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VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 49

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY JULY 17, 1878.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annun

# THE GREAT QUESTION.

EMINENT LEGAL OPINION

# The Orange Association is Illegal.

The adjourned meeting of the St. Patrick's Society was held Wednesday at the hall on the corner of Alexander and Craig streets, Michael Mullin, Esq., Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Society, in the absence of the President, in the chair. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by the most promineut Irish Catholic citizens of Montreal, and the utmost calmness, good feeling and enthusiasm prevailed throughout. Among others present were Messrs. Devlin, M.P., J.

Mr. Devan who acted as spokesman of the committee of fifteen, appointed the night be-fore, to wait upon the Mayor, came forward and said, that in pursuance of the resolution passed he and the fourteen other gentlemen waited upon His Worship the Mayor at ten oclock in the morning, and stated to him the opinions of the meeting, and the stand taken victed thereof shall be imprison-by the Irish Catholics whom they represented ed in the Provincial Penitentiary in defence of the peace of the city. His Wor- for a term not exceeding seven years ship was very happy to hear of such an ex- nor less than two years. And by the pression of opinion, coming from such a ninth section, Freemasons under source, and in answer to the offer of service any Grand Lodge in the United as special constables or otherwise sincerely Kingdom are exempt from the operthanked them and fully appreciated ation of the Act, and by the 29 their motives, and honored them. The Vict., Ch. 46, (1865), the exemption question, however, was a most serious is extended to Freemasons under one, and deserved mature and deliberate con- the Grand Lodge of Canada. The sideration. He (the Mayor) would like to Orange Association referred to behear the opinion of Father Dowd on the sub- ing bound by an oath not authorized ject, knowing as he did, the great respect the by law, and containing an engage-Irish Catholics, as well as the citizens of Mon- ment of secrecy not required by law, treal in general entertained for him, and said he would see the deputation again at 2 o'clock | lawful combination and confederacy p.m. The deputation accordingly departed, within the meaning of the said and shortly after waited upon Father Dowd, Act, ch. 10 of the Consolidated Stawho entirely agreed with them in their view tutes of Lower Canada, and conseof the situation, that is to say, that the quently, that any meeting of the Orange body was an illegal one, that the Society, either in a building or Mayor in the matter of preserving the peace in any of the streets of this city, or of the city was fully capable of doing his in any other place within this Produty, and was the paramount power; and | vince, is an unlawful meeting or asfinally, that the calm stand the representative Irishmen had made in furtherance of law and

order, met with his entire concurrence. Punctually at the time appointed the deputation waited once more upon the Hon. Mr. in the streets of Montreal on the Beaudry, who stated, in substance, as follows: According to instructions from Ottawa, General Selby Smith had assumed the military Common Law, and in view of the command of the City of Montreal, and that express provisions of the second in consequence he washed his hands of the sub-section of section six of the business and allowed others to resume the said Act, ch. 10, of the Cons. Staresponsibility of maintaining peace on the tutes of Lower Canada, we are of 12th of July. Hence a proclamation to that opinion that any persons, whether effect was in the press and its contents would be known in a few hours. He had, however, empowered Mr. Devlin to state to the General that the Mayor of Montreal was prepared to Orange Association, would be equalact under his instructions as Civil Magistrate, by liable as if they were such memand would do all in his power to assist in bers. The words of this sub-secpreserving the peace. His (Mr. Devlin's) tion are as follows :- And every next step was to go to the Windsor Hotel and see General Smyth, who received him | any such a society or association. courteously. The General was a magnificent specimen of a soldier, and one who would act a every person who, directly for strictly, justly and impartially at all hazards; | " indirectly maintains correspondof that he was perfectly sure, even if he had a ence or intercourse with any such not so expressed himself. He would be very, happy to have the assistance of the Mayor and told him (Mr. Devlin) that it was not | " other secret body, treasurer, sechis intention to move the volunteers in any way unless it were absolutely necessary - or member of such society or (cheers), and at the same time expressed his regret that he was called upon to a without the Province, as such, or act in that capacity. The next procceding of Mr. Devlin and his colleagues a otherwise, aids abets or supports was to procure the advice of four of the most eminent lawyers in Montreal or perhaps in Canada, on the legality or illegallity of the of the Orange procession. The lawyers are Messrs, Barnard, Edward Carter, -Bethune and Ritchie, all Queen's Counsellors, and the legal opinion of those gentlemen is as appended hereunder: (Applause).

MONTHEAL, July 9, 1878. Sm .- The St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, placing full confidence in your eminent legal ability and impartial judgment as a lawyer requests you will favor them at the earliest possible moment with your topinion in the

# CASE.

following case :--

An Association exists in Montreal claiming to be an Orange Association or Lodge, and its chief officer, calling himself County Master, has directly, or through some subordinate affair, called upon the civic authorities for protection in connection with the intended procession of the Association through the streets of the city of Montreal on the 12th of July. The oath taken and subscribed by the members of the said Association is one not authorized by law, and, moreover, contains an engagement of secrecy not required by law.

The opinion of counsel is requested upon the following questions :--

1. Is the said Association illegal under the tenth chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, and, if so, would such procession, should it take place, constitute an un-

sion, should it made partial lawful meeting?

2. Are parties residents of this Province or elsewhere, joining the procession in Montreal of such Association, editally liable as if they were manufacts?

3. In case such assembly be unlawful, is it the right or duty of the conservators of the place to directe the some?

You may associate with you with other legal gentlemen as you may deem fit. Your obedient servant, M. WALSH.

Corresponding Secretary. Edward Barnard, Esq., Q.C. OPINION.

1. By the sixth section of chapter ten of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada (1861) every society or association, the members whereof, or any of them, take, or in any man-ner bind themselves by any such oath or engagement, or in consequence of being members of such society or association; and every society or association, the members whereof, or any of them, take, subscribe, or assent to any engagement of secrecy, test or declara-

branches, or of different parts acting in any J. Curran, Q. C., Aldermen Donovan, Mullin and Kennedy, Messrs. Barry, McNamee, Mc-Evenue, J. P. Whelan, S. J. Meany, O'Meara separate or distinct President, Secretary, Treaother, or of which any part shall have any separate or distinct President, Secretary, Treaseparate or distinct President, Secretary, Treasurer, Delegate, or other officer elected or appointed by or for such part, or to act and taken to be unlawful combinations and confederacies. And, by the seventh section, any person who, in breach of the provisions of the Act, shall be guilty of any such unlawful the Act, shall be guilty of any such unlawful and meanwhile, he would recognize the justice of their cause and an outraged public sure, Delegate, or other officer elected or appointed by or for such part, or to act able to prohibit the illegal procession of an illegal association, and it on the contrary His able to prohibit the illegal procession of an illegal association, and it on the contrary His and taken to be unlawful combinations and worship adopted the opposite course, he for one would advise the absence from off the street and meanwhile, he would recognize the justice of their cause and an outraged public of the Peace. The Police Committeeheld a meeting Thurst-day afternoon, but with closed doors. It is presumed the business was connected with a grand marshal roof up the street and halted in front of the Hall. He combination or confederacy, and shall be con- tice of their cause and an outraged public July.

we are of opinion that it is an unsembly. The right thus to meet or assemble being illegal, it necessarily follows that the walking togethes of such society in procession twelfth instant will be unlawful.

2. Applying the principles of the residing in the Province of Quebec or not, joining in the procession, although not members of the said ly liable as if they were such mem-" person who becomes a member of " or acts as a member thereof, and " or society association or with any "division, branch, committee or " retary, delegate, or other officer association, whether within or " who, by contribution ofmoney or " such society, or any member or " officer thereof, as such, shall be deemed guilty of an un lawful com-

bination or confederacy." 3. Holding, as we do, for the reasons above- | opinion would crush the thing out of existstated, that the contemplated meeting and procession are unlawful, we are further of opinion that it is not only the right, but the duty, of the conservators of the peace to suppress and disperse any such meeting and procession, should they be held. The law on this subject cannot, perhaps, be better stated than in the following remarks of the Court in the case of the Queen vs. Neale et al. 9 Carrington and Payne 431: "It is not only lawful for magistrates to disperse an unlawful assembly, even when no riot has occurred, but if they do not do so, " and are guilty of criminal negligence in not putting down any unlawful assembly, they " are liable to be prosecuted for a breach of " their duty."

STRACHAN BETHUNE, Q.C. Ed. Carter, Q.C. THOS. W. RITCHIE, Q.C. EDMUND BARNARD, Q.C.

Montreal, 10th July, 1878.

Mr. Devlin resumed and said that he had just been informed that the proclamation though printed had not been issued, and he suggested that a committee be at once struck to wait on the Mayor and submit the legal opinion of such eminent counsel, where, per-haps, he might change his mind once more. "At all events, gentlemen," concluded Mr. Devlin with emotion, "it will be a great consolution to us the Irish Catholic citizens of Montreal, to know, let what will happen, that we have right and justice on our side as the document I have just read goes fully to show." (Cheers.)

The following committee was then struck, and proceeded at once to have a third inter-citizens of Montreal.

view with the Mayor:—Messrs. Devlin, Mc-Namee, Ald. Mullin and Donovan, J. J. Curran and G. Bury. After three-quarters of an hour the deputation returned and announced that Mr. Beaudry, after hearing the legal opinion read, could not give a decision as to the and approval of the action taken. withdrawal or promulgation of his proclamation until 10 o'clock on Thursday morning (to-day). This announcement was received by the large audience with decided marks of disapproval.
Mr. S. J Meany expressed himself to the effect

required or authorized by law; and every society or association, the numbers whereof or any of them take or in the numbers of the military would associate the military would associated the military would associate the military would associated the military would associate the military would associate the the military would overpower any resistance, will encamp on the same field. The city and the consequence would be loss of life without any good result obtained.

It was moved by Mr. MEANY, seconded by Mr. Banny, that the committee then acting (the deputation of 15) be and remain permanent until the crisis were passed. Carried.

Ald. Mullin made a few brief remarks, in which he advised the utmost caution. If, he said, the Mayor concluded to swear in special

Mr. Bernard Devlin sincerely thanked His Worship for the prompt action taken, and the deputation withdrew after Mr. J. J. Curran, Aldermen Kennedy and Wilson, and a few other gentlemen, had expressed their thanks

#### ORANGE AND GREEN.

Preparations are still going on for the now near-at-hand 12th of July." "A" Battery. purpose, required to keep secret the acts or proceedings of such society or association, or to take any cath or association, by very cartious are continued to the acts opionion among the Irish Catholics should kingston. They at once proceedings of such society or association, by very cartious are catholics should be very cartious association. purpose by the authorities. "B" Battery, from Quebec, has arrived this morning, and volunteers are to parade early to-morrow morning, and will be supplied with thirty Ald. Mullen moved, seconded by Mr. McEvenue, that this meeting stand adjourned till
12 at noon to-morrow, and then meet in the
same place. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Mysyx seconded by
It was moved by Mr. Mysyx seconded by Mr. Mysyx seconded by
It was moved by Mr. Mysyx seconded by
It was moved by Mr. Mysyx seconded by important central points, ready to act at a tion everything was, comparatively quiet, moment's notice. Forty or fifty Orangemen, but only ostensibly, for the face of almost from Sandy Creek, arrived last night to reinfrom Sandy Creek, arrived last night to reinforce the brethren, and by this evening most of the detachments coming here from outside will have arrived. Yesterday afternoon fiftywill have arrived. Yesterday afternoon fifty-three employees of the Grand Trunk were badges, had assembled at their hall, but they

THE ORANGE ANNIVERSARY.

At half-past eight Friday morning the heart of Montreal began to beat, that is if we accept the district extending from Radegonde street, to McGill and from the City Hall to Victoria square, including the great arteries of traffic between those points namely Craig, Notre Dame and St. James streets. At about eight o'clock these places were the scene of considetable excitement and the situation was something like the following :- A troop of cavalry, marched along Craig street, the special constables and a reserve of police were marching up and down St. James street keeping the sidewalk clear. Long lines of infantry were posted in Victoria square, on Radegonde street and Dominion square, a battalion of ritles occupied McGill and all excitement. A number of Britons and were obliged to keep inside by the police. As often as they attempted to make a display

was dressed something like a groom, wore a plug hat, and the mark of his only high rank besides a small badge, was an Orange cord round his hat He seemed half pleased and half disgusted when the police told him,he should move on, and so like the Knights of old

HE BOWED, AND HE RODE AWAY. Towards nine o'clock numbers of young men essayed to gain St James street from all the avenues heading to it, but they were met promptly by the squads of police patrolling in all directions and the supernuneraries sworn in some time ago for this particular purpose. At this time, too, the cry of MINI PIRE was heard and smoke was seen is-

sning from the direction of Victoria Square. The sharmrang out quickly and sharply on thebenutiful morning air; the reels from the Central Station thundered along, and the thought obtained that part of the day's programme had commenced, the fire field had commenced his work, it was to be followed by the fiend of slaughter. Happily it proved to be one of the usual alarms, and the cause was soon disposed of by the firemen. One important fact in our population, in fact the most important, the female element was conspicuons by its absence, not a woman was to be seen in any of the central streets in contradistinction to last years, when they were the more numerous of the idle sneetators. At about half-past nine the crowds on the avenues debouching on St. James street grew large, especially on Dollard Lane opposite the Orange Hall, but the street itself was kept perfectly clear for traffic and except from the faces of those on the sidewalks the intelli gent stranger would not know that anything extraordinary was passing, or perhaps he might happen tonotice some of the windows presently covered with boards. During all this time the military kept constantly moving from street to street and from square to square, scouring the circle round the heart of the city in large detachments, but never crossing St. James street, which was entirely

in the hands of the police. ANOTHER REPORT. Nine o'clock was the hour fixed The meeting of East End citizens to have | by the proclamation of the District Master been held on Papineau Square last night, was for the Orange procession to leave their menced to congregate, in the vicinity. A Numbers of Irish Catholics kept guard number of police were in attendance, and

A large number of Orange Young Britons, True Blues and 'Prentice Boys, with a sprinkling of full-fledged Orangemen, arrived and proceeded up stairs to the hall. About a quarter past Deputy-Chief Nagle were seen making their Worship the Mayor, Ald. Donovan. Kennedy, Mullin, Mcreer, Hagar, Wilson, His Honor Judge Coursol and others. After the regular force had been

ON THE GROUND

a short time, the special police, numbering each. The police, when halted, were drawn Another party of twenty gentlemen and up in front of the Orange hall, in the centre of the street. While here,

BLOCKS OF WOOD

were thrown at them from one of the windows From the above it will be seen that our fair of the hall, but fortunately, no person, was injured. To prevent a possible of a occurgencen of this event, the men were marched should be reached by the authorities. So and comparatively free from the vengeance of the ः क्षार्यक्षेत्रभावत् । जस्तुना

disappointed Orangemen. About ten o'clock a young man with a lily in his hat left the door of the Orange hall, and marched leisurly along the sidewalk towards St. Lambert's Hill. A number of men who had congregated on the opposite side of the road, considering the arrogant manner in which the Briton was conducting himself, fired a volley of stones at him, none of which, however, struck him. As he was wending his way hurriedly back to the hall, he commenced to tantalize the special constables, when one of them left the ranks and gave him a

#### BLOW ON THE HEAD,

which had the effect of causing him to make tracks with all possible speed for the hall, on arriving at the door of which he took of his hat and gave three cheers for King Billy. The excitement was intense throughout the morning. A young man, wearing a straw hat with a blue ribbon and a blue necktie, was endeavoring to pass through the crowd to the Orange hall, when the persons assembled refused to allow him to pass, and would, doubtless, have laid violent hands on him, had it not been for the timely arrival on the spot of

#### HIS HONOR JUDGE COURSOL,

who prevailed on the crowd to remain quiet and allow the young man to pass unmolested. This they did, and he made his way to the Hall without any further mishap. In the morning, shortly after the hour named for the march out, Mayor Beaudry proceeded to the Hall and explained to the heads of the Orange body present the fact that he could

#### NOT LEGALLY RECOGNIZE

their organization in consequence of the opinions expressed by some of the most eminent jurists in the country.

The Orange leaders, it appears, however, declined to take the advice of the Chief Magistrate, whereupon the Mayor left the building. His Worship remained in the neighborhood a short time, and then departed, returning atabout 10 o'clock, when he approached the officer commanding the police force, gave orders to arrest any person found on the street wearing regulia, or acknowledgng to be a

## MEMBER OF THE QUANGE BODY.

The police at once proceeded to make the crests, and took the following into custody: County Master Grant, Grand Marshal John. Hamilton and Thos. Inglis, all of whom were on horseback. Several other members of the order were arrested on making their appearance in the street, and marched to the: Central Station, where they are all confined, bail being refused in the case of all except inglis who was released on his own recognizances on leaving his regalia as security. An enort, it is said. Will be made to induce some of the Protestant magistrates to release the accused on bail, but nothing definite has yet been done in that direction. In order to prevent the possibility of rescue

# DAMAGE TO THE CITY HALL

or any

or police station, Ald. Laberge this morning swore in fifty special constables who are now on beat around the building.

Around the French Square there is an imposing array of military, composed of the 53rd and 54th Regiments perfectly stationary, but ready for emergencies.

# THE ORANGE LADY AND THE CATHOLIC FEMALE

appeared once more on the scene. At teno'clock, on Victoria Square, two women en-countered one another, one wearing an Orange emblem. The other grew angry at this insult and making a hostile demonstration in force, a battle commenced in which the admirer of King William had her head-gear flattened out, and was worsted in the encounter.

On Jacques Cartier Square, at S a.m., a special constable struck a volunteer on the crown of the head for whistling a party tune. The 54th Richmond Battalion occupy Place d'Armes Square.

What is causing considerable comment is the fact of Colonel Smith being placed in command of the military on the French. Square. The men under his command are mostly Orangemen, comprising the Huntingdon battalion. It may be stated that there are only four Catholics in this regiment. The propinquity to the French Church of Col. Smith is remarkable, and the question is who -if any one-placed him there?

At twelve o'clock St. James street began to be crowded by workingmen going to dinner and who pursued this route to their homes through curiosity. They were not, however, allowed to stand or form knots—the inexorable police kept them moving. At half-past twelve a crowd collected in front of the Ottawa, most of whom were Orangemen, and the spark of excitement was nearly being ignited,

# INEVITABLE POSSE

came along and dispersed it. About this time a messenger, bearing despatches from outside lodges to the Orange Hall, was intercepted and arrested by John Gunning Bell, a special constable, and had the despatches taken from

Shortly before noon a well-known young Briton, named Hurst, and a companion, while endeavoring to pass towards the Hall, were stopped by the police and searched for arms. but nothing in that line was found upon them, and they were accordingly released. A number of persons in the crowd recognizing Hurst as being, in some way, connected with the shooting of John Gunning Bell last spring, followed him and his friend down St Lambert hill, and, on reaching the corner of Craig street, overhauled the latter and knocked him down inflicting some severe injuries about the head and body. In the meantime, Hurst managed to make his way into the grocery of Messrs. Gravel Freres, and, the police arriving at the time, he was enabled to remain there in safety until the crowd was dispersed when he made good his escape homewards Detective Cinq Mars, who endeavored to pro-

्यीत्वीतं विभावतं भक्तं व्यातीमं सिद्धायावी



# CARDINAL McCLOSKEY .-

After a few remarks from Messrs. McNamee

# THE LAW TO BE MAINTAINED.

Thursday at noon.

The Mayor Stands by the Constitution.

# SPECIAL CONSTABLES TO BE SWORN IN

# Preserve the Peace.

In accordance with the appointment promised by His Worship the Mayor to the deputation of Irish citizens Wednesday night, the gentlemen whose names are given in another place, waited upon him in the morning at 10 o'clock punctually. He said he had fully considered the matter, and that considering the legal opinion given by such very high and competent authority, as four of Montreal's greatest lawyers-three of them Protestants, he could conscientiously come to no other conclusion than that he would carry out the law in its integrity, He, therefore, informed and proceeded to the White Mountains. them that he would stand by his original proclamation and that the one in press would not be issued. He further said

FIVE HUNDRED SPECIAL CONSTABLES would at once be sworn in for the present, and

postponed on account of the gathering of the hall on St. James street, but long beand McEvenue, the meeting adjourned till Irish Societies, but will be held Thursday fore that time large crowds of people comevening in the place advertised.

> Thursday night over St. Patrick's and other rendered efficient service by causing every churches, in case they were attacked by the one to fanatics from Ontario.

# HOW OTHERS SEE US.

Owing to the uncertain state of matters for some time past, and anticipating trouble on nine o'clock the glistening of bayonets was All Good Citizens called upon to the 12th, the manager of the Wagner Palace observed in the distance, and on nearer ap-Car Company ordered that those cars running proach the men of the city police under between New York and Montreal were to stop at Rouse's Point on vesterday morning as way to the Orange assembly rooms. There also those over the Central Vermont, via Rutland, were detained at St. Albans. The told, one-half being armed with breechmanager did not wish to risk his cars in loading rifles, the remainder having batons. Montreal during the anticipated troubles; loading rifles, the remainder having batons. On the ground, among others, we noticed His but, on the result of yesterday becoming known, the order was rescinded, and the Wagners came through.

> In connection with the above, we learn that party of fifteen, coming over the New York and Canada railroads, upon hearing of riot, &c., here on the 12th, stopped at Plattsburg 500, were marched up in five squads of 100

ladies from the Lower St. Lawrence came up by boat on yesterday, and took the first train for their homes.

more after if necessary. Accompanying the fame, as a city, is suffering somewhat from deputation of Irlsh citizens were from thirty these Orange demonstrations, and how necesto forty others, comprising the most prominent sary it is that a speedy stop in such matters to the other side of the road, where they were MISS EDITH HELPS THINGS ALONG.

My sister'li be down in a minute, and says you're to wait, if you please.

And says I might stay till she came, if I'd promised her never to tease,
Nor speak till you spoke to me first; but that's
annonsense, for how would you know
What she told me to say if I didn't—don't you
really and truly think so?

"And then you'd feel strange here alone, and you wouldn't know just where to sit."
For that chair isn't strong on its legs, and we never use it a bit.
We keep it to match with the sofa. But, Jack says it would be like you.
To flop yourself right down upon it, and knock out the very last screw.

"Spose you try? I won't tell. You're afraid o! you're afraid they would think it was mean! Well, then, there's the album—that's pretty, if you're sure that your fingers are clean: For sister says sometimes I daub it; but she only says that when she's cross.

There's her picture. You know it. It's like her; she ain't good-looking, of course.

"This is me—it's the best of 'em all. Now, tell me, you'd never have thought. That once I was little as that? It's the only one that could be bought;
For that was the message to pa from the photograph man where I sat—
That he wouldn't print off any more till he first got his money for that.

"What? Maybe you're tired of waiting? Wh,y often she's longer than this;
There's all her back-hair to do up, and all of her front curis to friz.
But it's nice to be sitting here talking like grown people—just you and me.
Do you think you'll be coming here often? Oh do. But don't come like Tom Lee.

he used to be here day and night.
Till the folks thought that he'd be her husband, and Jack says that gave him a fright.
You won't run away, then, as he did? For you're not a rich man, they say;
Pa says you are poor as a church-mouse. Now, are you? And how poor are they?

"Ain't you glad that you met me? Well, I am, for I know now you're hair isn't red; But what there is lett of it's mousy, and not what that anughty Jack said.
But, there, I must go; sister's coming. But I wish I could wait, just to see
If she ran up to you and kissed you in the way that she used to kiss Lec."

## DORA

By JULIA KAVANAGH,

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

CHAPTER XI .- CONTINUED.

"Come have it," urged Monsieur Merand. " Not on those terms. Did I not tell you was a ruined man?"

"Come, Doctor Richard, those mines did not take all your money." · They plucked some good feathers from my

wing, I can tell you." "Mines! has he lost in mines?" thought Dora. "Not our mines, I hope," For the

slender provision remaining to her mother and aunt was invested in tin-mines in the west of England. Some more arguing ensued between the dealer and his customer, but the latter proving obdurate, Monsieur Merand put away the engraving, and Doctor Richard walked out of

the shop without seeming to see Dora. She looked after him with a vague fear at her heart. How she would have questioned him concerning his losses if she had dared! Monsieur Merand saw her look, and he tapped his forehead.

"A good gentleman," he said, " a very good, humane gentleman-attends on half the poor in Rouen for nothing-but not right there, you know."

"He has had losses," remarked Dora. "Yes, the news came this afternoon. I am sorry for him, poor fellow!"

Dora was untying the strings of her portfolio. Her hands shook a little.

"Pray where are these mines?" she asked,

trying to speak carelessly. Monsieur Merand thrust his hands into his pockets raised his eyebrows, and shook his head. His answer was a doubtful one. The mines were in England, then in Wales, then

in Cornwall. Dora, who had breathed a relieved sigh, felt faint and sick again. "I hope-I trust they are not those of which my mother holds some shares" she

Some, alast she might have said all that Mrs. Courtenay possessed was thus invested.

The anxiety and distress on her countenance struck Monsieur Merand. "Shall I ask Doctor Richard?" he said.

"Yes, Monsieur Merand, do, pray. It will oblige me. It is very foolish of me to think anything of the kind; but we have had losses already, and that makes me timorous."

"I shall be sure to see him this evening, or to-morrow at the latest," continued Monsieur Merand, "and then—why, here he is!" he added, breaking off as Doctor Richard reentered the shop.

