loaf at 10 le to 10 le; Extra and Peas Domestic Goods. " 0 80 to 0 95 Medium and Large Size. LAW FORMS, &c., yellow brings 81c to 85c and ordinary yellow Barley " 1 00 to 1 40 We have them in two sizes, medium and large and made of fine Scotch Lambs Wool. English Prints, from 6c to 17c per yard. Brown Cotton from 5c up. White Cotton from 7c up. An extra bargain in 36 in. 10c, worth 18c per yard. Twilled Cotton, a good make, for 20c, worth 25c; sold clsewhere for 25c. Table Linens, in all makes, from 30c to \$2.50 per 10c. Cloves have advanced 1d per Ib in Eng-1 D. & J. SADLIER & CO... " 0 80 to 0 85 PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF Rve " 0 S0 to 0 90 Buckwheat Catholic Publishers and Booksellers, Now, the Ladies THE "EVENING POST," " 1 00 to 1 25 We have a complete stock of Ladies' Hand-kuit Undervests. Bears 275 NOTRE DAME STREET, FLOUR AND FEED. 761 CRAIG ST., West of Victoria Square. Montreal. XX Fall Wheat Flour, # cwt. 2 50 to 2 75 Long and Short Sleeves. is selling at 83c to 94c and white at 18c to Fall Flour ".... 2 50 to 2 75 High and Low Neck. THE CELEBRATED 19c. Cloves have advanced 1d per lb in Eng- Mixed Flour ".... 2 25 to 2 50 Towels, Brown and Bleached, a spleudid assort-Large and Small. Towels, Brown and Bleached, a spleudid assortment, from 7c each to \$1.00 each,
Oxford Shirting, from 10c to 40c per yard; are splendid value.
We believe in the best goods always !
White Shirts—a good line for 75c each, warranted full finish for evening dress.
A good assortment of White Dress Shirts, from 75c to \$1.25 each.
Our 75c White Shirt is the best value in the traile. land, and the market here is firm at 38c to Spring Flour " 2 00 to 2 25 White and Scarlet. CHAMPION" 42c. Buckwheat Flour ".... 2 25 to 2 50 Open and Close Knit, Rice.-The enquiry has slackened; prices Graham Flour ".... 2 25 to 2 50 in Great Britain are rather easier, but the Granam Flour market is not changed here. Inferfor lots Corameal bring \$4.15 and good samples \$4.25 to 4.40. Shorts Sago is quiet at \$5.50 to 6.00 and Tapioca at Bran Prices from 42e, 48c, 54c, 66c, 72c, 96c, \$1.08, \$1.25. " 2 25 to 2 50 " 1 50 to 1 15 Children. THRASHING MACHINE. ∉ ton..12 00 to 16 00 Childron's Hand-knit Undervests, low neck and short sleeves, 86c, 42c, 45c, 5ic. Bran " 3 00 to 10 00 \$7.75 to 9.00. Our 756 white Shirt's the sect that is the trade. Regnta Shirts, assorted. Oxford Shirts, assorted, for \$1.50 each, two col-lars, same as sold elsewhere for \$1.75 and \$2. Chintz and Alexandra Quilts, at greatly reduced PRODUCE. Economy in Purchasing. Improved for 1878. SALT .--- The market is firm ; there have been Eggs, Store Lots, # doz 0 15 to 0 16 Way Give considerable sales of coarse salt, in round lots Farmers' 0 18 to 0 20 at 60c, and we quote 60c to 624c according to size of lot. Factory filled is steady, most of Rolls 0 16 to 0 18 prices. good 10-4 Quilt for Sic. ents' Ties and Scarfs. ents' Collars and Cuifs. Way Give the ordinary well known brands are changing " Firkins..... 0 10 to 0 16 Cheese Dairy ₽ b..... 0 08 to 0 09 DRIVEN BY HORSE OR STEAM POWER. se Dairy # lb..... 0 00 to 0 16 45c for English Camel's Hair Debeiger, when you can buy the same goods at S. Carsley's for Factory..... 0 09 to 0 9 38c per yd? hands at about \$1.00. Molasses .- Some 200 puncheons of Barbadoes have been sold during the week in lots Gloves. MISCELLANEOUS. Way Give at 374c to 40c. In other descriptions we hear Mutton, per lb 0 00 to 0 07 64c for Camel's Hair Cloth, when you can buy he same go ods at S. Carsley's for 59c per yd? OVER 3000 IN USE IN The best assoriment of Gloves, all kinds and makes at CHEAPSIDE. of nothing doing. Ous-Prices remain unchanged; the sales CANADA, 0 04 to 0 05 Beef. Geese, each..... 0 30 to 0 50 Way Give are very small at last week's prices. Steam ALEXANDRES! Refined Seal is steady at 47c to 49c, and Pale WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO DELIVER, ON BECEIPT OF SATISFACTORY IOUVIN'S! Seal/at 43c to 45c. Cod Oil, Newfoundland, brigs 45c to 47c. Paraffine Oil quiet at 221c W orders, our Celebrated Hall Champion Thrashing Machine. to be driven by Horse or Steam Power. These machines have been without a rival for the past FIFTY YEARS. Nearly all the other Thrashing Machines are imitations of the Hall Machines, and have failed to give entire satisfaction. The Hall Machine has been JOSEPHINES! 18c for German Serges, when you can buy the same goods at S. Carsley's for 12c per yd? to 25c. Best Makers. /PETROLEUM .