Something in their two faces showed Doctor Richard that they were talking of him. He bent his full black eyes on either alternately, and his countenance assumed a sudden look of mistrust, not unmingled with defiance, Monsieur Merand stood on ceremony with no one. In a few words he exposed Miss Courtenay's anxiety, and her purpose in inquiring. No kind and courteous periphrasis marked Doctor Richard's answer. He was a quick and sure surgeon, and did not prolong Dora's

"The Redmore Mines," was bis brief reply. Dora turned pale; but uttered not one word at first, They both looked at her anxiously and gravely.

"These are the mines" she said at length. After a while she added, looking at Doctor Richard, "Will there be nothing left?"

"Scarcely a sixpence in the pound, I be lieve; but no one can tell yet." It was ruin. A second ruin, deeper, fuller than the first.

"God's will be done," said Dora, after another pause. "Here is your drawing, Monsieur Merand!

She gave it to him as she spoke. "I shall want another soon." he said,

quickly. She nodded assent, bowed to Doctor Rich ard, and left the shop without uttering an-

other word. She could not speak, ber heart was full, and her brain as yet felt too dizzy for thought.

There is a terrible kind of poverty; the poverty of the millions, who, being used to it from their birth, luckily do not see it in all its horrors; the poverty which the narrowest plank, which the frailest barrier divides from the deep, dark gulf of want. That poverty Dorahad never known. She had been reared on a slender income ; but she ever felt safe in her little cage, and had no conception of the life led by such as have to shift in the wilderness, and are not sure, when they go to bed at night, that there shall be bread for them on the morrow. To lose the nine-tenths of her income was nothing, whilst the tenth, which was strictly sufficient, remained unto But to lose that to have to face a second poverty, grim and bare as the first, and far more pitiless than it had ever been, filled her with a sort of horror-not for hor own sake merely, but for that of the beings

My poor mother! My poor aunt!" she thought when she could think.

her. She entered the grand old church. She wanted to be calm ere she faced them at home; the dim light, the cool atmosphere, the faint breath of incense, the vastness, yet the seclusion of this Christian home of souls, lulled the brief storm of her soul to rest. After all, she could work, she could carn; she was young, and had energy. She was thrown on Providence, and Providence was thereby bound to take care of her, and those who were dear to her. She was now like one of those birds of the air whose fleetness and freedom she had so often envied. There was nothing in store for her; like them she was to live in boundless trust, neither hoping nor despair-

Dora's heart beat as she came to this conclusion. She was a brave girl, and now that the first shock was over, she could meet her new lot, and look it in the face. Besides. there was consolation in all its bitterness. Her eyes sought the gravestone with its Requiescat. It was too dark to read it; but she knew it was there, and her heart was full as

she thought:-"Poor Paul! he is best at rest, after all! Rest in Glasnevin, away from all these troubles, which would have bowed him down so heavily. He need fear no care, no burden now. Toil is over for him. He has got his wages. That is the meaning of the old Latin word Requiescat! May be rest! Is life such a trouble and a toil, that repose must needs be man's dearest wish to the dead? And now I must go in and tell them, poor things, and

see tears, and hear lamentations."

She left the church and went home, and never, if the truth must be confessed, never had she felt so arrant a coward as when she went up the staircase. She heard them talking within. Mrs. Courtenay's tones had their usual airy cheerfulness, and even Mrs. Luan's husky voice told Dora, by its briskness, that her aunt was in good humor. "I dare say they have had a letter from

John," thought Dora, with a sigh; and, feeling like a culprit, she entered the room. She did not delay one second—she could not.

"I have had such strange news," she said, looking at them wistfully; "not good news, I confess, but I hope you will take it well, and remember that I am young and can work, and that Monsieur Merand means to go on employ-

ing me."
"News!--what news?" asked Mrs. Courte-

nay, amazed. "Our shares in the Redmore Mines are worthless." answered Dora, in a low voice; and she gave them the few particulars of the catastrophe which she knew.

Dora had been prepared for her mother's grief and her aunt's consternation, but she had not expected to find them both incredulous. Yet so they were. Mrs. Laun said, with some excitement:

"It is not true—the mines are good!" And she took up and put down her patchwork in evident emotion.

Mrs. Courtenay was still more positive. "My dear," she said, good-humoredly, "if this were true, we should know it as well as that Doctor Dick-" "Doctor Richard," interrupted Dora.

"Doctor Richard," placidly reasoned Mrs. Courtenay, "can scarcely have means of information denied to us. Besides, I dare say, he was entertaining himself at your expense Dora looked very carnestly at her mother.

"If you had seen him and heard him speak mamma," she said, "you could scarcely connect the idea of a foolish jest with that man; still less would you think it likely that he should or could be mistaken about a thing he asserts so positively as this."

Mrs. Courtenay looked slightly disturbed. "Why, what is he like?" she asked.

A gentleman-a [real gentleman, I mcan. Yes, truly a real gentleman; though almost shabbily dressed."

"I don't believe him-he is a liar!" excitdly said Mrs. Luan. He looks one straight in the face, aunt.' "But, my dear, you know nothing about

him." urged her mother. "I have seen him, mamma, and both his appearance and manner are remarkable. "Is he handsome?"

"Not at all. Indeed, he is dark and rather plain. I feel pretty sure that he comes from the south."

"Then he is an Irishman!"

"Yes-at least I think so." "I don't believe it," again put in Mrs. Luan ; "Richard is not an Irish name-he is

a liar!" But Dora noticed that her hand shook so that she could not thread her needle. "I am not sure he is Irish," she resumed but his countenance makes me think he is. Whatever his country may be, his face is that of a generous, warm-hearted man, and, I will

add, of an upright one." Mrs Courtenay said innocently: "My dear, how you must have looked a him to sec all that is in his face!"

"I did indeed look at him," replied Dora gravely. "When he uttered this terrible news, I looked at him as I seldom look at people, mamma. But you see it was Destiny, our Fate that was speaking. He seemed sorry, very sorry for me, but he softened and mitigated nothing. I do not think he could do so even if he wished—the truth is too strong for him."

They both looked at her with some surprise. She was pale, but grave and collected. The blow had fallen on her, but it had not crushed her; and though she felt it still, she was already rallying from it effects. The exchanged alarmed looks. Was it, could it,

be true? "But if the money is lost, what shall we do?" exclaimed Mrs. Courtenay, raising her voice, and clasping her hands in terror.

"Monsieur Merand asks me for another drawing," said Dora; "besides, I shall try and get some teaching." "I shall write to Mr. Derring at once!"

cried Mrs. Courtenay, much agitated. my solicitor, he must know the truth." "It is too late for the post to-day, mamma

dare say we shall know the truth to-mor-But it was very plain that concerning that

truth Dora herself felt no doubt. The dreary certainty had entered her soul in Monsieur Merand's shop, and could leave it no more. They spent a melancholy evening. Mrs

Courtenay took out her cards, and tried the favorite patience of His Majesty Louis Dixhuit, but she changed color ere she had gone half through it. She had placed an omen upon it, and whether the cards would not come right, or whether-what was just as likely-Mrs. Courtenay's disturbed mind would not let her take advantage of the chances of the game, it was plain that the result would have been a cruel "no" to her secret hopes. So she would not trust fate, but mixed up the cards hurriedly, and put them away with a frightened look that went to Dora's heart. It was a relief to her when she retired to her room for the night. As she closed her window, which had remained open, she looked up to Nanetie's, where a light was

My poor little fairy," she thought, "that

She was standing on the place, with the me good, for poor though I am, it showed me massive gloom of Notre Dame hanging over I was not powerless. And now, must I bid I was not powerless. And now, must I bid you be careful and sparing of your poor rush light, or, saddest of all, give up my little bounty because I can afford it no longer!"

These were not cheerful thoughts, and Dora bed, and looked at the story of the patient Griselidis on the faded curtains.

"She worked for her living, to be sure," thought Dora, as she examined the prim figure standing with its spindle and distaff by the cottage door, "but did she ever know the cruel doubt and fear which are upon me now She had always wool to spin, I suppose, that patient Griselidis. Was there a time when she thought of sitting empty handed, with nothing to do, and therefore nothing to carn? God help us! If those shares are really lost, are we three to be dependent on my drawings, and on Monsieur Merand? John will do something for his mother, poor fellow !- but what can he do? Oh! how weak and ungrateful I was all this time, complaining that I led a dull lite, for sooth, and not appreciating the inestimable blessing of security and independence, mean and humble though both were! I fear no labor, no drudgery; but what if these should fail me, and with them honest livelihood! If I had been sinking at sea, or shut in by flames from all help, that Doctor Richard could scarcely have looked more compassionate than he did. He seemed struck with pity. I dare say my face told him it was ruin! ruin-cruel ruin!-irrevocable ruin! God help me! what shall we do?"

Once more a sort of despair filled her heart, but it soon passed away. Hope and a naturally brave spirit chased the cowardly feeling, and bade it begone. "I will be brave—I will be strong!" thought Dora, proudly, "and, with God's help, we shall

have the needful." She went to bed and slept—slept soundly, even. But Mrs. Courtenay's slumbers were agitated and broken, and Mrs. Luan's eyes did not close once through the whole of that long

## CHAPTER XII.

The two elder ladies were anxiously waiting for post-time. Dora was calm. She needed no confirmation to her knowledge of the worst. "We must bear it," she thought, reducing into practice the lessons of Epictetus The rest matters little."

That "rest," which she thus dismissed, was much to the two elder women. They denied its existence, yet waited for its coming with foar and trembling. What if those Redmore Mines should indeed prove as treacherous as Dora's four hundred a year! We all know that sorrows come not singly. These dark sisters are in a league against man, and when one has done with him, she calls another to fill her vacant place by the stricken hearth. Well may people in trouble be gloomy. They know that, though one misfortune is gone, the other is surely coming. But it is hard to feel a butt for fate, so against that knowledge Mrs. Courtenay and Mrs. Luan both rebelled. "I am sure the postman has gone by," triumphantly said Mrs. Courtenay.

She had been looking out of the window for the postman during the last hour. She now looked again, and to her dismay saw him turning the corner of the street, At once she drew in her frightened face, and sat down, pale and expectant. Mrs. Luan looked scared, and turned rather yellpw. Dora put down her sewing, and waited patiently. A ring was heard at the door below.

"It is the baker," murmured Mrs. Courtenav. A step came up the stairs—a discreet tap at

their door followed. "Come in," faintly said Mrs. Courtenay. The door opened, and Madame Bertrand entered the room, with a blue foolscap letter, an English letter, in her hand. She came in smiling and nodding. English letters were always welcome to her lodgers.

"Here it is," she said, still nodding "'How leased the ladies will be, I said to the postman; they have not had one for such a time,' 'Well, then,' he replied, they will not mind paying the extra postage; it is written on thick paper, and overweight, you see." So I paid him the twenty-four sous," continued Madame Bertrand.

Dora put her hand in her pocket, paid the money, and took the letter. Madame Bertrand withdrew, unconscious of the desolation she bud left behind her.

"Read it, Dora-I cannot," said poor Mrs.

Courtenay. Dora obeyed and read. They heard her in death-like silence. Their little all was gone, their little hoard had been swallowed in the great wreck; they were left, two white-haired helpless women, dependent on a girl. Dora's tears flowed at the sight of their silentgrief.

"Dear mamma, dear aunt," she said, looking from one to the other; "I am young, and I can work. It is Providence that sent me to Monsieur Merand's shop. And I like drawing-I did it for pleasure as much as for money; if he will but continue and take my sketches, we can live on my earnings. Besides, can I not teach English or music or do a hundred things? As to that, can I not

But age has not the elasticity of youth. Ruin was before Mrs. Courtenay and her sister-in law, and they could see nothing else. Dora's voice fell on their ear without a note of hope or comfort in it. It sounded idle, far away and dull, and left the bitter truth in all its bitterness. In vain she tried to console them-she failed, and each rejected her wellmeant efforts after her own fashion. Mrs Luan by a silent, moody motion of her hand, and heavy, averted looks; Mrs. Courtenay by pitiful lamentations, ending in sobsand tears.

There is something very grievous in the despair of age. Childood and youth have their passionate griefs, but we know that the Siren Hope keeps many a sweet lure in store for either. The old she deserts without pity; let them suffer, their troubles at the best will be brief, and there is a cure for all sorrows beneath the green sod. Rest is there, and silence, and with both a balm to every earthly grief; is it worth while for that bright, fairhaired Hope to take thought of them? To Dora she was prodigal of promises in this sad hour. A national gallery would scarcely have held all the drawings she held up to her view. Bags full of silver five-franc pieces, rouleaux of gold, blue bank-notes, this gay young goddess held in either of her white hands. Dora's courage was but the fast belief in future good rising out of this present woe. Of work and money she felt sure; but she vainly tried to

impart her certainty to her mother. "No, no," despondingly said Mrs. Courtenay; "I dare say Monsieur Merand will be like the Redmore Mines, and we shall all starve !all starve!" she added, rocking herself to and fro in her chair.

Dora thoughtat first that as her mother's grief was loud, it would be soon over-sooner, perhaps, than that of Mrs. Luan, who satsilent and moody, like a yellow statue of despair; but it was not so. Mrs. Luan rallied a little, and grew,less torpid as the day passed! whilst Mrs. Courtenay became more and more excitable. She had borne, with great resignation, with a sort of cheerfulness, indeed, the loss of Dora's four hundred a year, but nothlight of yours has often cheered me, and done ing a year threw her into a sort of distraction

over which Dora found that she was powerless. Mrs. Courtenay cried the whole day, refused to eat, and when she at length went to bed, it was not to sleep, but to fret and moan. Dora became uneasy, and that uneasiness rose to alarm when, on entering her mother's room felt depressed as she sat on the edge of her to see if she was sleeping, she found Mrs. Courtenay sitting up in her bed, talking aloud and at random.

It had not seemed to Dora before this that grief in one of her mother's excitable temperaments might be dangerous, But now the conviction that it could be so rushed to her mind with terrible force, and conquered her equanimity.

"Aunt!" she cried, going back to Mrs. Luan in their little sitting-room, "stay with mamma; I must go for a doctor."

She hastily put on her bonnet and ran downstairs to Madame Bertrand. She found her in her chair snoring comfortably, whilst the gray Angola cat, gathered up in a demure attitude on the table by her mistress was purring in unison. The lamp burned unused, for though Madame Bertrand's spectacles were on her nose, and a half-mended stocking was on her left hand, the good lady was, as we said, fast asleep. It was but a little Dutch picture of domestic comfort; yet that homely woman in the lonely room, with the brown old furniture and the ancient clock ticking behind the door gave Dora a brief, sharp pang. Oh! to be so once more, with health and humble comfort, and the sweetest of human blessings, a blessing, indeed, which is more of Heaven than of earth-dear, happy peace!

Madame Bertrand was not very fast asleeponly dozing, as she said when on awakening she saw Dora standing before her; and she good-humoredly asked to know her young lodger's pleasure.

"My mother is ill," replied Dora, " and I want a doctor."

Madame Bertrand stared. "III!" she exclaimed, amazed. "Then we must have the English Doctor-Dr. Richard." Dora could not help giving a little start. She did not want Doctor Richard; she herself

could not have said why.
"Is he a good doctor?" she asked doubt-

fully-"a very good one, I mean?" "Good!" screamed Madame Bertrand; why, did he not save Madame Bernard's child that was black in the face! And when poor Monsieur Legrand had that brain fever, did he not get him through—only is he within now? He would be the greatest doctor in Rouen if he were not always nobody knows where.

"Then let us go for some one else," hurriedly said Dora; "I must lose no time." "I shall go with you to Doctor Richard's," Madame Bertrand good-naturedly proposed; "and if he is not within, we can only go to Doctor Merson—but I have no great faith in him," she added, with an ominous shake of the head.

They went out together. The night was fine, but cool. The chill air did Dora good, and helped to calm her.

"I dare say it is only a little natural excitement." she thought, already rallying from her fears, "still, I shall be glad to have ad-vice. I hope that Doctor Richard is a good doctor?" And she asked if he lived far away.

"This is the house," answered Madame Bertrand, stopping before a low and very old man-Dora knew that house well. It stood sion. next to that in which Nanette lived. She knew that gray facade, that low arched door. Once she had seen the door open, and caught a glimpse of a green court with mildewed walls, an old shattered fountain, and a heap of sculptured rubbish; but Doctor Richard, or indeed any one, she had never seen about the

looked up at the first-floor windows as she spoke-they were curtainless. Dora saw a light passing from room to room, but she looked at Mrs. Courtenay with the closest could not see who carried it.

quired, as her companion rang the bell, which afterward she could have drawn his face from mamma said I was not to sit down; it would speal in the empty rooms memory as she saw it on this evening, so keen spoil my dress." within.

"Not always; but, poor gentleman! he spends all his money in buying old things,

and he stowe them away here, you see. The light vanished from the window above, step was heard coming down the staircase. and presently the door opened, and Dora saw Doctor Richard with his hat on and a light in his hand. She saw him, but he did not see her. He only saw Madame Bernard, behind

whom she stood, in the darkness of the street. "Well!" he said, with good-humored asperity. "Who is ill? Who is dying now, just to vex me and keep me in Rouen tonight?"

"No one is dying, I hope, Monsieur Richard," replied Madame Bertrand, curtsying; but Mademoiselle's mamma is very poorly so we came for you."

Doctor Richard moved his light till it fell on Dora's face; his look showed that he recognized her, but he betrayed no other token of previous acquaintance. He extinguished the candle, put it away on the last step of the staircase, then walked out, locking the door behind him. It was plain he lived alone in that dreary old mansion.

"How strange and sharp he looks," thought Dora, to whom the night aspect of Doctor Richard's dark face gave a very different impression from that which she had received in Monsieur Merand's shop! "I hope he is a good doctor. I fear he is a wilful one."

At first Doctor Richard walked up the street before them. Then suddenly slackening his pace, he stayed by Dora's side, and began questioning her. How long had her mother been ill, and what were the symptoms?

"She got bad news this morning," replied Dora; news which agitated her, and she is slightly delirious now. It is this that frightensine."

"There is probably no cause for alarm," he composedly replied, "though there may be some for care. He spoke no more, and when they reached the house he followed her up-stairs to her

mother's room, without uttering a word. "Mamma, I have brought Doctor Richard to see you," said Dora, going up to her

"My dear, we cannot afford doctors now,"

answered Mrs. Courtenay, excitedly. "They

are expensive, you know. Besides, that is not Doctor Richard!" "Yes, it is!" he good humoredly replied in Reglish, and at the same time sitting down by her, and taking her hand to feel her pulse. "I am not merely Doctor Richard, but your

close neighbour, don't you know that?" The sick lady gave him a puzzled look, and then, with a wearied sigh, she let her upraised head sink back on her pillow. Doctor Richard looked at her very attentively: he leaned back in his chair at the foot of the bed and scanned her features with the closest scrutiny, seeming in no hurry to speak or to move. Mrs. Luan stared at him amazed. whilst Dora watched him with breathless suspense. At length he rose and looked for his

"Is there nothing to be done, sir?" asked Bora. "Not yet," he replied, "but you may as hour or so, and then I shall know better how

to act." Doza followed him out of the room. "There is no cause for alarm, sir, is there?" she arked, detaining him at the head of the

staircase. inircase. "Not that I know of; but, to tell you the truth, I do not know what is the matter with this lady, and I do not wish to prescribe until I have such movledge. I shall call round in an hour or so."

"But my mother cannot be very ill!" urged Dora. "she wat so well this morning;"

"I do not think she is very ill," he answered, quietly; "butit is to feel sure of it that

I shall come again,"
He left her, and Dora, much relieved, returned to her mother's room. But the relief was only momentary. As she sat and listened to Mrs. Courtenay's gentle wanderings, and looked at her flushed face, a subtle but sickening fear crept to her heart. What if the blow had been too severe? What if the terror of poverty had irremediably shaken a mind of no great strength? For it was a cruel-a very cruel blow. She need only look at Mrs. Luan's dull, heavy face, at her vacant eyes, and hands eighty clasped on her lap, and see how that blow had told on her. She tried to rouse her a little.

"Do not look so, aunt," she said, going to her chair and bending over it, "take your patchwork and cheer up. Mamma will get well, and John will help us, and I shall draw for Mons. Merand, and all will be right again. "We shall give a party next week," here said Mrs. Courtenay, "and your aunt shall wear a yellow dress, Dora."

Mrs. Luan smiled grimly. "She thinks me foolish !" she said, "does

she? Eh?" She was evidently triumphing in her superior wisdom. Dora's eyes grew dim as she looked toward the bed.

"Some people look wise and are silly," continued Mrs. Luan, with a nod. "Oh! dear,

how hot my head is!" She took off her cap as she spoke, and flung it to the other end of the room. There was no comfort to receive there, no

comfort, either, to administer. Dora returned to her mother's bedside. "It is a party, a beautiful party," resumed Mrs. Courtenay: "only where is Paul? You must dance with Paul, Dora. Pity you are brother and sister—I should have liked you to marry Paul. So accomplished-such a gen-

tleman !" "Do listen to her!" scornfully said Mrs Luan, still seeming to triumph in her superi ority. Then she gave a start, and added abruptly, " That's the death-watch!"

Dora felt almost angry. "That is Madame Bertrand's great clock ticking," she replied, warmly. "I wonder at you, aunt!"

Mrs Luan stared at her without replying. Then she rose, picked up her cap, put it on after shaking it, and, to Dora's relief, went to her own room. She remained alone with her mother, looking at her, listening to her in troubled silence. The evening, the house, the street, all seemed preternaturnally still, but Madame Bertrand's clock was awfully distinct.

"How cruel of aunt to say that!" thought Dora; "but, poor thing, she knows no better. Why do Ilisten to that foolish old clock? It is a hundred years old, at least and is in its

dotage—why, then, do I mind it?"
Why is superstition, latent in the human heart, ready to start forth at the first call of sorrow? Oh! what a relief it was when a ring was heard below, when the street-door opened, and Dr. Richard's step came up the staircase! A relief, yet Dora's heart beat so with sudden fear, that she could scarcely rise to "He is within," said Madame Bertrand; she receive him when he entered the room. Without speaking he went and took the chair she had left vacant. He sat down again, and he attention. Dora stood at the head of the bed | down, my dear; you'll be so tired before you | looking at him with an intent gaze. Years | get through." Little girl—"Oh, dear, no; so watchful was the look she bent upon him then. Doctor Richard was not very young, and he was not at all handsome. He was still in the prime and strength of life, but he was pain and dark. He had a broad, massive forehead, strongly marked eyebrows, and fine but very piercing eyes, Some sternness there was in the upper portion of his face, but a handsome, genial mouth redeemed it from anything like coldness. With all this his was a preprexing countenance, perhaps, because it was one of many contrasts, and, therefore, not easily read. Intellect it expressed and power tempered with good humour; but with these attractive gifts there were others which qualified them. Dr. Richard looked like a man of strong passions, and especially like one with whom anger is both quick and vehement. He might be, and probably he was, warmhearted but he was certainly very warm-tem-

pered. Dora looked, not to observe all this, though many a time later she remembered and construed every one of these signs, but to read in that dark, expressive face the fate of her sick mother. Doctor Richard remained long to a house where the female head of the silent. When he spoke at length, it was to family presented herself, he always opened

"I am just as much puzzled as before." He spoke with a candor rure in medical men. They cannot afford it. Their patients expect them to be endowed with Godlike infallibility, and woe be to them if by word or look they disappoint the preposterous expectation! But Doctor Richard did not seem to care much for the reputation of his professional skill. For without giving Dora time to reply, he continued, "I cannot tell yet. Will

you let me sit an hour here and wait!" "Certainly; but it is robhing you of

night's sleep, sir."
"Not it. I can read, you know." He took a book out of his pocket as he spoke, and was soon intent upon its contents The door of the inner room opened ere long, and Mrs. Luan came forth; but Doctor Richard only turned a page without looking around Mrs. Luan sat down not far from him, and still Doctor Richard was, or seemed to be, unconscious of her presence. Thus all three sat in painful silence, whilst Mrs. Courtenay uttered some flighty remark every now and

then. "Dora," she once exclaimed, eagerly, "is

everything safe?" "Yes, mamma, quite safe."

"I mean the money. Because, you see, Mr. Brown is in the room." She looked significantly at Doctor Richard. who raised his eyes, gave a little start of surprise, and even colored slightly. Dora blushed

"Mr. Brown was our banker, and we unfortunately lost some money through him," she said: "so-" "Mrs. Courtenay connects me with him,"

and explained hastily:

said Doctor Richard, without letting her go on pray do not apologize." "Mr Brown was a rogue!" remarked Mrs. Luan, storing at Doctor Richard, who returned

the look with interest. Dora, much perplexed and confused, said nothing. Doctor Richard preserved the greatest composure, and resumed his reading. A book lay on the table-Dora took it up. It

than it felt then. How hard, how cold how heartless it all seemed! she compelled her-self to read, indeed, but half the time she found no meaning in the words before her. Ever and anon her eyes wandered from the page to Doctor Richard, and every time they did so, they found, on their way, the face of Mrs. Luan, sitting in the gloomy part of the room, and staring at the stranger with that fixed stare which one sometimes sees in animals when a guest toward whom they feel but half friendly is present. That look, of which Doctor Rich ard was, or chose to seem, unconscious, added to Dora's nervousness. She could read no more-her anxiety was too great; and still time passed, and still Doctor Richard read on. and showed no inclination to go.

Suddenly a church clock struck the hourtwo of the morning; than a few minutes later another clock took up the tale, and another again-for a whole quarter of an hour it was two. Dora sat no longer reading, but, with her check resting on the palm of her hand, and her elbow on the table. "Will he never go?—will he never speak?" she thought; and she look toward him almost entreatingly.

(To be continued) ROBERT EMMET-A REAL GHOST STORY

THE family scat of the Emmets is situate on

the eastern side of the Dundrum road, and mid-

way between the villages of Miltown and Windy Arbour. The house was built by the Emmets, and, as if with the consciousness that a day might come when necessity for concealment should arise, trapdoors and secret chambers were made beneath the flooring of the basement story. When the attempted insurrection of 1803 totally failed, the unfortunate Robert fled hither. The house was then in the occupation of Mr. Glibborn, who was greatly puzzled to account for the noises which disturbed the slumbers of himself and his family for several nights. The nurse was

sure the place was haunted, and declared she saw a ghost. An evening or two passed, and the noises still continuing, Mr. Mr Glibborn determined on remaining up and, if possible. solving the secret. He had not long to wait for the same night, at about the hour when churchyards are said to yawn and the graves to give up their dead, a dull thud was heard as if a person had leaped from a window to the ground. A material presence was indicated by the fall, and the form of a man was seen to disappear in the darkness. Seizing a pistol, Mr. Glibborn followed and fired after the fugitive. A little terrier came on the track and gave chase, his master following. The dog led him to a heap of straw at the end of the garden, beneath which a figure lay con-cealed. Mr. Glibborn approached, the figure rose up, and, worn by watching, fevered by anxiety, dispirited by disappointment and heart-crushed by the extinguishment of his most cherished hopes, Robert Emmet stood before him. "Sir," said he, "you see before you a ruined man; you have already attempted my life—take it. I have no desire to prolong it—I possess nothing worth living for now." Mr. Glibborn replied that he had no wish to injure him, but that the illness of a member of his family rendered it impossible to permit his continuing about the house. "It is enough," said Emmet, and under the protection of the night he fled to his humble lodgings at Mrs. Palmer's, in Harold's Cross, where he was shortly after arrested. It is rather a singular coincidence that the family seat of the Emmets should have been crected

# MISCELLANEOUS.

close by the towers of Clonskeagh Castle, at

that time the residence of Mr. Jackson, one of

the founders of the Society of United Irish-

men, and an active promoter of the rebellion

of 1798.

Fashion's folly.-Old gentleman :- Sit

In San Francisco, a Chinaman became the father of an American-born son, and as he danced about, swinging his pig-tail, he said: "Me Melican man, all samee old Grantee. Me heap Washington. Me lightning rod agent. Go way. Whoopee."

The clear glass tube is now discolored by the cool lemonade with a sliver in it, and through its fagile tube the icy drops go hurtling down the throat, invigorating the heated system and preventing any of the beverage from "slopping over" and taking the starch out of a white vest.

him was joy or care? He stepped on a plug of greasy soap the girl had left on the topmost stair, and his feet flew out like wild, fierce things, and he struck each stair with a sound like a drum; and the girl below with her scrubbing things laughed like a fiend to see him come. A book agent, who has retired from active labor upon the hard earned accumulations of a life of industrious cheek, say that the great sceret of his success was what when he went

by saying ;-" I beg your pardon, miss; but

it was your mother I wanted to see." That

always used to get 'em. They not only

subscribed for my books themselves, but

What to him was love or hope? What to

they told me where I could find more customers. A lady had lost her husband, but she had left off her mourning and went to parties. Being asked by one of those gentleman who attended soirces, as mediums, who she would like to see in spirit, and having replied, "My poor James," the departed suddenly rose out of the centre of the carpet, as it were, and stood before the whole company. "Oh! James, tell me are you happy?" "Very." Are you happier now than when on earth." "Much happier." "Then, James, you must be in heaven?" No; I'm in hell."

The Czar of Russia is said to have awaited the approach of the twenty-first of last April with superstitious anxiety, that being his sixtieth birthday, which he feared he would not survive. No Roumanow before him ever attained the age of sixty, and it is a tradition that none ever would. A little over a year ago the Grand Duchess Helene died shortly before completing her sixtieth year-a cir cumstance that looked, to the Czar, like the fulfilment of a prophecy and plunged him into deep despondency. Since the midnight hour of April 21 he is like a new man and displays a kindliness and gentleness that had been

strange to him. Sheridan died leaving creditors who clamored for his remains to sell for dissection. His brilliant son, Tom, died in not much better circumstances at the Cape, whither he was obliged to go to earn a livelihood in a small Govornment office when his pecuniary difficulties culminated. Yet, while Pitt, For and a host of other English celebrities have no representative to day, Sheridan's son married a heiress, became member for his country and a most respected and respectable country gentleman. One of his daughters is the second peeress of the realm and two was "Epictetus." Never, alas! had her mind well sit up with her. I shall call again in an itelt less inclined to receive the steic's teaching others became the mothers of pecies

THE EMIGRANT'S RETURN FROM AUS-TRALIA.

May I be blest! but there it is,
The dawn on the hills of Ireland;
God's angels lifting the night's black vell
From the fair sweet/face of my sire land.
O'Ireland, isn't it grand ye look,
Like a bride in her rich adornin',
And with all the parties love of my heart And with all the pent-up love of my heart I bid ye the "top of the mornin'."

This one short hour pays lavishly back For many a year of mourning; I'd aimost venture another flight, There's such a joy in returning, Watching out for the hallowed shore, All other attractions scorning. O Ireland, don't ye hear me shout. I bid ye the "top of the mornin'?"

Ho, ho! upon Clena's shelving strand
The surges are grandly beating.
And Kerry is pushing her headlands out
To give us a kindly greeting.
Into the shores the sea-birds fly
On pinions that know no drooping,
And out from the cliffs, with welcome charged
A million of birds come trooping.

O kindly generous Irish land,
So leal and fair and loving,
No wonder the wandering Celt should think
And dream of you in his roving!
The alien home may have gems and gold,
Shadows may never have gloomed it,
But the heart will sigh for the absent land
Where the love-light first illumed it.

And does not Old Cove look charming there, Watching fao wild wave's motion, Leaning her back against the hills, And the tips of her toes on the ocean. I wonder I don't hear Shandon's beli, Ah! maybe their chiming's over, For 'tis many a year since I began The life of an Eastern rover.

For thirty years, asthore machice,
Those hills I now feast eyes on
Ne'er met my vision, save when they rose
O'er memory's dim horizon.
E'en so 'twas grand and fair they seemed
In the landscape spread before me,
But dreams are dreams, and my eyes should
lone To see Austral skies still o'er me.

An! often upon the Bathurst plains, When the day and my toll were over, My thoughts would fly o'er the weary waves, And around the coast-line hover. And the prayer would rise that some future

All danger and doubting scorning, I'd help to win for my native land The light of young liberty's mornin'.

Now faller and truer the shore line shows! Was ever a scene so splendid?
I feel the breath of the Munster breeze, Thank God my exlle's ended!
Old scenes, old songs, old friends again, The vale and the cot! was bern in—
O Ireland, up from my heart of hearts!
I bid ye the "top of the mornin'."

The fall in the price of this article is causing a good deal of grambling and despondency amongst farmers. The cry now is a Wool raising won't pay. But if they will look only a few years—say previous to the American war-they will see that wool then was as low as 19 cents. It was during the years immediately following that wool rose to the price of the last few years. Extensive factories were built, and furnished with costly machinery for the making of the woollen goods. Foreign goods were excluded by the Government imposing a duty of 70 per cent. on cloth, 70 per cent. on wool hats, and 90 percent upon blankets. This secured to the American manufacturer the monopoly of his own market. With this the prices of woollen fabrics rose and stimulated the wool growing interest. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and different others of the Western and Northern States have of late years been extensive sheep breeders. Ohio has gone almost exclusively into wool raising. Besides the manufacturing of their own wool, they have imported extensively from Australia, New Zealand and Canada. So eager were United States manufacturers to secare the monopoly of the wool trade that they paid more for Australian wool by 5ets. pound than for a superior quality of home-grwn wool. In 1876, during the International Exposition at Philadelphia, two thousand wool-growers from sold higher than native-grown. The large importations had to be made in order to keep the extensive factories in operation. The only alternative was either to keep running, at whatever cost, or have machinery idle. Such goods of all kinds that the market is glutted, or is over produced, or the supply is greater than the demand; the consequence is the prices have fallen at least 50 per cent. This fall in the price of wool has been imminent for the last two years. It is the inevitable result of fostering certain industries, and diverting capital into particular channels, and thus overstocking certain lines of business. By thus encouraging and propping up some particular manufacturing interest induces the producers of raw material, the farmers, to follow, and thus losses accrue all around. The attention of American farmers mainly for the last few years has been attracted in live stock to sheep and pigs, and probably they make the quickest returns for the outlay; but when everyone went extensively into raising this particular stock, there had to be a fall. The error in both farming here and that of the United States is not judiciously varying their crops, so that farmers would have a general average of prices; that is, if one particular produce was low, it would in selling be made up by the high price of another. Again, it is not probable, taking seasons into consideration, that all crops will equally fail alike. A mixed husbandry is not only the most profitable to the farmer, but to the community at large. All profits are derived from the bushel of wheat or corn that the farmer raises, and he in reality regulates and influences all other business. Trade is only the handmaid of agriculture, and whatever losses she suffers will be felt through the whole community. If wool has been raised at a disadvantage or at a loss to the farmer, the manufacturer, merchant, and those engaged in trade will finally lose with them. .: There is, however, another cause for the low price of long wool, which farmers may be said to have brought about themselves-and that is in the consumption or in use of a certain line of goods. The well-to-do Canadian Juriner now does not wear a coat made out of his long woeled Leicesters and Lincolns, which constitute our staple article in wool, but he wears a fine diagonal or broadcloth of foreign wool and foreign manufacture, and hence there is not the demand for homemade goods. F. With the present prices farmars are asking if farming pays. Well, if farming does not pay, what business does? Extravagance, bad management and idleness produce the same results on the farm that they do in

Madras Regiment is under orders to embark into minute globules, and by rolling between with the European troops.

In 25th 18 subdivided by the action of the troops.

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THE SEARCHES FOR ARMS AND DOMI-CILIARY VISITS IN THE WEST.

Writing of the raids of her Majesty's Royal Irish Constabulary in search of arms and do-cuments in the West recently, the Galway

Vindicator says :-The county of Mayo is, we believe, still proclaimed under the Peace Preservation Act, and, no doubt, the Lord Lieutenant has power under that act to issue a warrant authorising and directing a general search for arms in every house in any given district. The power is, in all conscience, arbitrary and unconstitutional enough, but since the year 1875 it is subject to some very important restrictions, imposed by amendments which Mr. Butt succeeded in carrying when the renewal of the Coercion Act was passing through the House of Commons. The first and most important one is, that the warrant to search for arms must be executed between sunrise aid sunset. Upon this point the Act of 18,5 is perfectly dis-The power to entr any house is continct. fined to the period between sunrise and sunset. It is very true we are now writing just on the longest day. But, even in the long days of June, two o'clock in the morning is a considerable time before sunrise, and we repeat that if the sun had rot risen when the house of any inhabitant of Tuam was searched, the man whose house was so entered has an action against every one concerned in the search. The fact as to the time of the search can, we presume, be easily ascertained, and, if the law has been violated, those who violated it ought to be brought to justice. Let us hope this matter will not be lost sight of. The Freeman ought to appeal with all the authority it possesses, both to its correspondents and to the inhabitants of Tuam, to make such inquiries as will place the fact beyond all doubt: and if the hour at which the search was made is such as to give ground for bringing actions, those actions ought certainly to be brought. But this is not all. Another provision in the Renewal Act expressly eracts that "the warrant shall not be executed except in the presence and under the direction of some person to whom such warrants is directed by name." If, therefore, the police really divide themselves into detachments, and then proceeded to search for arms, all the scarches were illegal except those made by the detachment accompanying the person named in the warrant. Another provision of the same nature is, that the warrant must not be given for more than twentyone days. If the Lord Lieutenant has issued a warrant at all like that described in the extract we have quoted, authorising an entrance into houses by night, or professing to give authority for search for three months, this warrant is illegal and worthless, and any search made under it, at any time or under any circumstances, is illegal. Let us earnestly hope that this subject will not be lost lost sight of. No heavier blow could be struck against coercion than to convict of

### USEFUL RECIPES.

lawlessness those who put it in force against

a peaceable and unoffending population.

## TO CLEAN GLASS.

Glass should be washed in a wooden bowl an earthenware pan spoils the polish, and the glasses are more likely to break. They should be left for a short time in cold water, then stood out to drain, and dried with two cloths -that is, one to dry, and one to polish.

Silversmith's soap is admirable for cut or ground glass. A piece of lighted paper, put into a decanter so as to fill it with smoke, is the most admirable thing to clean and brighten it. Tea-leaves, brown paper torn in small pieces, with little bits of mottled soap, warm water, and a little pearlash is another receipt; but I think there is nothing more efficacious than the smoke. Decanters should various parts of the United States and Canada met to discuss the question' "Does it off, a very common accident, Close the tion. and let then glass turn as you rub it dry; in this manner you will not drop it or wrench it from the stem.

There are many receipts for taking out a stopper which has been fixed in a bottle; but, ing upon Halifax as a place for holding the as prevention is better than cure, I would sittings. The feeling in Halifax was that the a number went into manufacturing woollen advise that, in replacing the stopper of a Government had got in the Geneva awards bottle, you give it a gentle turn; and in several millions more than it was entitled to, taking the decenter from the sideboard or and that this surplus should be restored by cupboard, be careful not to knock the top of the stopper, as that is a frequent cause of its | damages. getting fixed.

> SPINACE.-Pick the spinach carefully seeing that no weeds or stalks are mixed with it, and wash it thoroughly through several waters. About fourteen quarts of spinach will be sufficient for five or six persons. Put this quantity into a very large saucepan, with about half a pint of boiling water, and three heaped tablespoonfuls of salt. Press it down frequently with a large spoon, that it may be done equally. In about ten minutes it will be perfectly tender, when drain through a colander, pressing until quite dry, and chop it finely. Put now into a small saucepan with an ounce of butter and a small seasoning of pepper, stir the whole over the fire until quite hot; then put on a hot dish, and garnish with sippets of toasted bread or slices of hard boiled eggs. Poacked eggs are also frequently served with spinach, when they should be laid on the top. Lemon-juice or white vinegar is considered an improvement by many persons. The tops of young beets, if treated in the same way, but boiling them for half an hour instead of ten minutes, will be found very similar to spinach and quite as good. This dish should be garnished with slices cut from the roots of large red and white beets, and seasoned plentifully with pepper. Or, either of the above may be dressed with cream after the French fashion. Thus, after the spinach or the beet-tops have been chopped and returned to the fire in a small saucepan with a little melted butter, add half a pint of cream which has been previously boiled to prevent curdling, and simmer for five minutes; just before removing from the fire, add a small teaspoonful of powdered sugar, and a very little grated nutmeg.

# SUBSTITUTE FOR LUBRICATING OILS.

A citizen of East Brookfield has invented for vehicles of all kinds and shafting an antifriction roller, which does away with lubricants, and saves, it is claimed, 100 per centum in wear and tear and power expended. The any other business. Successful farming is one contrivance is a perforated "sleeve" made up of the greatest trades to be learned, and it is, of sections, rivetted together, and extending only by learning it, and by strict application the length of the bearing. Each section to business; that it will pay. With regard to holds numerous small rolls projecting radially low prices, a careful examination of the on both sides from 132 to 1 inches, according markets for a few years back will show that to the size of the sleeve, and they are arranged all kinds of produce are above an average at spirally so that no two of them come in a Dresent.

direct line of bearing at the same time. The whole thing is of hardened metal, of which is also made the box surface and shafting. The function of missariat staff and Indian sappers to prepare these rolls is the same as that of oil, which for the recention of the troops. The act is conditional to the content of the same as that of oil, which for the recention of the troops. The act is conditional to the content of the same as that of oil, which is also made. for the recention of the troops, The 25th is subdivided by the action of the gearing

testing, a buggy equipped with the invention, and holding two men, weighing in all 600 pounds, was eawn across a barn floor by a force of eight pounds indicated in a spring balance which registered 16 pounds with the rollers removed. With little impulse a 400-pound sheel runs eight or nine minutes upon one of these rollers, and the manager of the petent says he has run his unoiled buggy on these frictionless rollers for six months. The inventor is making rollers for testing on the Boston and Albany road, and it is thought to the company by its adoption. Patents have been secured in this country, and applied for in Great Britain and Canada. The idea was originally English, but no one at that time got over the difficulties.

#### THE TURKS SATISFIED WITH THE TREATY OF PEACE.

It is expected the official publication of the treaty of peace will follow its ratification, which will be within a month from the date of signing. The Congress to-day completed the reading of the treaty which will be signed to-morrow. Schouvaloff leaves for St. Petersburg on Sunday.

The population here is satisfied with the Anglo-Turkish Treaty.

The Cyprectes received news of the intended occupation of their island by the English with enthusiastic joy, and have telegraphed thanks to England.

London, July 12.—A Syra special says 1,700 British troops have landed at Larneca, on the Island of Cyprus.

A Vienna special says negotiations between Austria and the Porte are progressing favorably. The Turks are to withdraw from the provinces, according to a settled plan, and fortifications and strong positions are to be surrendered.

It is rumored that French troops will occupy Crete.

The treaty of peace contains sixty clauses, and is reported to be the longest ever known. A Berlin despatch states that during the discussion relative to the boundaries of Bayazid Valley, the Russians sudderly claimed the pass of Zewin. The claim was not allowed. Grave fears again arose on Thursday night. Schouvaloff, during the discussion of clauses concerning the Dardanelles, having attempted to restrict the Sultan's right of issuing special permits for the passage of foreign men-of-war, or calling a foreign fleet to his aid, Salisbury thereupon declared England considered her engagements relative to the closing of the Straits, limited to an engagement to respect the sovereign rights of the Porte in that regard. Gortschakoff showed much anger, but afterwards arranged a compromise with Lord Beaconsfield, by which the status quo was con-

A Berlin special says, in Thursday's sitting of the Congress, the Russian suggestion for the enactment of a clause providing for ex-ecutive measures in case Turkey delayed carrying out the treaty, was again rejected. The clause relative to Greece, which will oblige Turkey immediately to take her claims into serious consideration, and the clause authorizing Austrian occupation, were inserted in the treaty. All the Plenipotentiaries leave Berlin on Saturday and Sunday.

### THE HALIFAX AWARD.

Boston, July 13 .- The Herald publishes a defence of Kellogg, the American member of the Halifax Fishery Commission, denying that Minister Thornton had placed him under social obligations, and also denying the report that Kellogg is of unsound mind. It is added hat the award was first fixed at four and a half millions, and that Kellogg refused to sign when it was raised one million. It is reported that Delfosse, being asked how it was always be thoroughly drained, or they will that he had agreed to make the United States mildew. In drying wine-glasses, be careful pay \$5,500,000, the Belgian answered that not to hold the stem tight, or you may wipe it was a great international queswas a great international queswool raising pay?" and it was positively thumb and forefinger of your left hand over it, the testimony of a parcel of fishermen. We asserted that foreign wool of the same quality and let then glass turn as you rub it dry; in took various totals submitted, and split the took various totals submitted, and split the difference." A prominent citizen, who attended the sessions of the Commission, says a great mistake, in the first place, was the fixseveral millions more than it was entitled to, way of compensation for alleged fishery

# THE ANGLO-OTTOMAN TREATY.

London, July II .- The excitement regardng the Anglo-Turkish alliance has not subsided. There is much agitation among political parties in England at present; only a very small majority favor directly challenging

the Government policy.
The Marquis of Hartington, Liberal leader, will to-day in Commons call for papers and information on the subject of the Anglo-Turkish Convention and when these are produced the opposition will decide what course to take. The Conservative press continues to warmly support the Governments measures.

The Times argues that the task undertaken could not have been practically avoided and would have been inevitable sooner or later. Some of the Liberal press claim there is more acute anxiety among the Conservatives than can be estimated by reading Conservative

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says a short life is predicted for the alliance. By some it is pointed out that Beaconsfield's arrangement robs the Pashas of their right to plunder the populations they misgovern. The Bureaucratic class will revolt against a foreign protectorate which forbids peculation and punishes for misgovernment, and they will soon intrigue for the establishment of a Russian protectorate. If Russia is so inclined, the British protectorate can be terminated at any time by a nominal surrender of those Russian acquisitions in Asia, which were the specific condition for England's interference for these difficulties. The present convention between Turkey and England provides no remedy.

#### AUSTRIA WANTS TO MAKE A CONVEN-TION WITH TURKEY.

London, July 13.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says that Russia will issue an international loan immediately after the Berlin

treaty is signed. A despatch from Vienna says that Austria is anxious to maintain the integrity of European Turkey, and is negotiating for arrangements similar to the Anglo-Turkish Conven-

FRANCE ALARMED AT THE CYPRUS ANNEXATION.

Paris, July 11.—The French people continue to be alarmed about England's new acquisition in Turkey. The Republique Francaise describes the Convention as detrimental to the interests of the Mediterranean Powers and offensive to the dignity of the members of the Congress. That journal personally attacks Beaconsfield, and expresses the hope that Congress will insist upon having the that an annual saving of \$50,000 will result treaty submitted to it. The entire press shows the greatest irritation.

#### 10.000 TROOPS TO OCCUPY CYPRUS-NEW MAP OF EUROPE.

London, July 11 .- It is announced in Parliament by the Government this afternoon, that ten thousand troops are to occupy Cyprus. These will consist of Indian troops now at Malta, and 3 battalions of British infantry. The official papers relative to the cession of the Island of Cyprus to England are now being prepared both at the Foreign office in Lone on and at Berlin, in order that there will be no delay in presenting the document to Parliament when the Congress has closed.

It is further announced that a map is being drawn by Lord Salisbury, showing what had been done in Congress as far as Europe was concerned, and it would be presented to Parliament at an early day.

#### THE CYPRUS TREATY.

The Times' Berlin special says the news from Italy and especially from France seems to indicate that public opinion regards the Cyprus treaty as seriously affecting the private interests of these nations. On this subect I heard one of the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain say if France and Austria at the end of the war had declared themselves ready to act together for the maintenance of the integrity of Turkey, England would have joined them. Unfortunately they could not, or would not. Then England, from considerations of superior interest, was obliged to guarantee the integrity of the Porte's Asiatic possessions. Seizing the Dardanelles would have wounded the susceptibilities of Europe taking Egypt or occupying the extremities of the Suez Canal would have hurt the feelings of France. She decided, therefore, upon occupying Cyprus. France, on considering the absolute necessity imposed on England, will soon see that the occupation of Cyprus was only suggested to England by her ardent desire to reconcile her absolute interests with the sympathies of France.

#### GRANT TO BE RENOMINATED.

NEW YORK, July 13 .- The Herald's Long Branch special says Secretary Sherman stated he believed Grant would be renominated. Sherman also said he did not believe there would be any more removals of officials.

#### WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT.

New York, July 13 .- The Tribune's Washington special says that the work of strengthening the foundation of the Washington monument will begin next week. It has been decided to place on each of the four sides of the monument panels in bronze. 30 by 15 feet, representing in bas relief scenes in the life of Washington.

#### THE MEXICANS THREATEN TO RETAKE TEXAS.

New York, July 13.—The Herald's New Orleans special despatch says that a letter from the Mexican frontier states that the Mexicans claim the right of reprisals for Gen. Ord's invasion, and threaten recapture in Texas.

# ARE GOOD TIMES RETURNING.

We think an honest affirmative answer may be given to this question. There are many signs which lead to the belief that the worst phase of hard times is past. The same signs indicate that the return of good times has already commenced.

The decline of the gold premium to a mere fraction-or rather the appreciation of paper money to an almost equal value with goldis one of these signs. This change in the relative value of money was an absolute necessity before business could really improve. It involved tremendous losses; but these were inevitable. Almost as much can now be done with a hundred dollars in bank notes as with the same amount in gold. The true basis of trade has been reached, and a healthy growth may soon be expected.

The wages of labor seem to have touched bottom. Some reductions are still taking place, but the average low rate appears to be fixed A revival of trade will bring a gradual advance, not to the figures of five years ago, for they were abnormal, but to a fair and reasonable standard, bearing a just proportion to other values. Workingmen here are hardly worse off than workingmen in other countries. When times improve, as they certainly will, there will be a better market for labor in this country than in any other.

There is promise of enormous crops this year throughout the country. The crop prospects in Europe are said to be disappointing. American produce of all kinds will be in active demand and good prices will be paid for it. The excess of our exports over our imports has increase, rapidly in the past few years. During the fiscal year just ended it was about \$275,000,000,-nearly three times the interest on the national debt. We not only pay the interest due abroad with grain, cotton, etc., but we still have a large balance in our favor. Instead of going in debt to Europe we now bring Europe in debt to us.

Reckless speculation, which was an active agent in producing the great crash of five years ago, lies disabled under the ruin it wrought. All capitalists are now careful as to the manner in which their money is invested. This argues well for the stability of the prosperity that seems to be returning. It means safety, which should be the true corner stone

of industry.