--- The demand is steady and in-Live Hogs, per cwt..... 3 50 to 3 75 Way Give creasing, and prices firm ; car lots are selling Slik Thread Gloves, all colours, 5c up. Flatted Slik Gloves, all colours. Dressed Hogs..... 4 50 to 5 00 20c for Russel Cord, when you can buy the same THE STANDARD THRASHING MACHINE! at 17c, and smaller lots at 17 to 18c, as to Chickens, per pair...... 0 30 to 0 50 Ducks "......... 0 40 to 0 50 goods at S. Carsley's for 15c per yd ? Pure Slik Gloves. quantity. In the United States and Canada ever since introduced by the late JOSEPH HALL in 1828. The Hall Champion Thrashing Machine has been gradually and carefully improved each year as ex-portence proved wise and desirable. No changes have been hashily made and called improve-ments. The groatest possible care has been exercised in the construction of all the working parts of the machine so as to save the necessity of repair and prevent amoying delays which are caused by breakages. Nothing but the very best of material has been used throughout the machine, and the workmanship is unsurpassed. Our machines are supplied with our Way Give LIQUORS .- The " Lake Simcoe" has arrived Turnips 0 25 to 0 25 Umbrellas. 40c for French Cloth, when you can buy the same goods at S. Carsley's for 30c per yd? with a cargo of Hennessy, Martel, Robin and Carrots 0 18 to 0 25 Cordwood, No. 1 dry, per cord 3 50 to 4 00 Apples, green, per bush..... 0 30 to 0 65 Cotton, 30c up. Zanilla. Alspaca. Silk. Ladies' and Gents' Umbrelias. other brandies, Claret and other Bordeaux goods. The market is firm, more particularly S. CARSLEY for brandy and gin, and as recent arrivals Potatoes " 0 50 to 0 60 893 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET, have nearly all been to order prices have in Clover Seed..... 4 00 to 0 00 no way been influenced. Brandy-Hennessy MONTREAL. SKINS AND HIDES. Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties. Patent=Diamond=Pointed=Cylinder=Teeth ! and Martel, in wood, are bringing \$3.00 per Sheepskins, each..... 0 25 And S PATER NOSTE RROW, LONDON gallon for 1877 and \$3.25 for 1975. In cases Hennessy is selling at \$10; Martel at \$9.874. A magnificent assortment. Calfskins, green, per lb..... 0 8 .. 0 10 Wanted, a Male Teacher for the R. C. Separate School of the Village of Renfrew. Duties to commence on the first of next January. Good testimonials indispensable. Apply, stating sa-lary, to Rev. P. Rougies, P.P., Renfrew, Out. 10-tr Gin \$10; DeKuypers in hogsheads \$1.58 to 1.60; Boll and Dunlop \$1.53 to 1.55. Red Worth three times as much as the ordinary teeth. GO TO WE CAN SUPPLY PITTS, PLANET, OR HALL HORSE POWERS! cases are scarce and firmly held at \$7.50. Tailow, rendered, " 0 06 ... 0 00 CHEAPSIDE. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- There has been rough, " 0 03 .. 0 04 -Eight or ten horse-either DOWN OR MOUNTED ON TRUCKS, as Customers may desire. Also, Trucks built specially for Separators, with broad tires. Do rather more doing than last week. Prices are " 0 09 ... 0 10 Lard PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. S No. 2325. 437 AND 430 NOTRE DAME STREET, generally lower in England, though owing to higher freights the decline has not affected " 0 20 ... 0 25 Wool, We are building a special machine for STEAM THRESHING—with 36-inch cylinder and 42-inch grain belt, and we also supply a Steam Engine which we guarantee, to drive our Thresher in a first-class manner as rapidly as it can possibly be fed. Our Engine is made from the moss improved model used throughout the United States, and gives universal satisfaction. It'ls simple in construction, easily and perfectly governed, and not liable to accidents or to get out of order, and all danger from sparks entirely removed. BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF PLAIN the market here, and sales have been within the range of our prices current. AND FANCY DRY GOODS. Borriss.-There is a good demand, and the market is firm at \$5. A. A. MURPHY, FRUIT --- Pending expected arrivals, business on the spot has been slow. In the carly part of Circulars sent free upon application. For further particulars address PROPRIETOR the week there were some sales of fruit to arrive, ex "Barcelona," from Denia, Tarragona, Malaga and Cadiz. This vessel is now in Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company, [ESTABLISHED 1819.] port, and her cargo being distributed. Oshawa, Ontario. Basins .- in Layers and Muscatels there al of the Grant and

(ESTABLISHED 1810.) 437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

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CHEAPSIDE

COTTON, ERINO, LAMBS WOOL

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