The class that consumes but does not produce, is not so large as it was. Thousands of its members have been brought down from idleness to work. The larger the producing class is the better for all. A farmer who merely supports his family is more useful to the community than the nominally rich idler who creates nothing, and may become a bankrupt even when he seems most prosperous.

the signs of returning prosperity are positive and encouraging. We are not getting into another era of very high wages and correspondingly high prices, but there are good prospects for making a comfortable living .- Boston Pilot.

#### TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

The fisheries at the Magdalen Islands are reported good.

It is thought the Quebec Assembly will prorogue at the end of this week.

Through the smoke from bush fires the navigation of the St. Lawrence is impeded between Montreal and Quebec.

The members of the Maine Press Excursion party now at Quebec have been agreeably entertained by Lady Dufferin at the Citadel.

exacted in Ottawa for a breach of the peace arising out of a religious dispute on the street. The Government Bill for the abolition of District Magistracies in Quebec has been

read a second time, and passed through Com-

mittee.

An excursion of members of the American Institute has arrived at Quebec en route to the Saguenay. They will return home by way of Montreal

The Queen has expressed through the Colonial Office, her great gratification at the loyalty and military spirit exhibited at Montreal on her birthday.

The Argenteuil Rangers met with an enthusiastic reception on their return home on Saturday night. The Chatham Company were greeted with a bonfire and the firing of cannon, ending with a supper and speeches in the village hatl.

A brutal attempt at murder is reported from Napanee. A man named White-a Catholic -without any apparent provocation, fired a revolver at and wounded a neighbour named Kelly-an Orange Young Briton. White has fled and some sixty or seventy parties are scouring the neighbourhood intent on summary vengeance should they find the culprit UNITED STATES.

The Indians are murdering whites on the Rosser Fork of Rock Creek, Montana.

The famous Dr. Helmbold has been pronounced a lunatic " with lucid intervals."

It is said to be Sherman's opinion that Grant will be renominated for the Presidency.

A humourist of some reputation, named Thos. Mason, fell dead in the street at Elston (Mo.), yesterday, of sunstroke.

Saturday was the hottest of the season at St. Louis. There were 30 cases of sunstroke and 16 deaths. Yesterday there were 50 cases

and 30 deaths. A report comes from Bismarck via St. Paul that the Nez Perces, with Sitting Bull, are quietly moving back to their old home with the active assent of the Canadian police.

Dr. Carver, a famous marksman of New York city, on Saturday, at Brooklyn, performed the wonderful feat of brenking 5,500 glass balls with a rifle in 8 hours and 91 minutes. The balls were thrown about 25 feet high.

The Governor of Oregon has called out the volunteers against the Indians, who are in force on the reservation. The Umatillas are said to be fighting the hostiles. Capt. Miles' troops, by last accounts, had been fighting for two hours above the agency. Result not known.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. From accounts received in London the Kaffir War has virtually ceased, and the power of the insurgents, as a people, been destroyed. FOREIGN.

The Rhodope insurrection is at an ead. Andrassy has been graciously received by

the Emperor Francis Joseph. A conspiracy against the Sultan has been discovered at Stamboul, and over 50 arrests have been made.

The full text of the Treaty of Berlin is published in the London Times. They form a marked construct to those of the San Stefano Treaty, which Russia was compelled to submit to the revision of Europe.

# ENGLAND.

Lospon, July 12 .- In the House of Commons to-night, the motion of Mitchell Henry, member for Galway county, for the appointment of a Royal Commission on the treatment of prisoners; was rejected by 35 to 101. The motion was made in consequence of the death of the Fenian McCarthy.

LONDON, July 13. — Fifty-seven articles, being the text of the Trenty of Berlin, are nublished in the Times of this morning. The treaty, as published, does not contain any points not heretofore published, and is in accordance with the proceedings of Congress as made public.

A correspondent of the Times explains how the ex-King of Hanover became blind. At a cricket match played between the Windsor and Eton clubs on the Windsor ground an Eaton boy named Spong made a very successful innings, carried out his bat, and made a high score. Prince George, who was standing at the pavilion, hand in his had a long beaded purse, at the end of which was attached a geld acorn The purse he was swinging round, cheering Mr. Spong, when the acorn struck him in the left eye. Assistance was promptly procured, but without avail, and the Prince lost completely the sight of the injured eye, and finally that of the other also. PASSENGERS.—Cabin passengers per Allan

Royal Mail steamship "Peruvian," Lieut. W H Smith, R.N.R., commander, from Quebec to Liverpool, July 13th, 1878:—Mrs Ashton, Mr John J Arnton, Mr Frederick Barker, Mrs Brodie, Misses Brodie (two), Mr A D Ben-jamin, Mr H W Baldwin, Mrs Baldwin, Rev C Bethune, Mr. Ramon Beaufield, Mr Bigelow, Mrs Bigelow, Miss Frances Chaffey, Mr Elswood Chaffey, Mr Wm Carsley, Captain Crookshanks, Mrs Crookshanks, Misses Crook-shanks (six), Mr Fred Crookshanks, Mr De Veber, Miss Edkins, Miss Ferrule, Mr Alex Fiddes, Mr W W Farley, Mr C C Gardner, Mr C H Holden, Mr John Hogg, Mr E P Hartney, Mr Hooper, Mr. Goo J Hirde, Rev H F Holmes, Miss Edith L Holmes, Mr Charles W Holmes, Miss Gertrude Holmes, Mr. Clement Holmes, Mrs Holmes, infant and nurse, Miss Irwin, Mr Johnson, Mr Kent, Mrs Lear, Mr. Fred Murton, Rev. P. Moreau, Miss. E. with its furniture, and a young lady giving Michael, Mr. J. Morrow, Mr. Adam Moffatt, the last touches to her head dress, is charming. These exhibits, will rank among the Mrs McIntyre, Mr W Nelson, Mr S A Oliver, popular successes.

Louis. The necessity of earning a living has lately Miss Ogilvy, Mr Robert F Ogilvy, Mr James been brought home to many who for years had nothing to do but spend.

Crowding the cities is not so common as it was a few years ago. There still is too much of it, but the hard lesson learned by men who for the still is too much of it, but the hard lesson learned by men who frances Richards, Miss Mary Richards, Miss tion.

A despatch from Rome says there is considerable agitation against the results of the Congress.

AN ORANGE RIOT.

AN ORANGE RIOT.

Tondon, July 13.—Orange demonstrations is throughout the kingdom were quiet, except at throughout the kingdom were quiet, except at the locked upon with more favor since the unitary were called out. About 50 persons were injured.

A Ogilvy, Mr Palar, Mr Ross, Sir W B Robertson, Mr Ross, Sir W B Richards, Mrs Ric

## OUR PARIS LETTER.

(From a Regular Correspondent of the Post.) HOTEL DU LOUVRE, Paris, June 28,

There is no single fact that can better illustrate the progress made in political manners and tranquility since this time last year, than the holding of the anniversary of the first, most generous and self-denying soldier of the mother Republic—the venerated General Hoche. The ceremony is held in his native town of Versailles; it was the first of the kind inaugurated after the disappearance of the Second Empire, for Hoche's life embodied an open, tolerant and liberal republic. "I will conquer the counter-revolution, after that I will break my sword." Such was his motto. Well, in 1877, the de Broglie Twenty dollars and costs is the penalty coalition was in power; it did its best to strangle the Hoche banquet; compelled its sympathizers to keep within doors, and not to allow a speech to be heard beyond the four walls. On the present occasion the rejoicings were as public as day; there were fireworks at which ministers assisted and the grands caux played as if Louis XIV, and his courtiers alone formed the public; the town was illuminated and the fronts of houses veiled with tri-colors. At a banquet given by the Republicans, the Marshal's health was not only proposed, but drank with all honors—a most laudable innovation. Then Gambetta delivered a short, telling speech, uniting the army with the constitution, and contrasting the joys of France in 1878 with the agonies in 1877.

Just now the people seem to be thinking of nothing else than fetes; Paris will make a gigantic effort for the 30th, to surprise herself in the way of fireworks and decorations. In order to divide the crowds, central parts of the city will have their special share of rejoicings, but the most attractive features of the monster fete, will be concentrated in the Bois de Boulogne, where thousands of multicolored lanterns will be suspended from the trees; the lakes bordered with jets of gas and the gondolas will show all kinds of lights. Few residents are sojourners in Paris but have laid in a supply of flags and lanterns. The fete will open privately on Saturday night. The beggars will be allowed to be jolly on Sunday next, and a large amnesty will be extended to those communists more deluded than criminal. Mercy for the duped; severity for those who formed them. Happily the nights are so fine now that visitors will not suffer much inconvenience in not finding the most primitive of shake downs at hotels, where the billiard tables are even hired for beds.

The forthcoming twenty-two elections for deputies, being discounted in advance as triumphs for the Republic, naturally but very little interest is attached to the threats and dynamite articles of the monarchal press. In some localities the Royalists and Bonapartists swear to go to the urns, arm in arm; in others they abuse one another like pickpockets. This coalition is carrying on a pincushion war against the Republic, that is universal suffrage, plunge deeper and deeper into bathos. In France, the suffrage is not so much a legal, political, as a social fact, and hence, irrevocable Democracy with its virtues as well as its faults is definitive in this country. There are privileged classes by birth, and whatever drawbacks the people's ministers may possess, it is not the less a fact, that the hitherto accepted "influential classes" are morally bankrupts, whether they call

themselves Legitimists, Orleanists, or Bona-

partists. Republicans ought to despise alike

their own feebleness, as well as the impotent

and unpatriotic attacks of their adversaries.

and to bestow all their energies to guide

universal suffrage, in the paths of reason and

The Exhibition appears to look more lovely every day; it is losing its very new looks; the alleys are free from publics of the type that must have slain Goliah; there are seats everywhere, and the restaurants are spring ing up like mushrooms. Since its recent opening, the pavilion devoted to the exhibits of the Minister of Public Instruction is much visited. The solar reflector is the object of special curiosity. It can cook a chop and be arranged to make a pot ou feu. While on educational matters, let the visitor not neglect the exhibits of Russia in this respect. In the model of a class, there is a seat with a moveable back, which permits the pupil to "stretch himself" without disturbing his work, or that quietness so difficult to obtain in childhood. There is also a small instrument which demonstrates if substances be permeable or impermeable to air-an india-rubber tube, with the end placed against a morsel of brick, concrete or wood grain ways; all is in a glass of water; the latter will become agitated when the air, slightly blown, passes through the resisting medium. A. M. Nedats, of Finland, explains, by a series of pictorial tables, the work of digestion of the stomach. Underdone beefsteak and undercooked eggs, according to him, ought to be avoided. Pounded raw meat at present so much in request, makes frightful ravages with the stomach, yet he recommends that as a "precaution." The effects of wodki, the popular brandy, produces the same burning effects on the stomach as the air of mines, yet prisoners are condemned to the silver and mercury mines of Siberia though the pain of death be abolished. The vodki is the most in this respect with tobacco in France. There are very interesting card board anatomical models, of animals, insects,

fruitful source of indirect revenue, on a par Thus an infant can take asunder, and repiece, the body and internal organs, of a bee, a flea, a beetle, etc., similarly with the human head; the model opens in two; the jaw bone can be taken asunder, the teeth "extracted," their system of connecting nerves examined. There are wax prepara-tions to illustrate the development of a frog, and the transformation of a silk worm. The botanical plates are superb, and have been purchased by the French Government. There are also 22 types: of the various subjects of the Russian Empire, most faithfully executed and clad. The Poles complain they are not represented.

The Swedish ethnographical section in the Trocadero is most attractive, from the number and variety of its wooden models of the peasantry, taken, as they have been dressed, from life. The figures are so arranged as to represent scenes of ordinary occurrences; the "setting out for church" is an actuality; every room in the house is presented to view,

round in our nows politions. It is enough for poones with the party of the control of the gains of the control of the control of the gains of the control of

# The True Witness.

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

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

#### CALENDAR-JULY 1878.

WEDNESDAY, 17-St. Alexius, Confessor. THURSDAY, 18-St. Camillus of Lellis, Confessor, SS. Symphorosa and Companions, Martyrs. "Definition of Dogma of Infallibllity, 1870."

FRIDAY, 19-St. Vincent of Paul, Confessor. SATURDAY, 20-St. Jerome Emilian, Confessor St. Margaret, Virg:n and Martyr.

SUNDAY, 21-BIXTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST MONDAY, 22-St. Mary Magdalen. Bishop Egan, Philadelphia, died, 1814.

Tuesday, 23-St. Apollinaris, Bishop and Mar tyr. St. Liborius, Bishop and Confessor. WEDNESDAY, 24-St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland, Widow. Vigil of St. James, St Christina, Virgin and Martyr.

Mr. Clearly, who is authorized to solicit subscriptions for the TRUE WITNESS and Evening Post, will shortly visit Cornwall and St. Andrews. He will call upon those of our subscribers who are in arrears.

#### "WOE TO MONTREAL!"

A year ago these ominous words were uttered in Montreal by a stranger to our city. An Orange Grand Master dared to threaten a Catholic community with the dire vengeance of the brethren if Catholic opinion ever dared to lift its head, or breathe a word of disapproval of the ascendancy doctrine and degma. | Montreal, and to insist upon every man, wo-Men stood and stared, and were astounded at the daring pronouncement of Mr. Tom Robinson, of Kingston, and sober-minded people at the time simply regarded it as the raving of a fool or a fanatic. But there was method in the fanaticism as there truth in the prophecy. Today our streets are a realization of the threatened woe-the woe of disappointment and distrust—the woe of being undeceived in the cherished notion that we live in a free but if he falters now, he will be known by country guaranteeing equal protection to all its citizens—the woe of seeing a military pro- judgment nor flattering to his sense of duty. tectorate of the worst elements of rowdy bigotry—the woe of knowing that Orangemen are guarded by Orange power and authority in their long-designed insults to Catholic A circumstance unprecedented in the ansentiment and feeling-the woe of knowing | nals of Canada has put the people into a that if Catholic sentiment and feeling rebel Orange bullets are in reserve to silence the objectors for ever! Woe, wee indeed.

At the moment we write the rural volunteers with fixed bayonets and in close order police appear to be powerless to stay the mistake if they think that by encouragmarch through our streets to their assigned surging tide of anger and ferocity. Meetings ing the one they will weaken the other. posts; Orange marshals gallop to and fro in are held every night, and thousands of men Let them look around them. Let them see all the pride of their defiance and security; attend them, all protesting against the action | the united French Canadians and Irish as one the Orange societies gather at their Lodge of the Government. The circumstances are rooms with malice in their faces; the city is in a state of siege; and still loyal that we are and patient that we must be, we may only grin and bear as best we can all the evil that the day has in store for us; God grant that [the provocation may not be accepted in retaliatory demonstration, and that ours shall be the triumph of suffering in the wrong. Any moment may witness a conflictany, the smallest, contretemps lead to murder and devastation. It may not be too late to counsel a wise abstantion from this resistance to this wrong. We know it is difficult to expect a compliance with our exhortations. Again, God grant us peace and patience.

# LAW AND ORDER.

Since writing the foregoing, the Constitution that was on trial has triumphed. Law has vindicated itself against the disturbers of the public peace, and Montreal is beginning to breathe freely again in the consciousness that citizens' rights shall not have to bend beneath the reckless ruffianism of home bigots and imported abettors.

Orange volunteers of Huntingdon and Hem- them. Shooting became a common pastmingford were drawn up in immediate conti- time and the question "Nobody shot last guity to the Orange rendezvous, with an Orange magistrate in charge prepared to read the Riot Act and back it up with slaughter if any exasperated "Papist" dared to even look objection to the parade; but so far the zealous Colonel Smith, J.P., has been vouchsafed a sinecure in his magisterial office, and the redcoats may stand-at-ease without the probability of an exercise of ball practice.

The Mayor and Civic authorities took the bull by the horns. The proclamation of His Worship was not the "waste paper" that the Orangemen and their sympatizers pronounced it to be; the proparations for conservation of tions. Orange marshals have been made to dismount from their high horses in view of the "Grace of God" on the magisterial warrantleaders have been arrested as violators of the in Montreal," but not the woe of law-abiding citizens. The tables have been turned, and those who had intended to defy the authorities and outrage public sentiment have been made subject to both. The details will be diction appeared to be paralyzed, and the found in our news columns. It is enough for people were frantic with rage. But, the

bear victory as it is to endure defeat, but to and not demonstrative exultation is the neces- | leave you to guess. sity of the hour.

#### ORANGEISM ILLEGAL.

Is law at an end in this country? Are the statute books and the civil power to be obliterated for ever? Is organized mob violence to dety all authority and trample upon all order? Who rules the Province of Quebec—the Govillegal. We have said so over and over again and the document we publish to-day proves it beyond the shadow of a doubt. Not only is Orangeism illegal, but it is the duty of the conservators of the peace to suppress and disperse any procession the Orangemen may attempt. So say four of the ablest lawyers in Canada-three of whom are Protestants. What say these "loyal" men to that? Where now is their respect for constituted authority? the Mayor of Montreal is worth the salt he will be present. eats, he will to-morrow place himself at the head of the troops, swear in five thousand special constables and see that the law is obeyed to the letter. No case was ever clearer than his. No law was ever more plainly interpreted, and no more open defiance of all authority ever took place than an Orange procession would be in the streets of Montreal. If it is permitted the "majesty" of of the law will be a fiction and a direct incentive will be given to treat all lawful authority with contempt. Stay the Party Procession Act, suspend the working of the Legislature, blot out the Statute Books at once, if the laws are not to be enforced. If an organized and illegal society can openly trample upon the laws, and if in doing so this band is supported by "Magistrates," then good bye peace in Canada, good bye order, good bye that security and peace which every truly We write in ignorance of the programme which the Mayor will decide on to-day. There are two courses open to him-one is to take his place as Chief Magistrate of this City of man and child obeying the law. In this case Mayor Beaudry will show himself worthy of the position he occupies. It is in times such as these that true men are tried, and never was had a finer chance of asserting authority and executing the law than he now has. If he does this his name will be honored throughout the land. Or, if he even delegates his authority to the Acting Mayor he may still retain the respect of all law-abiding citizens, some name neither complimentary to his

# SUPPOSE IT.

We hear of startling news from Toronto. the streets. A great number of the inhabitants have left the city in dread, and the these. The supposed Fenians of Toronto determined to have a celebration. The occasion of this celebration is a solemn one in the annals of their country, and they determined to walk in procession through some of the principal streets. The Orangemen got wind of this and threatened resistance. They met and openly declared that they would resist the procession to the death. They said that these men were Fenians, and were connected with an illegal society-and the supposed Fenians said, "prove it." The Orangemen appealed to the Statute Books, and the supposed Fenians snapped their fingers at them and said, "these laws were not intended for us, we were not in and angry discussions ensued. The supposed Fenians still persisted in walking, and the city became aflame with anxiety. The people knew that the supposed Fenians were determined men. They knew that they had been preparing for this "walk" for fully a year, Every man of them was known to be well armed, and serious conflicts between them and the Orangemen had proved that By a strange coincidence—very strange—the there was a good deal of fight in the Government interfered. An Act of Parliament was passed prohibiting the carrying of firearms, and this for a while stopped the small play. But the supposed Fenians resolved to walk and they invited their brothren from the United States to come to their assistance. Then the magistrates of the city met and determined to take measures to preserve the peace. The Mayor of Toronto, himself an Orangeman, issued a proclamation and forbade the assembly of the people in the streets or " elsewhere" on the day in question. But the supposed Fenians had a few friends among the peace of the city were not idle demonstra- | the magistracy, and according to an old law, three magistrates could call out the troops. This the Fenian sympathizers did, and the people swore that they were deceived. The cry went out "we will resist." We will not pay neace and breakers of the law-there is "woe taxes to defend men who insult us. The authority of the Mayor must not and shall not be overruled." Mass meetings were held,

demagogues urged action, and the Orangemen

flew to arms. Riot was rampant, civic juris-

has been bluffed. Let our people use the duty. These men say they have the "right" triumph aright and the sympathy of the world | to walk, that they pay taxes, that they are not will be theirs. It is oft-times as difficult to members of any illegal society. So they day comes and —— Let us suppose this to be the make the victory enduring, sober-minded joy | case, what do you think would happen? "We

### THE PARTY PROCESSION ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Irvine, by giving a factious opposition to the third reading of the Party Procession Act, succeeded in preventing it being read a third time last night. He objected on the ground of some little informality, and the third reading had to be posternment or the Orangemen? Orangeism is poned until to-day. The Hon. Mr. Irvine cither one party or the other, while he is like a evidently wants a row in Montreal, and we hope that that doughty gentleman will come and take his share in the responsibilities which his action may result in. Mr. Church, too, should have a finger in the pie, for he supported the Hon. Mr. Irvine in his efforts to thwart the passage of the bill. Perhaps if these gentlemen come to Montreal for tomorrow, they might be accommodated with front seats to see the performance, and if they The law says that they must not walk, and if have the courage of their convictions they

#### WHY NOT BEFORE?

For the last twelve months we have been urging the Irish societies to move in the matter of the illegality of Orangeism, and yet it was left until the last hour. For the last year we have, too, been doing our best to agitate the Party Procession Act, and yet that was left until the last hour too. If the societies had done their duty some time since, or if some one, any one, of our local Legislators meant business, there would be no talk of an Orange procession to-morrow. But, no -they all delayed-"time enough"-the eleventh hour came, and now all is flurry and confusion. The Catholics of Montreal have had many lessons taught to them lately, and the lesson of this delay they will not soon forget. When this excitement is over, some steps must be taken to place us outside the loyal subject of Her Majesty desires. power of hostile factions, and what those steps are we shall all soon know.

#### WHERE WILL IT END? Where is all this trouble to end? What

will be the effect of this attempt to plant Orangeism in the heart of a Catholic populalation? What, too, will be the effect of its failure? These are questions that thoughtful men must ask themselves, and that thoughtful men must answer. Where, we repeat, is all this to end? If the Protestant population of Quebec is prepared to accept Orangemen as their champions, then, we fear, it will not end at all. Nor is it well of us to any longer close our eyes to this fact-a fact as patent as the noon day-that many Protestants in Montreal secretly and treacherously pat the Orange organization on the back, while they openly repudiate it. Of this there is no doubt. Orangeism would never attempt to show its head only for the outside encouragement it receives-an encouragement which on. We want no peace so long as Orange ism is in our midst, and the respectable Protestants of Montreal are committing a huge man, resisting Orange aggression. Let them see that we have the power to do one another injury. Let them remember that we have over and over again declared our abhorrence of religious strifes. Can Protestants tell us of anything we do that insults them? Can they point to one act, word or deed of ours that is calculated to curtail their civic rights or religious liberties? Nay, have we not even gone so far as to say that for respectable public opinion we would even abandon some of our observances. Have we not over and over again held out the olive branch and expressed a desire to live on terms of famity and good fellowship. But let Protestants pause in their antagonism and let them remember that the generous existence when they were framed." Long impulses which prompted these kindly and brotherly feelings may be destroyed, by the withering blast of Protestant alliance with Orange pretensions. Catholics in this Province do.not wish to be driven to pursue the policy of ascendancy, which policy is the guiding light of Protestant Ontario. It would, we believe, be an evil day for us all if it ever came to that. Bigotry is an appaling curse in any country, and most certainly we do not want it here. But we say with the utmost frankness that it is dangerous for Protestants to encourage this fanaticism night?" became the latest sensation. At last in our midst, for it can only lead to trouble for us all. There is a desperate feeling now abroad and it can only be quietened by liberal noxious thing, that has already done so much harm, and which of a surety will do nothing but harm, if it is not condemned. The Witness confesses that the defeat of Orangeism has put back the Protestant cause in this Province for years, but neither the Witness, Star, Herald or Gazette have the courage of denouncing it. And the result is that Catholics look upon such Protestants as being in sympathy with Orangeism, and so long as they do the war will continue-nay, must continue-for between been, and, with God's help, there never will

# MR. MoSHANE.

be, peace.

The Party Procession Act passed its third be-too late. It may, however, become law

doubt, did good service in helpite on this Act. Orangeism, as they should at the proclamabut he did not do it in the way we could ad tion of their right to walk the streets of this mire. Although he took the right side, yet city without being subjected to the rude inhe sat on the fence as long as he could. He sults of an illegal society. praised the Young Britons and he condemaed the Young Britons—he praised the Union Boys and he condemned the Union Boys-he would protect the Orangemen, and yet he voted against them. Now we are glad that Mr. McShane did the correct thing, but he should do better. This sitting on the fence will not do. It is simply waiting to see which way the cat jumps, and we doubt very much if Mr. McShane strengthens his position with child on a hobby-horse, now one side and the next minute the other. There are times in the history of all people when the shuffler is, above all others, the most to be dreaded. Such a time is now upon the Catholics of Quebec and although we do not say that Mr. McShane is a shuffler or anything like it, yet we want to see a more decided expression of opinion and a manly choice of colours. The Catholics of Montreal owe no thanks, whatever, to Mr. McShane for voting for the Party Procession Act. He could not, conscientiously or politically, vote otherwise. and if he wants to strengthen his position, he can easily do it, by standing to his own people more earnestly, and to cease beslaubering these Orange roughs. We want men who will fight Orangeism and not praise it for political purposes, and this latter is, we fear, what Mr. McShane has been guilty of.

#### MAYOR BEAUDRY.

The Catholics of Canada owe a debt of gratitude to Hon. Mr. Beaudry, Mayor of Montreal. At the hour of their need he stood in the breach and looked the surrounding dangers fairly in the eye. He has been tried and he has not been found wanting. The stern resolve with which he yesterday sustained authority should command general respect, and neither the innendoes of a hostile press, nor the jeers of a hostile people, can rob him of the sympathy and support of the Catholies of Canada, from ocean to ocean. The more he is assailed the more we rally to his assistance, and it becomes us now to testify in some tangible manner our appreciation of his conduct. Last year he was firm, and he is firm to-day, and we will honor ourselves by giving him some proof of the appreciation in which he is held. Yesterday all depended on the Mayor, and no minor consideration or side issue should prevent us showing to the men who assail him, that the Catholics appreciate his conduct and applaud his resolute determination to see the law obeyed to the very

letter. THE TWELFTH. The dreaded twelfth has come and goneand "peace reigns in Warsaw." Law has triumphed, and the braggart threats of a bully few have rebounded to their own shame. Civic jurisdiction has proclaimed its power. and the howling dervishes of funaticism and is given by men who have not the courage of rancour have once more slunk through our state of frenzy. Business is suspended, the their convictions. If this encouragement streets, not as brawling bullies, but as culagainst the provocation, Orange bayonets and | thoroughfares are crowded with idlers, and | continues then the trouble will, and must go | prits. In this hour they feel the degradation they thought to heap upon an inoffensive people, and what fault there is, is all their own. Instead of triumph, they have been piteously humiliated,-and if they were generous foes we could feel some little sorrow for the depth of degradation to which they were reduced. Up to the last hour they swore almighty oaths that they would walk through the streets of Montreal, even if they were obliged to walk through blood. But this is their custom. Last year they told us much the same, only they had the tact to throw dust in our eyes and graciously retired. "in the name of Christian feeling." This year all their tact abandoned them, and they never for a second renounced their determination to "process." But that awry crowd of armed authority that looked up at their hiding place appalled their hearts and unnerved their arms-and two by two they were allowed to depart in peace, escorted by police, who carried their freight in cabs, to their destination. Thus has Orangeism "triumphed" in Montreal. Thus has the fire of twelve months been extinguished, and the vapouring of Orangeism has vanished in this Province for ever. Never again can it raise its head within the legal jurisdiction of the Province of Quebec. Never again can it proclaim its "right" to walk through our thoroughfares. Twelve months ago we said that "Orangeism had no rights" in this Province and the proceedings of yesterday proved it. Twelve months ago we said that every Orangeman was a criminal and to-day all men admit it. Here Orangeism can never be recognized, for the members of the Order are guilty of violating the laws of they suspect of carrying arms. This will, no the land, and are liable to be sent to the peni- doubt, be productive of much good, particutentiar). And these are the men who prate larly as we learn that summary punishment minded Protestants openly repudating this about their "loyalty." If they were "loyal" is sure to overtake everyone found with firemen they would, in face of the testimony of their illegality that was made public. have accepted the situation. If they were "loyal" men they would not have threatened to walk in defiance of the Mayor's proclamation and eminent legal advisers who mercly "Irish Rows." This is a huge missustained him. That advice was not law, we take. They originated in Ireland, but they in face of all authority and all opinions, they joining countries. It is odd to hear men bluffed up to the last hour, and then they ate the leek with all the grimaces of disappointed here in Montreal black men and red men, as well Orangeism and Catholics there never has fury. "By the back door," says the Gazette, as English, Scotch and Chiniquy, the Frenchmany of them flew to their homes. What humilation! What a disaster! But let there be no unnecessary rejoicing upon our part. | Catholics and to prevent them obtaining civil The Catholics of Canada have won a great | and religious liberty. It came from Ireland, but victory. Loyally and legally they have it has now spread and embraces every nareading in the Local Legislature in time to fought the good fight, and they have for ever tionality that is willing to work for the de-

#### THE SIXTEENTH.

As the Twelfth has gone, so the Sixteenth cones nearer. Next Tuesday will be the anniversary of Hackett's funeral, and it is rucome to Montreal "in thousands." It is too late now for them to bow to legal opinion, and express themselves willing to contest the illegality of their Order in a "constitutional way." It is, we epeat, too late. That should have been done of Thursday evening. Now they try to bully the authorities, and it is, we constitutional plea.' They may try the game of bluff again, but if they do they must be met as they were met yesterday. All the Orangemen in Ontarb will not be allowed to set the civic authorities at defiance. Come what will, the laws must and shall be supported. The Mayor is now identified with a policy; that policy he will, we are sure, pur- the shadowy chance of booty. What, then, sue, and if a hostile and illegal demonstration | induced those Quebec "roughs" to spend is threatened on the 16th, then the Mayor of their money, give their time, and risk their Montreal will be called upon to see that lives and liberties in Montreal? Then, no invading bands can be allowed again, we see that those "roughs" have been to disturb the peace or to violate the laws well received on returning to Quebec, and which he is, by virtue of his oath, bound to thus a premium has been set upon "rowdyfaithfully fulfil. If 500 special constables are ism" and vice. Yet, after all, those men may not enough, he can have 5,000, and if 5,000 not be "roughs,"—and when we come to are not enough he can have 10,000; but be enquire the reasons which prompted them to the expense what it may, the laws must be come here, we may find that it was some burnmaintained and some security given to us | ing principle that prompted them, and not the that we live in a land where constitutional rowdyism of which they are accused. Can principles prevail-one where authority will their enemies look at the question in that be vindicated at all hazards.

#### ONE OR THE OTHER.

Of one thing we may assure the Catholics of

Montreal, and that is, that they are not aware of the danger they have passed through. We do not care now to make public all we know That will be done, if necessary, at the proper place and in the proper time. But if the Catholics of this city wish to be placed in a position of security; if they are anxious to determined to be in a position to guard against violence, then they will at once take steps to by joining the volunteers. The ranks must know the reason why. It is first our duty, as of their wrath and fired-yes, firedloyal Canadian citizens, to rally around the flag that shelters us. Besides, nothing will little green sashes which encircled these prevent the chance of disturbance so much as little fellows' waists. There little fellows cultivated than when one set of do little or none. Up to the present and commanded his men to get their revolthe Government has refused permission to form another corps in Montreal, and now the time is fast approaching when the Government must either grant such permission er else suffer the consequences. This is to us a these things in uniform "started to shout, vital question, and we believe the Catholics of Montreal stand prepared to do all in their in every way like men inflamed with liquor." power to punish the Government if it persists in refusing. Let us have a battalion of volunteers, or else Montreal Centre goes by the board. We believe that the Irish Catholies are anxious to see Mr. Devlin again represent them for that division of the city, but we believe they want that battalion too. We demand it purely on military grounds, for independent companies have already been reported inefficient in order to have their headquarters transferred to Montreal, and if the Minister of Militia takes advantage of this, and wipes out the independent companies without giving the transfer, then we must take measures to resent the injustice. There are several gentlemen of wealth, position and old residents of Montreal who will take command, and we believe that the formation of such a corps would do more to bring about a good feeling in Montreal than all the Blake Acts or Party Procession Bills that could be passed in a year.

# THE RIBBONMEN.

The New York Herald has fallen into the ridiculous blunder of talking about the "Ribbonmen of Montreal." Who are the "Ribbonmen?" We never heard of them, nor do we believe that there is one in Canada. It is strange that so well informed a journal as the Herald should fall into such a blunder.

# THE BLAKE ACT.

We rejoice to hear, on good authority, that the police are determined to enforce the Blake Act in all its rigour. Patrols are to scour the streets every night and arrest all parties whom arms in his possession.

A HUGE MISTAKE. Some of our contemporaries wish to make the public believe that these Orange riots are grant, but it was so near it that the Orange- have outgrown the land of their nativity, just men could have retired with grace. But no, as the lepers spread their disease over the adspeak of Orangeism being purely Irish, when Canadian, are members of the Order. Orangeism, as an organized conspiracy to destroy removed the leprons parasite of Orangeism struction of Catholics. It is no more an before Tuesday, and thus strengthen Mayor | from the Province of Quebec. Let them use this | "Irish Row" than the Catholic Church is the Beaudry's hands, if the Orangemen attempt a triumph with becoming moderation, and let "Irish Church," or than the Protestant religion as now that the "little game" of the enemy military au horitics determined to do their demonstration on that day. Mr. McShane, no them rejoice, not so much at the defeat of is the "English religion." It is a question of Toronto and the bigoted Cat. olic macrity of

Orangeism against Catholics wherever the English language is spoken the world over. and as such Catholics are beginning to see it.

#### "THE QUEBEC ROUGHS"

It appears that a number of "roughs" came from Quebec on the twelfth. The object of their visit has not been ascertained, but speculation has charged them with coming to assist mored that the Orangemen are preparing to in preventing an Orange procession, if such was attempted. Now, it must have cost each of these "roughs" at least ten dollars to come, to see and to conquer. Between the fare, the loss of time, and other etcetras, ten dollars is, perhaps, toe small a sum, but it certainly could not have cost each of them less. People who saw them tell us that they were wellsay, too late to sheter themselves behind a dressed and respectable men. Unlike the Orangemen who came to bury Hackett, the Quebec "roughs" were decently clad. Unlike the Orange brothren, too, their expenses were, we understand, not paid out of any fund-for to trample upon the laws of this Province, nor each Quebec "rough" footed his own bill. They certainly did not come for plunder, for few men able to earn a good living would risk life and limb on the twelfth in Montreal on light?

#### EVEN STILL

'They are hanging men and women For the wearing of the green."

The uniformed ruffians of the 53rd Battalion left Montreal, like howling bullies, in disgrace. Baulked in recking their vengeance upon men, they shot at little boys, whose only crime was "the wearing of the green." The poor boys were playing at lacrosse and. in festive joy, sported green sashes around feel that thir lives are their own; if they are their waists. Little dreaming that the hell hounds of fanaticism were passing by, the boys played on, thinking of goals and flags, enable them the better to uphold authority of sport and joy, and not of murder. But things in uniform-not soldiers, not volunbe open to Catholics or, at least, we must teers, nay not men-saw the emblem at these boys, and all because of the the balance of power, and when men wear the were shot, and these things in uniform went same uniform a better feeling is more easily on shouting "God d-n those Catholics of people do all the soldering, and another temporary, "fired off his rifle from the cars vers ready. When they arrived nearly opposite where the children were playing, some 30 or 40 shots were fired." And so the boys, these "little boys," were shot and maimed, and scream and wave their handkerchiefs, and act We know not what steps the military authorities will take in this matter. If justice is done, and the report as published be correct, the corps should be disbanded. This would be but simple justice, for these creatures have disgraced the uniform they wear by excesses the like of which we never before remember

# THE SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

reading about.

There is a good deal of abuse being heaped upon the special constables. They are called hard names, and are accused of doing unlawful things. But what are the facts? With the exception of two or three officious swaggerers the special constables behaved themselves with marked propriety. If they showed an eagerness to arrest Orangemen, that was their business. If they proved their anxiety to prevent any evidences of Orange displaythat was their business too. They were called out to enforce the Mayor's proclamation, and not to defy it. If, in two or three cases they committed excesses, in other cases they behaved with commendable courage. In more than one instance they protected Orangemen from the mob. That there were hard cases among them we grant, but the majority were respectable citizens, men with interests at stake and reputations to sustain. And as to that mob-here is what a report in the Herald of this morning says of it :--

A fact, however, that could not but be noticed throughout the day, was the compar-atively orderly character of the mol towards all parties outside those suspected of belonging to the Orange order. Free access was with the exception of a few instances, allowed to reporters and those having business within the prescribed space between St. Lambert's Hill and Place d'Armes, and questions not bearing on party subjects were readily answered. They were evidently placed on their dignity as order-loving people, and were determined to prove themseves such, so far as all persons outside the Orange Order, or those whom they believed to belong to the Orange Order, were concerned. The marked quietude of the city during the evening and at night, when the streets were comparatively deserted, is sufficient proof of this statement. A marked instance of this is the fact that the Young Britons at the Point went through a number of streets playing their bands and serenading the proprietor of Lomas' Club House, where they held their meetings, without molestation, although Catholics reside in the immediate vicinity. The great point gained, the Catholic residents thought it wise to "bear and forbear."

This is the "mob," and these are the "roughs" of whom the friends of the Orange men speak so harshly.

THE NEW YORK "V ORLD."

The New York World has fe len into as big a mistake as the Herald. The World says: Between the bigoted Protes ant majority of

Montreal there is nothing to choose—the murder of Hackett by the latter and the more recent riots towards Point St. Charles being of a piece with the attack on the Catholic procession in Toronto. But there was this difference:-At Toronto the municipal authorities gave the procession thorough protection; at Montreal, through culpable negligence in allowing a mob to assemble and take possession of the streets, and through cowardice in dealing with it subsequently, Mayor Beaudry and his associates sowed the seeds which have borne during the past twelvemonth so fruitful a harvest of assassination, riot and outrage, and insured to Montreal, for many years to come, a repetition of these evil scenes.

"Not much to choose," says the World-a great deal to choose, say we. The "municipal authorities of Toronto gave protection" to a Catholic procession, says the World. All well, but the World is as blind as a bat. A Protestant procession in the streets of Mon of Fortification lane was perceived by the treal would not require protection, because it crowd; and as he had a bunch of lilies in his would not be attacked. Not only would the hand, they followed him up St. Urba n street, "municipal authorities protect" a Protestant procession, but the Catholic neonle would not also procession, but the Catholic people would protect it too. The World knows nothing at all in profusion, was obliged to run up St. Lawabout it. No one in Montreal or out of it ob- rence street, where he managed to take rejects to Protestant processions. Protestants have as much right to walk the streets as any one else. Let the Protestants of Montreal determine to walk as Protestants, and we would street also paraded the streets with form a guard of honor for them. But, Orangeism-there's the rub. Ascendancy-insult, but they did not long continue to do so, as wrong, murder-that's where the shoe pinches. | their actions were watched, and a charge was Protestantism has nothing to do with it, and the World ought to know it, although it is hard, very hard, for any one but an Irish their foes. On the Champ de Mars, a man, Catholic to feel it.

#### THE TWELFTH.

The following was read in St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, St. Bridget's and St. Gabriel's Churches on Sunday:-

you to offer fervent prayers to God for peace Orange hall show partiality. It is positively hear our supplications, controling the wildest | noon fully an hour in conversation with a excitement of feelings and the fiercest connict of passions, he gave us a peace which could come from Him alone. To-day it is all parties to move on, the Sergeant recalled our happy duty to send up fervent acts of this individual, who is said to be a prominent thanksgiving. We shall continue to pray member of the Order, and protected him from carnestly that our Heavenly Father may confirm and make lasting amongst us so great and so unexpected a mercy.

The victory obtained was not obtained with blood, nor even saddened by any kind of vio- that, on such an occasion as the present, parlence. It is not your victory nor mine. It | tiality should be shown towards one party or it is the victory of peace, the victory of the o'clock a corporal of the 6th Fusiliers, while God of charity over the demon of hatred and discord; the victory of our dear old city of Montreal over her worst enemies, whether they live here or elsewhere. This being the case, boasting or bravado would not be only | incalculable to anything or anybody Catholic. unwise, it would be wicked; it would be taking to ourselves the praise of what God | Square, he entered into conversation with alone did; it would be, besides, a destroying of the holy work of God. In the boys?" One of the party answering in the fulness of our gratitude, let us, dearest Brethern, show ourselves true children of the God of charity and of peace. Let the miserable past be forgotten, and carefully abstain from giving offence to any one. Rather receive than inflict an injury. Be peace makers for God's sake, for your own sake, and for the general welfare of our city. Let us hope that the sad and costly experience of late events will have its effect on every citizen of Montreal. In a mixed community like ours, there can be no peace, unless the feelings and convictions of others are treated with tenderness and respect. This evident fact was disregarded. Let us hope that such a fatal mistake may never be committed again. I am sure, that in the future, as in the past, Catholics will not fail to give the first example of this tenderness and respect for the convictions of their fellow citizens. I thank you from my heart, for your religious fidelity in following the advice I gave you, to abstain from drink on the 12th. You have now a rich reward in the respect of every good man, in the peace of your own conscience, and in the blessing of

### THE SHOOTING BY THE VOL-UNTEERS.

# WHAT AN EYE WITNESS SAW.

In addition to what has been already published in these columns, we are now in a posi-tion to give a statement made by Mr. R. J. Gibson, and which he is prepared, if necessary, to substantiate upon oath. His version of the occurrence is substantially as follows: -On Saturday evening he went to the field at the railway curve to witness a lacrosse match, to be played between the Emmett and Linnet Clubs. There were a great many persons present awaiting the commencement of the match, when a train carrying a number of turned to their beats on St. James street. volunteers stopped at the curve, in order to allow an approaching train, which was also laden with volunteers, to pass. The parties and prayers for Mayor Beaudry and for the sagacious line of policy he pursued which in the first-mentioned train were cheering undoubtedly saved and shouting, and the boys who were in the field naturally ran towards the cars, getting on the fence in order to get a good view of what was transpiring. When the train stopped, the volunteers cheered and waved their handkerchiefs, and the boys hooted. One of the volunteers had an Orange lily attached to the and proper. A policeman, whose name we point of his bayonet, which he flourished in a most excited manner, while another waved an Orange-colored handkerchief. The crowd became excited, when one of the volunteers called for "three cheers for the Young Britons," which so enraged the boys that they fired a volley of stones at the cars when the train was about departing. One of the volunteers, who was on the platform of the car, fired off his revolver, which was followed by the discharge of thirty or forty shots. The firing ceased when the train had gone about forty yards, the last shot being fired before the engine had reached the bridge. A large number of those present tried to shield themselves from the fire of the uniformed rufflans behind a tree; but, despite this, the parties were wounded as described in our issue of yester-

His Honor Judge Coursol has been entrusted with the investigation into the circumstances of the case, and it is to be hoped that nothing will be left undone to bring the perpetrators of this wanton and deliberate attempt at murder to justice. HE SEE THE

TORONTO, July 13.—After the Orangemen Paraded the streets yesterday they adjourned to the Queen's Park, where about the following people assembled. Addresses were delivered by prominents members of the Crone of whom. May on Bernelt said in the people of Montana continued to the property. Montreal continued to trample on the rightsof Orangemen, we, of Ontario, would buy our goods elsewhere. Park Hill, the Grand Master of Ontario, said, if necessary he would,

their rights.

THE ORANGE ANNIVERSARY. (Continued from first page.)

tect Hurst's compan on from the vengeance of the crowd, received a blow on the back of the head with a stone which caused blood to tow freely. His wounds, however, are of a sight character. It now appears that this morning His Worship the Mayor gave the Orangemen one-half hour, during which their leaders could either surrender themselves to the authorities or attempt to march, but they were assured that in the event of choosing the latter alternative they would be held responsible to the laws of the land, and would, in any case, find themselves is custody. Last evening Mr. E. McKeown, J.P., of St. Gabriel's, swore in ninety special constables whom he this morning marched into town for the purpose of aiding the Mayor in

PRESERVING THE PEACE OF THE CITY.

Mr. Knox, Secretary of one of the lodges of Young Britons while leaving the hall by way

DISPLAYED PARTY EMBLEMS

fuge in a building occupied by a brother Orangeman, and the crowd not desiring to do any damage to the property dispersed without any further disturbance. Two men in Craig

ORANGE COLORS.

made upon them which they could not with-Their lightness of foot, however, prevented them from falling into the power of whose name is said to be Johnson, walked up and down in front of a few French Canadians who were seated on the steps, but was soon met by an individual who, though his junior by several years, succeeded in knocking him down and otherwise injuring him. It is complained that some of DEAR BRETHREN, On Sunday last I asked the police on duty in the locality of the on the 12th. Our good God was pleased to asserted that Sergeant Hynes was this afterprominent Orangeman, and that when the police, in the discharge of their duty, ordered interference at the hands of the constables. This happened in front of the Hochelaga Bank this afternoon, and a number of Catholics who were present naturally felt aggrieved is not a victory of Catholics over Protestants, the other. Last night between 11 and 12 in a drunken condition, passed through St. James street and acted as a policeman, ordering all persons whom he met to retire to their homes, and threatening to do damage Meeting several parties near Flace d'Arms them and asked if they "belonged to the affirmative, the corporal answered,

"THAT'S RIGHT, STAND BY YOUR COLORS, and we'll give the sons of - something tomorrow." He also made use of other choice expressions, among others, " to hell with the green;" "it's the color I'll stand by, and die for." In the meantime a Herald reporter arrived and advised him to go home, but as the latter would not do so, the representative of the fourth estate went away and brought four men with him, who after a while succeeded in bringing him to his quarters.

While the Young Britons were in their hall they amused themselves by playing party tunes, and in fact one of the Order went so far as to attempt to get up a cheer from the window, but in this he was unsuccessful, receiving for his trouble only

A PEW GROAMS AND HISSES.

The Union Jack, fringed with orange-colored lace, hung from one of the windows, while a similar ensign was displayed from the door. During the morning a detachment of police was stationed in rear of the premises, on Fortification lane, for the purpose of arresting of the Order who might leave the building in regalia. While here, the gentle Britons amused themselves by substituting for the procession a game called "pitch," which consisted in throwing broken glass, pebbles and other missiles of like description at the constables. However, as the guilty parties could not be identified, no arrests were made; but the youths were notified to be more circumspect in their action for the future. Shortly after twelve o'clock, a portion of the squad of special duty men were march ed to the station, where they partook of re-freshment, after which they

# RETURNED TO THEIR POST.

in order to relieve their companions in arms. About half-past one o'clock all the men re-Throughout the entire city there are thanks undoubtedly saved

MONTREAL FROM WOE

and desolation. Even Ald. Mercer confessed in the hearing of several gentlemen this morning that he was perforce obliged to confess the tactics of His Worship were legal, right could not discover, was wounded on the head with a stone thrown at his head near Jacques Cartier square at about ten o'clock. At a quarter to two o'clock this afternoon the Mayor addressed the crowd near the Orange Hall in French and English and was cheered to the echo. He said that now that the law had been vindicated it hehooved all loyal and well disposed citizens to go peaceably home. He also said that this day would form an epoch in the history of the city, and that in tuture we should have no more heartburnings, and our prosperity, which was languisting would increase. He advised the Orangemen to take off their offensive regalia, and acting like good citizens to go home also, and that they should not be injured. In this he was seconded by Alderman Kennedy, Mr. Bernard Tansey and other prominent citizens, and the Orangemen commenced moving one by one, though at first when the Mayor commenced speaking they

BEAT THE DRUM

as a chorus perhaps. This morning about 200 Orangemen arrived from Cowansville. They were very hard looking cases, armed with hickory sticks, and singular to state a great many of them were blind of an eye,

# EXACTLY LIKE JUSTICE.

The names of the parties who are now in custody, in addition to Masters Grant and Hamilton, are Wm. Gavin, Alex, Gibson, John Cromwell, John Lilburn and Thos. Hingrim, whose name was incorrectly mentioned in our last issue as Inglis. The last named person place himself at their head and proceed to was admitted to bail, he having pleaded car-Montreal next 12th to secure for the brethren nestly to be allowed to go home, and, if allowed, he would deliver up to the authorities his during the day by a turn-out of Mr. Leader

emblems badges and other insignia. The other prisoners are confined in the Court Horse, whence they will be, this evening, onveyed to the gaol.

Among other articles found on the Orangemen arrested were telegraph despatches from the Provinces, and receipts for arms and ammunition received from generous parties; also a despatch from Toronto, found on Mr. J. Hamilton, in answer to one of his just sent, saying they would come to Montreal imme-

A lamentable accident happened at about three o'clock this afternoon. A man named Mignon, while handling a revolver in the Recorder's Hotel, Jacques Cartier Square, shot himself through the forehead. The ball entered the brain and he fell dead instantly. The man whom we represented in our first edition as Thomas Inglis is Thomos Ingram, He is foreman at Brown & Clagget's and lives at No. 12 City Councillors street. We also made a mistake in saying that the Orangemen left the hall at the solicitation of Mayor Beaudry. A few certainly left; the great body remained inside until the special constables -as they required-should be sent away. The constables went off, but the brethren

#### STILL REMAINED,

drumming away to their hearts' content and waiting for reinforcements (as is reported) from Toronto and Kingston. Both from the windows looking into Fortification lane and from those looking into St. James street, they did their best by waving banners, emblems, handkerchiefs and such like, at the same time shouting "To h-ll with Pope and Popery," and other observations of the same nature not at all tending to soothe the feelings of the majority of those within ear-shot.

A female rather aged, and ugly at that, was making her way through Fortification Lane, her headgear being gaily decorated with flowers of all colors, and while passing the windows of the Orange Hall waved her umbrella to the boys looking out. Some excitement immediately ensued, and it was with great difficulty that the special constables on duty at that point, prevailed upon her to leave. Eventually she was seen safe through the crowd, shouting defiance to Catholics in general, and the Pope in particular. The unfortunate creature was partly under the influence of liquor at the time.

This afternoon the Huntingdon troops formed a line across each side of Place d'Armes souare, and prevented parties from passing in that direction to the Orange Hall or locality. One of our reporters approached the officer in command, and requested that he be allowed the privilege of passing on the ground that he was a representative of the press, but the officer, not perhaps, understanding the nature of the statement, said he did not want to

and refused to allow him to pass. About 2.50 a guard of two men was stationed at the door of the hall, but were soon after removed. The mayor, who was present throughout, endeavored to do all in his power to maintain order, and was ably assisted by a number of aldermen and other magistrates.

One of the members of the Prince of Wales' Rifles named Pringle went round the streets while in an intoxicated condition, and insulted every person who came in his way. He was arrested, but was soon after released, on the promise to go to his home.

After considerable discussion between the Mayor, the Aldermen, magistrates and Orange leaders, His Worship said that he not only would be

but would consider himself bound, as chief magistrate, to protect them on their way to galia or colors. The brethren were at a loss regalia provided His Worship would guarantee them protection. This was agreed to, and after some short delay it was decided to send the younger members of the Order to their homes in carriages, and accordingly a number of vehicles were summoned from the stand at Place d'Armes Square. The first car riage was loaded with four juvenile adherents to the principles of Orangism, and the second carter was about taking his load when a situation advised him to have nothing to do with driving

# SUCH A CONTEMPTIBLE CREW.

Upon this the carter thus addressed drove away, as did also the majority of those who had been called upon. Ultimately, however, a sufficient number of vehicles were found to convey the majority of the junior Orangemen away from the face of danger to their homes. But the older members of the organization declined to go, and in fact tried to insist upon keeping the overgrown, who did not, however, relish the idea of being all night as well as all day in a building, which could not be considered as otherwise than in a state of siege.

At one period of the day a half-intoxicated man, at the corner of St. Urbain and Craig streets, was nearly coming to grief at the hands of a mob for his partizan expressions, when Messrs. P. Hogan, the brewer, and W. Paquette, son of the hotel-keeper on Craig street, interfered in his behalf, took him into their buggy, and drove him out of harm's

A feature observable throughout the proceedings was the vigilance manifested by the Orange and pro-Orange policemen in their attention to the

GUARDING OF THE ORANGE HALL

to-day, while on yesterday it was remarked that on their way to that establishment they brought up the rear guard. Several of them to-day shewed their bigotry by openly expressing their favor towards the Orangemen.

About fifty of the Young Britons had left the building, when one of them came out of the hall, and openly insulted the Catholics present, by making use of opprobrious epithets towards those surrounding him. Some of the special constables went to arrest him, when a general melee ensued, and for a short time anarchy prevailed. me anarchy prevailed.

4 messenger was sent to the Dominion

Square asking for the assistance of the troops, saying that Mayor Beaudry was unable to preserve order. Shortly after one of the Orangemen was brought back to the hall, badly wounded in the face, which only served to increase the fear felt by the brethren of the order inside, who, however, had courage enough to hoot and hiss at the special constables who were stationed on the street.

At last accounts Major Whitehead had seen General Selby Smyth, who promised to be on the grounds in a short time.

It is a great source of pleasure to us to be able to state that, during the day's excitement,

not one man has been killed, and not one man has been even seriously wounded. Considerable amusement has been afforded

The following new arrests were made since our last report :- William End, drunk and having in his possession two loaded revolvers; Michael Brennan, for having one loaded revolver. The O. Y. B. arrested by J. G. Bell and lodged in the Juror street station, was dismissed by one of the old employees, as he was not drunk.

the well known Pawnbroker of McGill street.

a diminutive Scotch terrier dancing, in order

to balance itself on the back of the horse,

Wherever he goes there are cheers and laugh-

ter, and many an impassioned heart forgets

party feelings for the moment to indulge in a

smile at the comical spectacle.

#### Order Reigns in Warsaw-Thanks to the Special Constables.

On Friday every precaution was taken prevent any disturbance at or near the Wellington Bridge, Sergeant Glynn and a number of men armed with Spencer rifles being on guard throughout the day. After the Young Britons and 'Prentice Boys had been sent home in carriages from the Orange Hall, | Last night there were several street brawls, a number of Orangemen, who still remained, refused to depart unless the special constables, who occupied the centre of the street, were removed and replaced by the volunteers. This was agreed to, and after a short time the Orangemen left the building in carriages, three being in each, guarded by two police- and the City Hall the men with Spencer rifles

LOADED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE GRANGEMEN. Shortly before six o'clock the various city corps marched through St. James street on their way to their respective armories, and were loudly cheered, the 65th and the St. lean Baptiste Infantry especially being well received. One of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, when that corps was marching past St. Lambert Hill, ran out of the ranks for the purpose of attacking some person who had made use of some remark not pleasing to him. The officer in command ordered the volunteer who had thus

VIOLATED THE MILITARY REGULATIONS to give up his rifle, but this he refused to do, and here the matter ended. About a quarter past six o'clock the special constables were removed from the vicinity of the trouble of the day, and marched to the Central Station, where, after handing over to the officer in charge their batons and badges, they were dismissed. Here the men gave three times three

CHEERS FOR THE MAYOR.

and after a few moments assembled in front of the Court House, where they were addressed by His Worship, who congratulated them upon the manuer in which they had performed their duties. He also said it was a source of satisfaction to all good citizens that the threatened dangers of the day had been averted. Ald. Wilson and Laberge also addressed the meeting, congratulating those present on their orderly conduct throughout the day. Mr. Curran next spoke, and after a few words in praise of the Mayor, called for three cheers for His Worship, which were given with a will. One of the Quebecers, while getting on the boat, fell into the river, but was immediately rescued, no less than six of his comrades having, without divesting themselves of their clothing, jumped in after him. At a late hour in the evening, the necessary steps were taken to

BAIL THE ORANGEMEN,

and, the necessary forms having been gone through, they were released from custody. About half-past six o'clock, while the Mayor was driving along Notre Dame street, in company with some other gentlemen, he was hooted by a crowd standing at the corner of St. John street. Some parties passing at the time made a charge on the howling roughs, their homes, provided they went without re- and would have punished them for their impertinence had they not taken refuge in a tered, and after a short consultation reappeared on the street and informed the Mayor ventured outside to reconneitre, when that the Britons had decided that they would he was chased by the crowd, but took refuge be satisfied to walk to their homes without in a city passenger car, into which he was, however, followed and severely handled. During the excitement, before the last of the Orangemen had left the hall, Mr. . M. H. Gault accidentally received a blow of a stick from some person in the door of the hall, but he is sure it was not intended for him. When the road had been pretty well cleared a boy attempted to pass, when it was discovered that he had a regulia inside his coat, and he was knocked down, and would have been driver from another stand taking in the severely handled, but for the promptitude of the police. Last night Robert Hurst, an Orangeman, came to the General Hospital, and have no strangers in your city on that day, requested to be admitted for treatment. He

BLACK EYE AND BROKEN NOSE, and was allowed to remain, as it was the first case of the day. Sergeant Kehoe was informed last mid-night that a man had been wounded on Craig street. sergeant proceeded with all despatch to the place designated, discovered a man lying on the sidewalk, and bleeding profusely from several wounds in the head. He was conveyed to the surgery of Dr. Vilbon, who ordered his immediate removal to the General Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. From the appearance of the cuts in the head they would appear to have been

INFLICTED WITH A CLUB.

The wounded man gave his name as Alphonse Deagon, and his residence 115 St. Catherine street. The cause assigned for the assault is not known, nor are any of the circumstances connected with it. During the afternoon two young men, wearing hats with blue ribbons, were passing by the St. Law-rence Hall, when they were recognized as Britons by a crowd of boys and men, who fell upon them, and would cortainly have given them rough treatment had it not been for the interference of Mr. Stephen J. Meany, who rescued them and brought them into the Hall, where they remained until the excitement had subsided.

At half past six last night after the Orangemen had left the Hall and before the crowd had yet dispersed, a severe

ENCOUNTER TOOK PLACE

between two women; one of whom got severely battered about the face, while the other escaped victorious and crowing. Which was the vanquished and which was the victor is what our reporter could not discover.

Last night as three boys were going along Inspector street, they came across some Britons who were standing on the sidewalk, and who told them to run. The boys not obeying the injunction, one of the Britons said he would make them, and thereupon

FIRED A REVOLVER,

but missed and ran in through a gateway. Sergeant Maher and four policemen were sent for, but although they searched for a length of time they could find no trace of the ruffianly assailant. A strong suspicion rests upon a young man whose name we will not yet mention, and his complicity may yet be discovered.

In accordance with the advice tendered from tants were closed until the crisis had passed. demonstration.

The Protestant Press is very angry because Mr. Leader keeps driving all over and exhibits none of the Catholics or

SPECIAL CONSTABLES

committed an avert act which would justify the subject for general remark last night that the city was never so profoundly quiet. The magistrates exerted themselves in all directions, helping the special constables to keep the crowd from collecting, and noticeably amongst them Messrs. William Wilson and F. B. McNamee who, by influence, voice and gesture, did all they could in furtherance of law and order and succeeded admirably.

The statement that Ingram had been released by

LEAVING REGALIA AS SECURITY was incorrectly communicated to our reporter at the time of the occurrence. During the day nearly all the saloons and in fact almost | federacy" are applicable to the Orange Asall places of business in the central portion of the city were closed, and, considering the number of persons on the street, the number of cases of intoxication was but small. caused by drunken men of both parties entering into argument on the question of the day. Nothing serious, however, occurred during the night. The police were extra vigilant, and patrolled from sunset till daybreak the different portions of the city. On the armory

GUARDS WERE DOUBLED, in order to frustrate any attempt to attack these Government buildings. An hospital camp was erected on Dominion Square, and here the doctor had to minister to the wants of twenty-seven patients; of these two cases were of sunstroke. one of epilepsy, and the rest weakness caused by exposure to the heat of the sun. Dr. Camphell was in attendance assisted by some other of our well-known city physicians. On Office of the Minister of Public Works, the whole the day passed off quietly, and much of this is due to the firm stand of the Mayor, and the admirable manner in which the men of the city police force did their duty. It was generally remarked that the ticipated proceedings on the 12th July, was special constables obeyed the orders of those in command of them with alacrity, and with now propose to refer to one or two points few exceptions their conduct, instead which you mention in your letter as having of being aninadverted on, should be given you some trouble. applanded and admired.

#### THE PRESERVATION OF THE PEACE.

The following correspondence between the Premier and the Mayor, in relation to the pre- large portion of its citizens a demonstration servation of the peace on the recent 12th of which is most distasteful to them;" and you July, will be read with interest by the people ask if, in such an emergency, you have not a of Montreal. It reaches us at too late an hour to permit of any remarks :-

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORRS, CANADA.

OTTAWA, June 18, 1878. DEAR SIR,-I feel very great anxiety about the maintenance of the peace in Montreal on | rioting, where the rioters may come from, as the occasion of the Orange celebration in that city on the 12th proximo, and would be glad follow their citizens into the Province of to know what measure you propose to adopt Quebec, and the Federal Government have no to secure the preservation of order on that

Of course, I am quite aware that the maintenance of order is in the hands of the local authorities, but I am desirous of aiding, as far

dvisable to do. I have observed lately a communication in muel in this case if the parties interested felt disposed to dispense with their procession. They, however, are disposed to claim the right which all persons possess of appearing in this way in the public streets: and I cannot help thinking that it would be a wise course for the authorities of the city to let it be understood that in the exercise of such right they will be protected.

I had communication with some representatives of the Orange body when lately in Toronto, and I pressed upon them the advisability of their remaining at home, instead of going to Montreal on the 12th July. I feel quite certain that if you felt at liberty to adopt the course I have indicated you would and the intensity of the public interest which centres upon the possible events of the day would be relaxed, and the proceedings would be looked upon as the ordinary proceedings which often take place on such occasions in other localities.

In any case I will be glad to hear from you

at your earliest convenience, if you are disposed to consider my representations or advice.—Yours faithfully, A. MACRENZIE
His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Montreal. A. MACRENZIE.

MONTREAL, 21st June, 1878.

DEAR SIR,-Your letter dated the 18th instant, reached me only this morning on my return from Quebec, where I had to attend the Legislative Council; this will explain the delay in answering it.

In view of the imminent danger which

seems to threaten our city, I cannot conceal my satisfaction at hearing of your desire to aid, as far as the law permits the Federal Government to do, in the maintenance of order, and allow me to add that your suggestions are received by me with all the respect and the consideration they deserve. I shall, therefore, avail myself of this opportunity to submit to your kind attention a few observations.

The authorities have the necessary power to preserve the peace within the limits of the city and amongst its own citizens, but the real danger comes evidently from the large all the energy I possess to lose no time in number of persons who declare their inten- making the most vigorous preparations in tion of coming from other Provinces into Montreal to impose upon a large portion of its citizens a demonstration which is distasteful to them. Last year, thousands of men, fully armed, invaded our city, and this year the newspapers of a neighboring Province have intimated that we should be again visited by a much larger number. In such an emergency I would ask, have we not a right to be protected by the Federal Government against attacks coming from outside, not only of our city, but of our Province? If we judge by our sad experience of last year, these men will certainly come all armed in violation of the Federal Act promulgated during last session. Whose duty is it to see that the law in that respect is rigorously enforced? I would humbly submit that this is not a mere municipal affair, and that it is incumbent upon the Federal authorities to take all the necessary measures to prevent a violation of the law.

Now, dear sir, allow me to offer a few re-In accordance with the advice tendered from marks on the desirability of protecting, with the altar, most if not all of the saloons kept all the power vested in the municipal authorby Catholics and indeed a creat many Protes- ities, the Orange Association in the intended

If, as they pretend, they form a legal soo'ety like any other who is in the habit of walking in the streets, of course they are en-titled to the cullest protection; but if they have not the same character, if on the contrary the using of the military. Indeed it was the they are prohibited by a positive Statute, then what would be the jusufication of magistrates or the justices of the peace or other officials who would undertake to countenance their proceedings?

In connection with this question be kind enough fo allow me to refer to the following Statutes:-2nd Vic. (2nd), chap. 8. 50; Consolidated Statutes L. C., chap. 10: 29 Vict., chap. 46.

The first Statute above mentioned is based nearly word for word on the Imperial Statute 39th George III., chap. 79.

I am advised that in section 6 of 2nd Vic., by a gentleman who said he had been present [ (2) chap. 8, several of the distinctive features constituting "an illegal combination or consociation. Should that interpretation be the correct one, what do you think I ought to do? Did I not fear to trespass upon your kind-

ness, I would respectfully suggest that the opinion of the law officers of the Dominion be solicited on the Statutes quoted; thus the pretensions of parties could be settled, and the present difficulty greatly lessened.

In conclusion, allow me to assure you of my determination to do my duty within the limits of the legality, and that I will receive with gratitude and very sincere thanks any observation you may please to address to me in answer to the above.

I have the honor to be, sir. Your obedient servant. J. L. Beardry

The Hon. Alex. Mackenzie. Premier. Ottawa.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, July 3, 1878. DEAR SIR,-Your letter of 21st June, in reply to mine of June 18th, respecting the anreceived during my absence from Ottawa. I

You state that "the local authorities have the necessary power to preserve the peace within the limits of the city and amongst' its own citizens, but the real danger comes evidently from the large number of persons who declare their intention of coming from other Provinces into Montreal to impose upon a right to be protected by the Federal Government against attacks coming from outside.

In reply I have to say that it makes no difference whatever, in regard to the legal or moral obligations imposed upon the local or provincial authorities, if there should be any the magistrates of another province cannot power whatever under the law to interfere with the execution of the laws in the provinces relating to the preservation of the

In this connection you refer to the Act of as the law permits, the Federal Government | last Session, entitled "An Act for the better to do so; and perhaps you will not seriously prevention of crimes of violence in certain object to my expressing my opinion to you personally as to what I think it would be reading this Act that it confers no power whatever upon the Federal Government; though in any district which is proclaimed the public newspapers from the authorities of under the Act by the Federal Government, the Orange Society in Montreal, which extensive powers are conferred upon the mastates that if you would guarantee their pro- | gistrates, constables and peace officers for the tection on their murch through a portion of disarming of any parties and the summary the city to church, none of the organization | dealing with offenders against the provisions referred to would go to the city from a dis-tance. It is to be regretted that any portion Montreal and the county of Hochelaga were to determine how to act, when Major Robert saloon, where they remained for some time, of the community should feel it desirable to some time ago proclaimed under this Act, Whitehead rode up to the hall, which he entrusted with all the powers which that Act confers.

The next matter to which you refer is the legal existence of the Orange Association, and you state you are advised that the Act 2nd Vic., Chap. 8, Sec. 6, and the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, Chap. 10, and 29 Vic., Chap. 46, should be construed as showing that the Orange Association is an "illegal combination or confederacy." You ask me, should that interpretation be a correct one, what I think you ought to do. You suggest that the opinion of the law officers of the Dominion be solicited on the statutes quoted. With regard to this, I have to state that the law officers of the Dominion have no right to give advice to the Provincial authorities. That rests with the Attorney-General of the Province interested. But I do not think it is material whether your interpretation of the statutes in question be the correct one or not. Even in the event of the Orange Association being, as you designate it, an illegal confederacy, that would in no way relieve you, as Mayor and the magistrates and peace officers of the city, from the protection of them individually as citizens. Individuals who happen to belong to the Association in question have the same right to assemble together for the purpose of walking in public procession that any other parties have. This would not interfere with any prosecution instituted by the local authorities for belonging to an illegal combination and the imposition of any penalty provided by such acts. Their general rights as citizens, remain, however, lintact, and it is the absolute right of every person to walk the public streets, and this may be exercised by them individually or together, and the mere fact that every person in a collection of persons walking together happens to belong to an illegal association or to several illegal associatrons does not render unlawful his act of walking the public streets alone or in company, and there is no Act that I am aware of prohibiting such processional walking.

I cannot help, therefore, urging you with your power for maintaining the public peace. I feel confident that if you, or yourself and the other magistrates combined, intimate in some way to the public that parties in the exercise of their rights will be protected, you will have no irruption from a distance; and you have the power under the Act to require all parties coming by trains to the city some days before the 12th, to be searched and disarmed, as well as to disarm all parties in the city itself who are likely to cause trouble. If. it is known that such vigorous steps will be taken by yourself and the magistracy of the city, I have no doubt you will get over the

occasion without any difficulty.

I have also to ask that you should consider. what force may be necessary, and make requisition either upon the Lieut-General in command at Ottawa or upon the Deputy-Adjutant-General, as you deem best, at as carly a date as possible, and I will see that the troops immediately in the pay of the Dominion, as well as some other volunteer regiments are, available for the preservation of the peace.—I am, Your obed't serv't,

A. MACKENZIE, His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Montreal.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

QUEBEC, July 10

The House met at three o'clock A petition was presented from the electors of Three Rivers against the return of Arthur Turcotte, but after considerable discussion it was decided not to receive it, the vote being 34 to 27.

AFTER RECESS,

THE PARTY PROCESSIONS ACT.

Mr. TABLEN moved that the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for the suppression of party processions be received.

Mr. SAWYER rose to a question of order. He objected to the bill being taken up out of its order. He hoped it would be allowed to stand over until the arrival of the member for Megantic, who, he understood, intended proposing an amendment.

Mr. McShane trusted the member for Compton would not object.

The SPEAKER informed the member for Compton that the member for Montreal East had obtained permission of the House to take

up the bill out of its order.

Hon. Mr. IEVINE, who had arrived in the meantime, called the attention of the House to the fact that they were approving a bill that allowed Freemasons to walk in procession. He had no objection, but he understood that Freemasons were very objectionable per-

The report of the committee was received. Hon. Mr. Invine said the bill could not be read a third time that evening.

Mr. Tallion asked if the member for Megantic wished to object to the bill being reati a third time that night.

Mr. Murphy wished to know what objections the member for Megantic had. Hon. Mr. Invine said he objected to act under a menace. As he was coming down to the

House, he saw a placard calling a mass meeting to force the House to pass the bill. Messis. McShane, Loranger and Taillon expressed a hope that the member for Megan-

tic would not persist in his objection. Hop. Mr. Invine said if he were the only member who objected, he would not stand in the way.

Hon. Mr. CHURCH-I object.

Hon. Mr. Inving-Then I object. Hon. Mr. CHURCH said he objected to the bill being allowed to pass, because he did not believe the House had the power to pass it. The third reading was fixed for Friday. July 11.

The House met at 3.10 p. m. Mr. Taillon moved that bill 26, for the suppression of party processions, be taken up. Mr. McShane rose to make a similar mo-

Mr. Tankon said the member for Montreal West ought to understand by this time that his conduct was ridiculous in the extreme. Mr. McShane said he was surprised to hear

such language from the member for Montreal East, who, he asserted, never had the slight-est intention of pushing on the bill after he had arranged with the Premier to take up the bill out of its order.

Hon. Mr. Langelier here complained about an editorial in Le National, charging him with having, in his speech on the party processions bill favored the abolition of the procession on St. Jean Baptiste's day. He explained that what he had said was the effect of the proposed bill would be to do away with the procession on St. Jean Baptiste's day. He complained of being treated in such a manner by a newspaper that passed for liberal.

Mr. TARKE responded to the Hon. Mr. Langelier, and stated that the Hon. Commissioher of Crown Lands had deceived the House, and in so doing had lied House.

Three Rivers. He contradicted this, as he had done the day before, when a similar assertion was made by the Hou. Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Mr. MOSHANE then complained of the correspondence in the Star, charging him with retarding the party procession bill. He denied this, and affirmed that the bill having proceeded so quickly to its present stage, was owing to his having written to the Premier that unless he were allowed to proceed with the bill, he would not return to the House.

Mr. TALLON said the member for Montreal West had not only covered himself with ridicule, but had made the bill appear ridiculous also. Mr. Taillon then pressed his motion concerning the Party Procession Bill. He explained there were some amendments in the bill adopted the other evening that required alteration: he therefore moved the House into committee of the whole on the bill.

The House went into committee of the whole, and, on motion of Mr. Taillon, the amendments to the 4th clause of the bill were struck out. The part struck out reads as follows:-

"Nor to any procession of any association or society incorporated by a charter recognized by the laws of this Province, nor to any procession of any educational institution or emperance association, or Freemasons or

The committee reported the bill. Mr. Taillon moved the third reading of the

Mr. Lyncu moved in amendment.

"That it be resolved that the bill is not within the competence of the House, and that it is not calculated to attain the ends desired.' He said there were other members of the same opinion as himself, and it had been deemed right that they should place on the Journa's of the House a record of their dis-sent. He then proceeded to cite from the

British North America Act and other authorities, to show that the Act was unconstitutional. Mr. LORANGER spoke strongly in favor of the bill, affirming that if any trouble arose in Montreal to-morrow, it would be brought about by the strangers and not by the citizens. He utterly repudiated, on the part of all French Canadians, an idea of interference.

in the events of to-morrow. He claimed that the organization was illegal, which was the opinion also of Messrs. Carter, Bethune, Ritchie and Bernard, all eminent counsel and the latter country that being the case, this House had a perfect and other liquors. right to legislate against it. Hon. Mr. Invine believed that if Orangemen

insisted on celebrating the day to-morrow, it was because they had a right to celebrate it, and if allowed to do so quietly, would never attempt to do so again. He would vote for the amendment, because he considered the House had no right to entertain the bill.

Mr. Taillon thanked the House for giving precedence to the bill. He had no doubt but that the House had jurisdiction in the matter, and argued at length in support of his asser-

The vote was then taken on the amendment

(Portneuf), Lovell, Lynch, Marchand, Meikle, butes will, henceforth, cease. Racicot, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer-16.

Shehyn, St. Cyr, Taillon, Tarte-38.

The bill was then read a third time on the same division, and passed.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NOTES.

A candid milk-adulterator at Sittingbourne, Kent, has a card in his window-Milk and water sold here."

A humane gentleman by the name of Brady is trying to raise funds in Dublin for the establishment of a home for destitute dogs.

Ice is regarded as a prime necessary at America, being shipped chiefly from Boston. The New Zealand Government has an-

nounced its readiness to give a bonus of \$5,000 for the first 500 tons of beetroot sugar produced in the North and Middle A cordon of police is placed round the Imperial printing office at Berlin to prevent any

tampering with the printers engaged in preparing the official reports of the Congress proceedings. Even Denmark is troubled with Socialism, and one of the most conspicuous features of

the establishment of a constitutional monarchy in that country was a "Socialist monster An express train was recently stopped by a band of brigands near Barcelona, in Spain, and the passengers were stripped of all their valu-

ables. They stopped the train by turning on

the danger signal, and then went through it with revolvers in their hands and "cleaned out" the crowd. M. De Paula Marquez, of Marseilles, has discovered a remarkable process for preserving meat. It is dipped for a few seconds in Article 22 fixes the Russian occupation at nine

plunge into cold water. The nature of the solution is not revealed. There is a report of a remarkable spread of Christianity in the district of Tinnerelly, British India, 16,000 persons having in seven months placed themselves "under instructions with a view to baptism." But the Madras Mail throws doubt upon the report,

saying that the first news of the affair came

from London. Some time before the departure of Lord Beaconsfield for Berlin he received a letter from Lionel de Rothschild, asking him to use his efforts in the Congress "in favor of placing every religious denomination on the same footing of equality in the countries for the better administration and for the regulation of which the Congress is now about to meet," and especially to endeavor to secure the removal of the disabilities under which the Jews suffer in Roumania and Servia. Assurance was given in reply that the matter would "receive due consideration.

The Grock residents of London lately signed an address to the King of Greece, expressing their loyalty and their sympathy and Powers. The provisional organization with the "grief and indignation which have shall be directed by the Russian Commission. with the "grief and indignation which have deplorable condition and endless suffering" of The Provisional Government shall not last their brothren "doomed to live under an op-pressive alien yoke." They also express the hope that the Berlin Congress would see that

Of the Cabinet Ministers, thirteen in number, who took the oath of allegiance to the new Sovereign on the morning of the 20th June, 1837, twelve are dead, viz. :- Lord Melbourne, Mr. Spring Rice, Lord Cottenham, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Dancannon, Viscount Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Lord Glenelg, the Earl of Minto, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Lord Holland, and Mr. Poulett Thomson. The only survivor is Earl Gray, who as Lord Howick was the Secretary-at-War. Of the members who composed the House of Commons at that date eight only are now left in that assembly-Lord George Cavendish, Mr. Cowner-Temple, Sir Philip Egerton, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Christopher Talbot, and Mr. Vil-

The Shah of Persia has been assailed in Paris with a shower of bills left unpaid at his previous visit. His reception in London will be even warmer, for the number and extent of the unpaid accounts among West-end tradesmen caused such a scandal that the matter was brought us brought up in Parliament on various occasions, and our Foreign Office was also dunned severely. Several letters of remonstrance from important tradesmen were addressed to the Foreign Secretary, and by him forwarded to Teheran. Most of the debts were contracted by members of Shah's suite, but the credit was obtained by using the Shah's name. The Persian Monarch has been so nestered by the Paris duns that he has given order for all bills to be paid on proof of in-

TEMPERANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN .- The progress which Ireland is making in habits of temperance may be inferred from the following official statement of duty paid on homemade spirits, intended for home use:-In 1877 duty was paid in the United Kingdom on 29,888,176 gallons, which was 62,112 gallons less than in the preceding year. The decrease is exclusively due to Ireland. In England there was an increase of 16,051 gallons; in Scotland, an increase of 493,110 gallons. The whole number of gallons destined for consumption in England was 16,853,082; in Scotland, 6,987,189; and in Ireland, 6,947,-It will thus be seen that England con-

sumes less, in proportion to population, than either Scotland or Ireland; while Scotland, with a population much less, consumes absolutely more than Ireland, and more than a third of the quantity consumed in England. The latter country makes it up in beer, wine

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A Vienna special despatch announces that commercial and railway convention between Austria and Servia was signed on Tuesday. This agreement is made in view of the approaching occupation of Bosnia. The Austrian naval reserves will shortly be summoned, and officers have already been ordered to join their ships.

Aleko Pasha, Prince Vogorides, formerly Turkish ambassador at Vienna, is again mentioned in many quarters as candidate for the throne of Bulgaria.

of Mr. Lynch, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Boutin, Cameron, Church, Gagnon,
Irvine, Joly, Lafontaine (Shefford), Langellier

Portraud, Loyall, Lynch, Marchand, Maille

NAYS-Audet, Bachand, Beaubien, Bergevin | last sitting to-day. All the plenipotentiaries Bertrand, Blais. Caron, Champaiga, Cham- and other members were present in full dress, pagne, Chapleau, Charlebois, Chauvcau, pagne, Chapleau, Charlebois, Chauvcau, Desaulniers, Deschenes, Duckett, Dupuis, Fortin, Gauthier, Houde, Laberge, Lafontaine (Napierville), Lalone, Lavalce, Lecavalier, by all the plenipotentiaries alphabetically. The secretaries attended previously at one commenced at half-past two, and ended at four o'clock. The treaty was signed by all the plenipotentiaries alphabetically. The secretaries attended previously at one Chauvcau, as at the opening of the Congress. The pro-Pacquet, Picard, Poirier, Rinfret, Robillard, o'clock to affix the plenipotentiary seals to each copy after each signature. Andressy warmly eulogised Bismarck's presidency. Bis-Whitehall Palace, the Crown Prince Frederick William congratulated the illustrious statesmen upon the realization of his hopes, and that the blessing of peace had crowned their efforts. He declared that Germany's co-operation can be relied on for all that tends to secure and preserve this great benefit. He drank the health of the plenipotentiaries, who on this memorable day had signed the Treaty Bombay, and the supply is obtained from of Berlin. The only absentees from the banquet were Lord Beaconsfield and Gortschakoff. The German Official Press publishes long prens rejoicing and triumphing in the signature of the Treaty of Peace.

London, July 13.—The treaty of peace contains fifty-eight articles. The Times version,

which is declared at Berlin to be unauthentic contains fifty-seven articles, and makes no mention of two important questions, namely, the Dardanelles and Armenia. It is probable it was from an early copy obtained before the final revision. Its first twelve articles is relative to Bulgaria, which it constitutes an autonomic tributary to the principality under the Suzerainty of the Sultan, with a Christian the recent celebration of the anniversary of government and national militia. Those articles further regulate the election of the Prince by notables at Tirnova. They arrange for a provisional government previous to his election, and lay the basis of his government after his election. Articles 13 to 21 inclusively relate to the new province called Eastern Roumania, east of the Balkans, which is placed under the direct military and political authority of the Sultan, with, however, a Christian Governor and in a condition of autonomy. The administration and the Governor is to be appointed by the Porte, with the assent of the powers for five years. solution, and will then keep for years, all months from the signature of the Treaty of its flavor and freshness being restored by a Berlin. Article 23 provides for the Austrian occupation and the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Articles 24 to 30 inclusively relate to Montenegro, 31 to 39 to Servia, 40 to 54 to Roumania and the Danube, 55 and 56 to Greece and Crete, and 57 to religious equality in the Turkish Dominions.

BUCHAREST, July 14 .- At a secret sitting of the Chamber, Minister Bratano stated that the Government, while reserving the historical right of Roumania, had resolved to accept the Dobrujda and fulfil the decisions of the Congress in regard to the Jews.

Belgrade, July 14.—The Servians have posted a strong detachment on the Drina Frontier, to enforce neutrality on the Servians, if, as apprehended, a guerilla warfare is commenced by Bosnia and Herzegovina against

Count Armstrong started for Vienna on Saturday, and Lord Beaconsfield left to-day. London, July 14 .- The points in the Berlin Treaty additional to those sent last night are,: Bulgaria is limited on the south by the Balkans and no member of a European dynasty is to be Prince. The Prince shall be elected by the population and confirmed by the Porte been aroused in Greece in consequence of the ers, assisted by the Consuls of the Powers.

over nine months. Tribute to the Porte shall be settled by the Half an hour was then occupied in taking down the words of the member for Bonaventure, at the request and to the satisfaction of the Provincial Secretary.

Mr. Loranger called attention to an article in Leclaireur, charging him with being concerned in the petition against the member for Three Rivers Half and hour was then occupied in taking "there can be no durable peace in the East of the new organization. Mussulmans who have removed from the Principality, can retain their real property by allowing it to be administered by other parties. The Turkish-Bulgarian Commission shall be engaged for two years with the regulating of matters received in the petition against the member for Three Rivers Half and hour was then occupied in taking "there can be no durable peace in the East of the new organization. Mussulmans who have removed from the Principality, can retain their real property by allowing it to be administered by other parties. The Turkish-Bulgarian Commission shall be engaged for two years with the regulating of matters received in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to lative to the transfer of state properties and religious foundations. The Articles fixing the frontiers are not given. The Sultan shall fortify the frontiers of Roumelia, employing no irregulars and quartering no troops on the

inhabitants. A native gendarmerie shall preserve internal order, in the composition of which account shall be taken of the religion of the in-habitants and where stationed. The officers to be named by the Sultan. The Governor may call on the Turkish troops if menaced. The European Commission shall determine in three years the powers of the Governor, and the judicial, financial and administrative requirements of the Province. The Russian army in Bulgaria and Roumelia shall not exceed 50,000. The independence of Montenegro is recognized. Antivari is annexed to Montenegro, but no fortifications shall be constructed except to protect Scutari Montenegro shall have the right of the free navigation of the Drina, but have no flag or ship of war. Antivari is closed to the war ships of all nations. Spizza is incorporated with Dalmatia. The Consuls of Austria shall protect the mercantile flag of Montenegro, the latter adopting the Dalmatian maritime code. Montenegrins shall evacuate within twenty days the locality beyond the new limits of the Principality. The Servians shall be allowed fifteen days to evacuate the territory not in the new limits. Tribute to Servia shall be capitalized at a rate of capitalization to be arranged by the Powers with the Porte. The independence of Roumania is fixed. Roumania gives back to Russia that part of Bessarabia taken under the Treaty of Paris, and Roumania receives the Dobrudscha, also territory south as far as Tine, starting. east of Silistria and joining the Black son south of Mangolia. The lines of boundary and water division shall be fixed by the European Commission and the Danube Commission respectively. The tribute shall be capitalized at a rate to be arranged by the Powers and Porte.

The Danube is to be free to the commermercial ships of all nations; the fortifications are to be dismantled on its banks, but ships of war shall not enter it. The Commission of the Danube, in which Roumania and Servia shall be represented, is maintained. The removal of obstacles which the iron gates and cataracts cause to the navigation of the Danube is entrusted to Austria and Hungary. The rectification of the Greek frontier is handed over to Turkey and Greece for settlement between themselves. If they cannot agree they may call upon the Great Powers to act as arbitrators.

The Porte engages to apply in Crete the plan of Government of 1868. Analagous regulations adapted to local requirements shall be introduced into other parts of Turkey. Perfect liberty of religious belief is accorded in all the Provinces, The Provinces are each to bear their proportionate share of the Turkish public debt. All international arrangements concerning the Provinces to remain in force. The right of official protec-tion is accorded to the agents of the Powers in Turkey and the Holy Places, with their religious and charitable establishments.

The rights conceded to France are expressly reserved, it being understood that the status quo, with respect to the Holy Places, shall not BERLIN, July 13.—The Congress held its be seriously affected in any way

A fashionably-dressed man went into Hunt and Roskell's large jewelry stor in Bond street, London, selected articles work, \$4,000 and tendered a thousand pound note in pay-ment. Mr. Roskell ascertained that the note was a forgery. Just as he was about to summon assistance, a cab was drawn rapidly up and two men in police uniform hurriedly entered, saying that the man was an old offender of whom they were in search. Directmarca thanked the plenipotentiaries for their indulgence, and the proceedings terminated with great celat. This evening at men in uniforms said that they would inform the firm when their attendance would be required to press the charge. Then they drove off with their prisoner, leaving the jewellers loud in their praises of the proficiency of the police. Next day, however, their porter, brutally beaten, returned with the information that the two supposed police officers were thieves in disguise.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. )
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

The Third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

PRESENT-IN CHAMBERS: The Honorable JUSTICE RAINVILLE. HENRY MORGAN and JAMES MORGAN, both of the City and District of Montreal, Merchants and heretofore Copartners, doing business together there as such, under the name and firm of "HENRY MORGAN & CO.,"

Plaintiffs, THEOPHILUS H. CUSHING, heretofore of Montreal, and now of parts unknown, Trader,

CHARLES B. CUSHING, of Montreal, Insurunce Agent.

Tiers Saisi.

IT IS ORDERED, on the petition of the Plaintiffs, by their Counsels, Messrs. Monk and Butler, in as much as it appears by the return of P. O. Cerat, one of the Baillifts of the Superior Court for Lower-Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, written on the writ of saisis arret before judgment in this cause issued, that the Defendant hath left his domicile in the City of Montreal, and cannot be found in this District of Montreal; that he said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of this City called The True Witness, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment, as in a cause by default.

T. LAMONTAGNE, Tiers Saisi.

T. LAMONTAGNE, Deputy C. C. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ? DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. ) IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR

LOWER CANADA. No. 277.
The Third Day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

IN VACATION. JAMES SHANKS EVANS, of the City and District of Montreal, Proprietor, Plaintiff,

JAMES DOYLE, of the said City of Montreal, Wholesale Grocer, Wine and Spirit Mer-chant, carrying on business there as such under the name, style and firm of "JAMES DOYLE & COMPANY,"

Defendant

ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, of the City and District of Quebec, ALFRED THIBAUDEAU, of Manchester, England, and JOSEPH ROSAIRE THIBAUDEAU, of the said City of Montreal, Merchants and Copartners, carrying on business as such at Montreal aforesaid under the name and firm of "THIBAUDEAU BROTHERS & CO."

Tiers Saisis. that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the Fronch language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, culled L'Aurore, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called The True Witness, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court.) HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, P. S. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, I

N THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA.

The Third day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

IN VACATION. THE MECHANICS' BANK of Montreal, a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated and having its principal office and place of business at the City and District of Montreal,

Plaintiffs. 13. SARAH EDWARDS, of the City and District of Montreal, spinster, fille majeure et usant de ses droits, and GEORGE BURWELL, here-tofore of Montreal aforesaid, and now resid-ing outside this Province, but having pro-

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messra. Monk & Butler, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Michael Hynes, one of the Balliffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found. In the District of Montreal, that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice-inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called L'Aurore, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called The True Witness, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforcaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court,) HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, P. C. C.

COMPOUND OXYGEN The new cure to REMARKABLE CURES have been made in our Disease, which are attended to Ohronic and North SENT FREE! Brochure [200 pp.] with many series. Drs. STARREY & PALEN, 1112 Girard St., Phila. sel eller mod red dræssir bronerlike<mark>s (484</mark>4)

and the production of the party of the party

NEW BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Good Useful Black Lustres, only 9c per yard.
Good quality of New Black Lustres, to be sold
at 124c, 134c and 19c per yard.
Extra good quality of New Black Lustres, to
be sold from 22c to 33c per yard.
Good Useful Black Persian Cord to be sold at
19c per yard.

be sold from 22c to 38c per yard.
Geod Useful Black Persian Cord to be sold at 10c per yard.
Good quality of New Black Persian Cord to be sold from 22c to 27c per yard.
Extra good quality of New Black Persian Cord, to be sold from 28c to 50c per yard.
Extra good quality of English Bunting, to be sold at 35c per yard.
Splendid Line of New Black French Debeiges, to be sold from 23c to 38c.
Extra Good Black French Llama, to be sold at 28c, 30c, 38c and 45c per yard.
Special Line of New All-Wool French Poplin, to be sold at 38c, 4c, 4c and 45c per yard.
Splendid Line of New Black French Merino, to be sold at 38c, 45c, 48c and 55c per yard.
Extra good quality of New Black French Cashmere, to be sold at 7c, 75c and 88c per yard.
Splendid Line of New English Thibet Cloth, to be sold at 55c, 63c and 78c per yard.
Splendid Line of New Black Paramattas, to be sold at 35c, 38c, 45c, 50c and 63c per yard.

S. CARSLEY'S KID GLOVES.

Ladies' Kid Gloves in immense variety of qualities, colors, shades and styles, 88c, 43c, 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1, \$1.10 and \$1.25. One Button, White Two Buttons Cream,

Three Buttons, Lemon, Rose, Four Buttons Sky, Aqua Marine, Tan, Lavender, Fawn. Bronze, Pearl.

Sulphur, Plum. London Fog, Myrtle Green, Apple Green, Seal Brown. Ultra Green, Navy Blue Emerald, And numerous other colors and shades.

CORSETS! CORSETS! See our variety of Corsets.
Children and Misses' Comfort Corsets, with shoulder straps, from 19 to 25 inches, 60c.
Misses Laced Corsets, from 25c to 60c.
Children's Band Corsets, 13c to 32c.
Ladies' Woven Corsets, good, 55c.
Ladies' Corsets, 55c, 65c, 75c, 95c, \$1, \$1.10, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.60, \$1.75, \$1.95, \$2.56, \$2.65 and \$3.50.

S. CARSLEY, 393 and 395 NOTRE DAME STREET

CANADA

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL,.....\$1,000.000.

Deposited with Dominion Gov. \$50,000

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BURY & MCINTOSH,

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS. MOLSONS' BANK CHAMBERS, Corner St. James and St. Peter Streets.

(Entrance on St. Peter Street.) GEORGE BURY. JOHN MCINTOSH. Accountant. Official Assignee.

a7-1y TENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y.

Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 737 Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Feb 20, 73-28

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IN TOWN AND IN COUNTRY, REMEMBER No. 97, Rideau Street, u are respectfully invited to see our new premises, also to examine one of the best selected stocks of

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**Provisions** YET OFFERED IN THE CITY OF OTTAWA

Our experience in business and a united effort on our part, we trust, will enable us to place goods to the public at the most reasonable profits in accordance with a just, legitimate business. Ocr direct importation from home and foreign markets allows us also to give the best value, and as in the past, we desire to give reasonable accommodation to our customers.

Remember the place—Second door east of our old stand, Rideau street; which premises run directly back to the market on George street and opposite our wholesale Warchouse.

Tens, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Liquors and Provisions, will receive our special attention. Choice Buteer will be kept in stock constantly.

Yours very respectfully.

18. BASKERVILLE BROS.

Yours very respectfully, P. BASKERVILLE BROS. NEW DAIRY BUTTER.

Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice, AT THE

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

DRIED BEEF, ... BEEF HAM. SUGAR CURED HAMS. SMOKED TONGUES,

PICKLED TONGUES.

AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, APPLES (very choice, for table use.)
ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet.)
LEMONS.

CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts.)

NAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

THOMAS CRATHERN, 1366 St. Catherine Street

MOSHANE BELL FOUNDRY
Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, AGADESIANS, Circulars sent free: HENRY McSHANE & CO., Aug 27, 1875.[ Baltimore, Md. CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dme Philomene Price, wife of Joseph Briere, Butcher, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff:

र्गाने राजनीतरे सिंदर, श्रार्थी भी पूर अपरोधनी हो हान ह

The said Joseph Briere,

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause this day.

F. X. A. TRUDEL -Montreal, June 19th, 1878 James Land of the

# SATISFACTION!

NOTHING LIKE SATISFACTION.

We are satisfied with the business done in the Ready-made Department, having sold more Ready-made Clothing this spring than we have for the last six years. Our prices are so low and give so much satisfaction that every buyer becomes convinced that I. A. BEAUVAIS' is the cheapest House in the city for Ready-made Clotning and haberdashery.

Beauvais' Pants..... 

 Beauvais' Pants
 \$1.50

 Beauvais' Pants
 \$1.75

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 Beauvais' Pants
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 Beauvais' Pants
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 \$3.00

 Beauvais' Suits
 \$3.00

 Beauvais' Suits
 \$30.54

 Beauvais' Suits
 \$10.54

 Beauvais' Suits
 \$11.50

 Beauvais' Regatta Shirts
 25

 Beauvais' Oxford Shirts
 .50

 Beauvais' White Dress Shirts
 .75

 Beauvais' White Shirts, Collar attached
 \$1.00

Our assortment of hoberdashery is all reduced—Linen Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchieß, Socks, Undershirts, Drawers, White Vests, &c., MR. R. DEZIEU respectfully invites purchasers to give him a call before going elsewhere, as he can serve them to advantage at

I. A. BEAUVIAS,

190 ST. JOSEPH STREET. WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, for School Section No. 1 Monteagle, Hastings, Co., a Female Teacher, holding a second-class Certificate. Salary: \$21 per month. Apply to JOHN MORAN, Sec.-Treax, Maynooth, P.O.

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12 St. James Street, Montreal. DOHERTY & DOHERTY,

ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal.

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MULLARKY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 8 St. Helen Street, Montreal. May 2, '77. MOGARTY & BRO.,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS, 245 St. Lawrence Main Street. CORNER ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Dec 5, 77 W. E. MULLIN & Co., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS III

BOOTS AND SHOES. 14 Chaboillez Square, near G.T.R. Depot, MONTREAL.

WE KREP IN STOCK AND MAKE TO ORDER THE LATEST FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STYLES.

DOLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO., MANUFAC-TURERS OF BOOTS & SHOES,

333 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly

on hand.

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May 2, '77.

BOOTS AND SHOES No. 6 LEMOINE STREET,

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46 BONSECOURS STREET. Painting, Glazing, Paper-Hanging, White-Washing, Coloring, Done on shortest notice at moderate prices

Leave your orders for HOUSE CLEAN ING early. [March 27, 7833. 3mos FERON, Undertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

CABINET MAKER, 186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has secured several (1)

DORAN, UNDERTAKER AND

ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSES. Which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates. WOOD AND IRON COFFINS: Of all descriptions constantly on hand and sup-plied on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM HODSON,

Montreal, July 25.

ARCHITEC. No. 50 & 61 St. BONAVENTURE ST., Montreal Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attenden to:

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

THOMAS KERMODE, WIRE WORKER.

30 BLEURY STREET. Flower Baskets, Flower Stands, Bird Cages, Window Guards and Sleves, always on hand-All kinds of WIRE WORK made to order on the shortest notice and at lowest possible prices. REMEMBER THE PLACE: -30 BLEURY ST.

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As See Beatty's latest, Newspaper full, reply (entree) before buying Piano or Organ. Read my lates

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SALES ROOMS, 309 St. PAUL STREET, Montreal.

FOUNDRY AT LONGUEUIL, Prov. Quebec.

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Trirst prize diploma.

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THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE. FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE. OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY. FOR SALE AT

JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877.

QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877.

MR. JOHN BURNS:—

DEAR SIR,—The COOKING RANGE which I nave purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such also, the BROILER, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my enire approbation.

Respectfully yours bation.
Respectfully yours,
P. HENCHEY.

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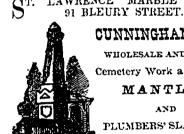
Now is the time to leave your orders, which will be properly attended by MEILLEUR & CO.,

> MANUFACTURERS, 652 CRAIG STREET, Near Bleury. 017-10

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

Alarge Stock just received. To be sold cheap. MEILLEUR & CO,'S.

652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY. ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS,



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PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c., MADE TO ORDER.

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Price \$35 with attachments.

THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE

Is unequal-led in light running, bea-uty & strength of stitch, range of work, still-mess of mo-tion and a re-putation attion and a re-putation at-tained by its own merits. It is the chea-pest, hand-somest, best technically any Maing manu-factured. A complete set

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J. P. NUGENT, Merchant Tailor AND Clothier,

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A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery constantly on hand.







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A Branch of the Ladies of Loretto, Diblin, Ire-and. Board and Tuition—\$150 per ansum. Send for circular and address to

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Two Medals for General proficiency in the different courses will be presented by His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada. Board and Tuition per year, \$150. For further information and prespectus, address July 18-ly.

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\_of our-LADY OF ANGELS, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO. (Conducted by the Ladies of Loretto.)

Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders and Day-Scholars, on the 1st of SEP-

TEMBER.
The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined education.
For particulars, please address.
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
July 25, 77-1y. Loretto Convent, Belleville.

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

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GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID,

A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing-cooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roote in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

Price, 25c. per bottle. For sale at all Druggists HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street

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SMALL-POX. ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE.

A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC REMEDY. GREENFIELD, Mass To Major Jao. Lanc. GREENFIELD, Mass.
DEAR SIR,—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have Instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would wait the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to reader everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a milignant case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge.

Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY. To Major Jno. Lanc.

Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY.

Price, \$5 per package.

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

B. E. McGALE, Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph St

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

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

Dr. Coderre's Expectorating Syrup.

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

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

Dr. Coderre's Tonic Elixir

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

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

Certificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Cod-erre's Proprietary Remedies, viz:

Coderre's Infants' Syrup, Tonic Dr. Flixir, Expectorating Syrup.

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

For sale by all the principal Druggists in the Dominion at the following prices: DR. CODERRE'S INFANTS' SYRUP, 25c p bot'.
"TONIC ELIXIR, 50g "
EXPECTORATING " 25c & 50c

Prepared by J EMERY-CODERRE, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Vic-toria College, Montreal. 321 DORCHESTER COR. ST. DENIS STREETS. WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE DOMINION

B. E. McGALE, Chemist, ... 301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Montreal. ìу. 

GOLD. Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free at home. Costly outfit free. Address ian 30-25 x TRUE & CO., Auguste, Me.

QTILL GOING ON!

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

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

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE

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

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!! FOR THE MILLION, AT

EDWARD STUART'S.

Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets. The best and most reliable place to get cheap, stylish and serviceable Hats.

Come and see my DOLLAR HAT. Furs at

wholesale prices. Alterations and repairing in Furs thoroughly and promptly executed.

THE MAMMOTH.

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

The Stock of DRY-GOODS held at the above ne Stock of DRI-GOODS had at the most address comprises a full assortment of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the following price list, and for quality and value we defy competition to the trade of Canada. Remember our motto,—

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

Canton Fiannels, 10c., 13c., 14c., 15c., 16c., 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 17te., 23c., 25c., 27c., 30c. White Welsh Flannels, 25c., 30c., 33c., 35c., 38c.,

40c., 45c.
Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 171c., 20c., 23c., 25c., 27c., 30c., 33c.
Scarlet Laneashire Flannels, 30c., 35c., 35c., 45c.
Grey Flannels, 25c., 33c., 35c., 42c.
Plain Colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber,—
all selling at 29c. and 32c.
Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c., 21c., 29c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 55c. The 55c. line measures
[ of a yard wide.

Blankets for Man and Beast. Stocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1.75 to Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1.25 to \$4. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25.

Table Liuen Department. Grey Table Linen,—price from 14c. to 50c. Unbleached Table Linen,—price from 25c. to 60c. Half-bleached Table Linen,—price from 27/2 to

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

Heavy Stock of Towelling,-prices: 5c., 7c., 9c. 10c., 123c. Huckaback Towelling,—price, 123c., 14c., 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain,—price, 8c., 12c., 14c., 16c.

Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12lc., 15c., 20c., 25c. each.

Bath Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 30c., 35c.

White and Grey Cottons. Horrockses White Cottons,—full stock. Water Twist White Cottons,—price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, England,—price from 32c.

Tweeds, Contings, &c.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c.
Large lot of All Wool Tweeds, only 50c.
Good line of Tweeds, only 60c.
Extra large lot of English Tweeds, only 70c.
Splendid assortment Seotch, only 80c.
Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c.
Real English Buckskin, only 95c.
Special lot Silk Mixed, only 95c.
Special lot Silk Mixed, only 91.
Sincks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1.
Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1.
Bine and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1.30.
Basket Coatings, only \$2.20.
Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2.40.
Best make Diagonal Contings, \$2.75.
Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3.15.
Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings,—
prices, 75c., 90c., \$1, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.35.
Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets,
Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety,—price,
90c.

Enderclothing Department.

Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers,—prices, 25c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., 81.

Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers,—prices from \$1 to \$2 each.

Oxford Regatta Shirts,—price from 35c.

Men's Tweed Shirts,—price, 75c.

Men's Flannel Shirts,—price, 75c.

Endless Variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kill Mills, Gloves, &c. Prices low. Call early and Secure the Bargains.

Oct 31st-12-ly

Our Retail Establishments. THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF J. G. KENNEDY.

It has been the aim of the Commercial Review,

It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, in the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishments that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while, as a general rule, we have taken only those which do a wholesale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their operations, deserve especial mention. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Heady-made goods are now produced in as fine fabrics and as good styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. In fact, there are many of our best clitzens who buy ready-made clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish suit do not come from a fashionable tailor. Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when economy was a necessity. The most extensive retail clothing house in this city is that of Messrs. J. G. Kennedy & Co. No. 31 St. Lawrence street. We had the pleasure of visiting this establishment a few days since, and we can safely assert that a larger, finer or more stylish stock of clothing would be hard to find. The building occupied by them is four stories in height, and is filled to repletion with every class of goods in the clothing line, comprising men's, boys' and youths' readymade clothing in every variety,—Canadian and Scotch tweeds, cassimeres, doeskins, &c. On the first floor is the stock of overcoats, suits, &c., in the latest styles and makes, and sold at prices to suit the most exacting. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a customer who could not be suited in his department. The measuring and cutting department is also on this floor. Here the finest custom-made clothing can be obtained at minimum prices. The third and fourth floors are devoted to clothing of every description. They carry at all times a fine stock of tweeds, broadcloths, &c., &c., in bales. Their clothing, for excellence of qual

O'NEIL,

----DEALBRS IN---Hay, Oats, and General Feed Store. The best quality of PRESSED HAY always on hand at Reasonable Prices

A CALL SOLICITED AT 273 WILLIAM STREET. · 6 mos

March 16 '78 \$10 REWARD.

LOST, one or nea the MONTREAL LACROSSE GROUNDS, on SATURDAY, the lat instant, a Ladies' OPEN-FACED GOLD WATCH. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at 258 UNIVERSITY STREET.

June 10. 1-1 pw

WANTED—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 vol. 27
True Witness. Three months' subscription will be given for the above numbers.
M. C. MULLIN & CO.,
48-tf. Publishers True Witness.

IRELAND'S MILITARY GLORY.

Mr. James Burke, of the bar, has, we see, written a letter, which appears in the Dublin Freeman's Journal, in reply to Sir Robert Stewart, who had in a lecture stated that Ireland had "no military history." We extract some passages of Mr. Burke's letter :

No military history | Does our distinguished fellow-countryman, Sir Robert Stewart, forget Clontarf, the "Marathon of Ireland," where the Danes were gallantly repulsed by the army of Brian Boroihme, and received a blow from which, in Ireland, they never recovered, though about the same time the Danes held. by successful invasion, the throne of England? Does Sir Robert forget Beal-an-atha-Buie (the famous "Yellow Ford") where glorious Red Hugh O'Neill overthrew Elizabeth's best general? Does Sir Robert forget magnificent Benburb, where the truly historic Owen Roc O'Neill shivered to splinters the army of Monroe? Does Sir Robert forget the Boyne, where Irish valour was well proved on both sides, and Derry (for, like my political master, O'Connell, whose praises of George Walker often I heard, I write in no party or sectu-rian spirit), and Athlone, and Aughrim, and last (and greatest of all), Limerick, from whose historic walls the brave men of that famous city (and brave women, too), hurled the myrmidons of the Dutch usurper? Some of these battles were, I freely admit, Irish defeats. But even the defeat of a brave army is "military history." Greece the State Comptroller to compel that official honored the memory of Leonidas, though Thermopylæ was, atter a gallant struggle, a defeat; as much as she honoured those who conquered at Marathon and Salamis. Rome paid public honours to the man who, after hard fighting, lost Cannæ, because "he did not despair of the Republic." The Saxons of England treasured the memory of those who were beaten at Hastings. Scotland honors those who were defeated at Flodden, Killicerankie and Culloden as much as she does those who drove the "Sassenach" before them at Bannock burn and at Prestonpans; and she has creeted a statue at Stirling to Wallace, [ who (though a prisoner of war) was brutally murdered in cold blood in London by an English king, whom Scott truly called a "felon."

But Sir Robert Stewart was right in one thing. We ought to honor the memory of our great men more than we do. It is no excuse that England has not honored her greatest men. There is not in any street in all London a statue to Shakspeare, Milton, Newton, Dryden, Pope, or Byron. Scotland gives us a better example. Stand on the Calton Hill and you can survey memorials of Burns, Scott, and a glorious array of intellectual giants. We have improved, it is true. Grattan. Burke, Goldsmith, Moore (in a sort of a way), O'Brien, O'Connell (Royal Exchange and Glasnevin) are before us. But where is that great Dublin man, the most brilliant genius that Ireland, or perhaps any other country, ever produced-Richard Brinsley Sheridan—

The orator, dramatist, minstrel who ran Through each mode of the lyre, and was master of all?

I shall not occupy your space by dwelling on the military history of Irishmen abroad, though that is part of the military history of every nation. I shall not take you to Sarsfield at Landen, to Montgomery at Quebec, to Fontency, to Wellington at the Peninsula and Waterloo, or to the countless fields in every quarter of the globe where Ireland has

written splendid chapters of military history. ANOTHER LARGE IRISH FORTUNE

GOING A-BEGGING. For many years a somewhat eccentric gentleman, for as such William A. Kinnilly, who resided in Second Place, between Court and Clinton streets, South Brooklyn, was regarded by his neighbors, carried on business in New York City as a wholesale dealer in perfumery. He was a bachelor and had amassed a compeders will be a requisite number of large autom-shown next year in that institution for the Europe extensively, was possessed of a fine collection of paintings, and lived in quiet seclusion, seeing but few friends, and rarely, if ever, making a confidant of any of his neighbors in matters appertaining to himself or his antecedents. It was rumored that when a youth he had studied for the Catholic priesthood, but for years had not practised the faith in which he had been baptized. It was not known at the time of his death, which occurred in the month of April, 1878, that Mr. Kinnilly had left any relatives to inherit his wealth, which, it was said, amounted to \$100,000. He left a will, but he failed to put his intentions in proper legal form, and there being then, as stated, no known heirs, the property reverted to the State. Within the past few weeks, however, claimants have come forward as heirs-at-law. and the State will be called upon to hand over the money which it has converted to its own use.

PROVISIONS OF THE WILL. Mr Kinnilly's will provided that \$20,000 hould go to Edward Kinnilly, his brother, or, in case of his death, to his widow, child, or descendants, in equal shares. The testator set forth in his will that it was forty years since he parted with his brother at Amherst-burg, Canada. Edward was born in England, July 30th, 1813. Their father's name was John, and their mother's name Mary Finn. Their parents were natives of Ireland. Kinnilly in his will says: "I desire particularly my executors to make diligent inquiries and search, particularly about Ann Arbor, State of Michigan, to discover if possible, my long lost brother, or, in the event of his death, any of his legitimate offspring." The rest of the estate the testator bequeathed, in trust, to his executors, Mathias Aalholm and Robert O'Brien, banker, of No. 53 Wall street; the use of the house and grounds, No. 100 Second Place, as a home for twelve female children, all the assets to be invested and the interest to go for the use of the home, and the surplus to support and educate six boys for mercantile pursuits; colored children of both sexes are excluded, but no distinction to be made as to nationality or religion. The father of the testator, who had been a British soldier, died in Canada in the early part of the present century, and the two sons were brought up under the care of a Catholic priest. As the longlost brother could not be found by the execu tors, who were informed that the charitable bequests were invalid, they, in March, 1870 filed a bill for a judicious construction of the will. In the December following the Court decided that the property should go to the State. In June, 1875, the securities, consisting of forty-nine government bonds of \$1,000 each, and money in bank, were turned into the State treasury. Subsequently the State took possession of the house in Second Place, which it leased.

AN HEIR AND AN HEIRESS.

: About a month or six weeks ago a gentle man who claims to be a son of Edward Kinnilly, and who resides in San Francisco, Cal. engaged the services of ex-Judge Cooney, of of America. The manufacturers of hardware that State, to push his claim to the estate of his uncle. Mr. Cooney is now in Albany en- Hamburg to Melbourne. In Birmingham itgaged in furnishing proofs in behalf of his |self the merchants are importing from the

clients title to the fortune.

an heiress has come forward and claims to be the daughter of Edward Kinnilly. Her name is Mary Kinnilly, and she claims to be the only surviving child of Edward, who she says, was accidentally drowned in the Hudson, twenty-two years ago. Miss Kinnilly's mother was married to Edward in New York about 24 years ago, and the latter was interested in the steamboating business in which he lost his life by drowning, a couple of years after mar! riage. Edward came on to New York from some place in the vicinity of Ann Arbor Mich. several years before his marriage, and frequently spoke to his wife about his brother William, and wondered where he was then living. Since the death of Edward the mother and daughter had supported themselves, and in later years, Miss Kinnilly be-came a seamstress. Fourteen years ago they removed from New York to Brooklyn, where they now reside but they never heard of the good fortune that was in store for them until within a few weeks some friends called their attention to an article in a newspaper concerning the will of William Kinnilly, and then the mother urged the presentation of the claim. The counsellor said he was satisfied that he would prove the claim of his client. They do not recognize the California claimant in the case as a relative, and they will, should they be denied permission to go before the referee now taking testimony to prove the identity of the Californian, bring suit against

A NEW USE FOR NIAGARA. HARNESSING THE FALLS FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

to pay her the money.

(Buffulo Advertiser.)

Some months ago the Commercial described a series of experiments made in this city with the view of demonstrating the practicability of using the immense water power at Niagara Falls for transmitting power to this city though the the agency of compressed air. As stated at the time, the experiments were sufficiently successful to convince several of our enterprising citizens that the scheme was entirely feasible. A company has since been formed, of which Senator Pierce is President, considerable capital has been paid in, and practical operations have been begun.

The principal part of the machienry will be located near the water's edge below the Falls, in the vicinity of that delightful spot called the Bridal-veil. The remainder will be on the bank immediately above. The great air receptacles, three of which will be 70 feet long by 6 feet in diameter, will be located below the bank, near the water, while the receiving seservoirs will be on the bank. The cylinders will be constlucted of boiler from, in the most rubstantial manner. The perpendicular fall from the feeding basin above to the air receptacles below is 214 feet. The Engineer's figures show that 200,000 pounds of iron will be required, and it is estimated that power enough will be generated to raise about 350,000 gallons of water 150 feet every minute. These results have been obtained by careful scientific tests, so that there is little doubt but they are nearly correct. Gentlemen prominently connected with this

enterprise own Day's canal, which it will be remembered was constructed several years ago by Mr. Day for water-power purposes, at an expense of nearly a million dollars. This canal will play an important part in connection with the new project. It is 33 feet wide by 11 feet deep, and leads from a point just above the rapids a mile across to the bank below. At its lower terminus, is a large basin 70 feet wide, and 800 feet long and 11 feet in depth. From the basin a flume 300 feet long is dug to the edge of the precipice. At the mouth of the flume will be a massive iron gate with an Merritt. eight feet opening, which Pratt & Co. are to Mrs. furnish. The water from the flume will pass into the reservoir, which will be connected with the air receptacles below by means of large tation from the directors of the Royal pipes syphon shaped. Attached to the cylin- Academy to do so. It is thought it will be atic valves, to let the water run out of the cylinders after the compressed air has been allowed to escape. The practical working of the machinery will be briefly as follows :-After the water in the reservoir on the top of the bank is high enough to reach the bend of the syphon it will escape down the pipe to the air cylinders below. The pressure thus ob-tained very soon closes the automatic valves. There being no escape for the water which continues to pour into the cylinder (each has its own feeder), the air which it contains is compressed by the volume of water from above until it has as much expansive power when released as steam. The capacity of the reservoir and of the cylinders is so arranged that the reservoir will be exhausted by the time the desired compression has been obtained below. that in the cylinder is escaping, so that when the bend in the syphon is reached the contents of the cylinder is exhausted, and it is ready for another charge. Thus the operation is reneated at regular intervals in each cylinder, and there being several of them a continuous charge of highly compressed air is secured.

There seems to be no doubt but that the air thus compressed can be conveyed by pipes a reasonable distance and made to do valuable service at a nominal expense, In France it placed at fifty horse power on every thousand, which is scarcely worthy of mention. The projectors of this great enterprise are confident that they will be able to do the pumping for the City Water-works at figures which will make the present cost of the department appear enormous. They are also confident that they can make compressed air take the place of steam in manufacturing thus doing away with the necessity for fire or fuel. They are aiming to do wonders, and, what is more, the chances seem to be strongly in favour of their success.

#### AMERICA CROWDING ENGLAND IN THE MARKETS.

In giving his impressions of America in a

eading English periodical, a recent English visitor remarks that the Russo-Turkish war ought to have shown the American manufac-English. So far as he had been able to learn not a single cartridge has been made in Birmingham for either Russia or Turkey; but when he was in Bridgeport, the cartridge fachad been running day and night for months, and he saw a Russian and a Turkish Commissioner in the same works. The fact was the American had made the rifles as well as the cartridges for both combatants. As further evidence of the threatened supremacy of Lowell was sending cotton cloth to Manchester. and that in our retail stores cotton goods were marked at a lower price than that at which goods of the same quality could be sold at Liverpool or London. "It is the same," he said, " with the other manufacturing industries United States such articles as axes, hayforks, But since the advent of the California heir, and agricultural impliments of nearly every gatherings in Cape Breton.

description, sash pulleys, and small castings of very many kinds, although it is estimated that freight and other expenses add 17 ro 18 per cent to the cost of the goods."

THE MAN OF HIS MONEY.

BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT AGAINST A PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFORMED BUT WEALTHY YOUNG MAN OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A sensational breach of promise suit has been begun in Brooklyn by Miss Carrie L. Grixom, a dashing young girl of 21, daughter of a retired United States naval officer, against James W. Sharman, aged 24, until recently a resident of Washington, D. C. The lady daims \$25,000 damages. Sharman is an unfortunate creature with a hunchback, a game eg, a feeble mind and a quarter of a million of property. Here is an extract from his first love letter ;—

BEAUTIFUL CARRIE :- It is now six months since I saw you and my sole is full of light ever since. I call my Canary Carry after you, though it is not of the same seeks. I talk to it in the night when everything is still and when it does not answer I feel very ill. (This is potry I did not know it till I done it). Your face and voice are always around me, and I see figures of you in every one almost that passes. May I say, Dearest Miss Grixon that I love you and will marry you if you

Miss Grixom found the young man so irresistible that she discarded her affianced lover, whom she was shortly to marry, and pledged her heart and hand to her wealthy invalid. Young Sharman gave her \$1,000 and a splendid set of diamonds. They were to be married in August, 1877, and go on their wedding tour to Europe. All the preparations were made, when Miss Grixom received a letter from Sharman's lawyer requesting her to break off the engagement and offering her \$1,000 and the option of keeping all the presents she had received. She indigmantly refused the offer, and insisted on Sharman fulfilling his promise. When she threatened a suit for breach of promise the young man suddenly left Washington, and the jilted lady has only recently learned that he is living in Brooklyn. His friends admit the premise of marriage, but allege that young Sharman has had a stroke of paralysis, and is mentally un-fit to fulfil any contract. It is also said that his physical condition was always such as to preclude his entering into the marriage relation, and that the plaintiff was aware of this, and desired to marry him solely to acquire an interest in his estate.

ART.

Henry J. Byron's comedy "Our Boys" has been so successful in London that he has received a royalty of \$20,000 from the manage-

ment of the theatre where it was played. Mr. Vining Bowers, at one time a leading comedian of the American stage, is dying in New York. He is in destitute circumstances, and his friends are organizing a benefit for his

Mr. Holman Hunt has fixed his home in Jerusalem. During a hasty visit to England he has giving the finishing strokes to his fine picture. "The flight into Egypt," which, like all his works, has cost him years of study and Iabor.

Mrs. Boucicault has returned to the stage

in London after an absence of many years.

She appeared at the Olympic in "Love or-Life," a domestic drama, founded on Crabbe's "Tales of the Hall," and prepared expressly for the occasion by Tom Taylor and Paul Mrs. Butler declines to exhibit her stiff. unfinished picture, "Listed in the Connaught Rangers," notwithstanding an invi-

It is alleged in dramatic circles that R. M. Field, manager of the Boston Museum, now in London, has offered \$1.500 to Miss Fannie Davenport for the right to produce Wills! play of "Olivia" on his stage. It is said that she paid \$5,000 for its use in the United

States and Canada. All pictures "which might wound the susciptibility of the Germans,' have been withdrawn from the Paris International Exhibition at the request of the French Ministry. Some forty of these works are now on free exhibition in the Goupil Gallery in Paris. M. Philippe Burty, the French critic, thinks the patriotism which dictated the choice of these subjects is liable, perhaps, to the charge While the reservoir is again filling with water of not perceiving how painful to French hearts are these recollections of the national defence-of the blood which was shed to no

purpose.

The ladies of Cincinatti are taking means of advancing both a taste for artistic beauty and an impulse to its cultivation. They have formed an Art Museum Association, and under the patronage of this have sprung up a school and some other auxiliary societies. During the May Musical Festival the "Art Loan Exhibition" was one of the most at is conveyed fifty miles. The loss by friction tractive features of the City. Gathering in in transmitting it from the Falls to Bufialo is from numbers of wealthy citizens a large from numbers of wealthy citizens a large collection of some of the finest pictures, the doors were thrown open for a trifle to the public, and thousands daily thronged the halls as visitors to examine and admire them. This last is a most commendable feature, and deserves to be imitated elsewhere.

PAPPENBEIM IN LONDON.—The appearance of Madame Pappenheim in London has on the whole been a decided success, though critics are divided in their opinions as to the merits of her Performances. Says one well-known critic:—"More favourable opportunities of displaying the rich quality of her voice in the middle and lower tones could scarcely have offered themselves than in the recitative (soliloquy), 'Oterror !-mi spaventa l'eco de' miel pie, when Valentine, who has overheard the plot against Raoul and the Huguenots, hesitates between duty to her father, the furious Catholic, St. Bris, and turers that they have little reason to fear the affection for her lover; or than in the other more melodious soliloquy, during the temporary absence of Marcel, in which her thoughts are solely devoted to Raoul. Both were admirably delivered." The London correspondent of the Scotsman is more critical. He says :- "It would be absurd to say that Mr. Mapleson has found a singer able to take the place of the lamented Titieus, but it may be conceded that in Mme. Pappenheim he has secured a prima-donna of indubitable American manufacturers, he noted the fact that | dramatic power and of great merit. We can scarcely class Mme Pappenheim as a pure soprano, for her best notes are those which are lowest in her register, but she has a mezze-soprano voice of excellent quality, which, though not brilliant, is remarkably resonant and even in tone, and when she sings above the lines she does so with facility and precision."

It is expected that the Hon. Minister of Militia will meet Dr. Tupper at the political

# CHEAPSIDE

(ESTABLISHED 1819.)

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST

HOSIERY.

COTTON, ERINO, LAMBS WOOL

ants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.

"Colored Sox.
Children's White Sox, 1 to 6.

Colored Sox, 1 to 6.

Colored Sox, 1 to 6.

Colored Sox, 1 to 6.

Boys Cotton Hose for Knickerbockers—Slate, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Fancy, Seamless, no lumps in the toes or heels, from 15c to 35c per pair.

Girls Hose, Fancy, nicely varied assortment of colors, all seamless, no lumps in the feet, 15c to 35c per pair.

Girls Fancy Hose, 7c up to 60c per pair.

Girls Brown Hose, 9c up to 30c per pair.

Girls Fancy Hose, 15c to 60c per pair.

Ladies White Hose, 5c to 51 per pair.

Ladies White Hose, 5c to 51 per pair.

Ladies Unbleached Hose, 10c to 51 per pair.

Ladies Elack Hose.

Ladies Elack Hose.

Ladies Self-colored Hose, Brown, Navy Blue, Gray, Oxford Slate, best make from 15c to \$1.25 per pair.

Gray, Oxford Slate, best make from foc to \$1.25 per pair.
Ladies Fancy Hose in great variety.
Gents Half Hose, 7c to 75c per pair.
Gents White Sox.
Gents Unbleached Sox, 10c to 50c.
Gents Unbleached Sox, 10c to 50c.
Gents Colored and Fancy Socks.
Gents Balbriggan Half-Hose.
Gents Merino Half-Hose.
Gents Colton Socks, with Merino feet.

#### Underclothing.

Ladies Merino Vests, high neck 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.

#### Canadian Hosiery.

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

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

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

ANTLE DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs (West side)

Style and Fit Warranted.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs

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

#### Dress Goods.

New Canterbury Cords, in seal brown, green, navy blue and olive green.
Persian Cords, all colors, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, etc.
Debegos, grey and brown (all wool), 30c to 60c.
Cashmeres, all wool, in checks, all colors, 30c up. Homespun, all wool, 20c up. Lustres and Brilliantines, all colors, 121c, 15c, 20c,

Figured Lastres, quite new, 2%, 2% and 3%. Seal Brown Lustres, all prices. Silver Grey Challes. Silk and Wool Mohair, beautiful shades.

## Grenadines.

Plain Black Iron Trenadine, 29c to 40c. Black Glace Grenadine, all prices.

Small Wares.

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

# Corsets-Crompton Make.

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

# Domestic Goods.

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

Brown Cotton from 5c up.

White Cotton from 7c up.

An extra bargain in 35 in. White Cotton for 10c, worth 13c per yard.

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

Table Linens, in all makes, from 30c to \$2.50 per yard.

yard. Towels, Brown and Bleached, a splendid assort-

Towels, Brown and Bleached, a splendid assortment, from 7c each to \$1.00 cach.

Oxford Shirting, from 10c to 40c per yard; are 11 splendid value.

We believe in the best goods always?

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

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

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

Regata Shirts, assorted.

Oxford Shirts, assorted.

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

Chintz and Alexandra Quilts, at greatly reduced prices.

A good 10-4 Quilt for Sec. Gents' Ties and Scaris. Gents' Collars and Cuffs.

# Gloves.

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

ALEXANDRES! IOUVIN'S!

JOSEPHINES!

Best Makers.

Silk Thread Gloves, all colours, % up. Plaited Silk Gloves, all colours. Pure Silk Gloves.

Umbrellas.

Cotton, 30c up. Zanilla. vill adies'and Gents' Umbreitas.

Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties.

A magnificent assortment.

GO TO

# CHEAPSIDE.

437 AND 430 NOTRE DAME STREET. BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

[ESTABLISHED 1819.]

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.—A Convention of the R. C. Separate School Teachers of Ontario will be held at Hamilton, on the 23rd of July next.

Full particulars will be announced in a few C. DONOVAN. THOS. O'HAGAN.

June 24.

#### WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

It will be understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.)

THE PRESS ON THE TWELFTH. To the Editor of the EVENING POST:

Sin,-Your good city of Montreal seems to be in ablaze, as well from the ardent beams of the sun as from the excitement generated from religious fury i. e., Orange fanaticism. To judge from the copious telegraph reports in the American papers, however, one would think that it was all the other way, but when we consider that the correspondents who furnish those statements are either Montreal Protestant reporters on the press of that city, or the specials of the American papers, nine-tenths of whom are of the same creed. The New York Herald report is especially a bitter and one-sided statement, though it is fair to say that the editorials treat the question fairly enough. Now, sir, I, who am a North of Ireland Protestant, need not have recourse to newspapers to find out what Orangeism is; and while I yield to no man in my unswerving allegiance to the Protestant religion, I look upon that peculiar association called Orangeism as the greatest curse that can be introduced into a community. My Orange acquaintances are about the worst Protestants I know; they seldom go to Church, and the only time they handle a bible is when they are sworn into a secret, an illegal and a disloyal society. What rather angers me is the habit the papers have of placing Orangemen in the same category as Irish Catholics and saying as the New York Herald does, that if the ribbonmen let the Orangemen go through their rediculous procession they would soon tire of it. I don't know if there are any ribbonmen in Montreal, except all the Catholics are such, for I understand by the papers that the most wealthy and influential of that body in your city-French as well as Irish-have emphatically protested against the procession, and it is a gross injustice and an insult to call them ribbonmen. The *Herald*, however, is nothing if not sensational.

I imagine, Sir, that the chief cause of the ignorance which prevails in regard to the Roman Catholics of this continent is their want of daily papers and the apathy that prevails among your educated young men in regard to the press. They seek any other profession rather than the journalistic, and the consequence is what you see, your vilification.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, ELLWOOD S. HARRIS. New York, July 12, 1878.

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

Sin,-Perhaps some lawyer will kindly give an opinion as to the chances of success in a suit against the Corporation for loss sustained vesterday through the Mayor not carrying out his proclamation. This information is asked in the interests of business, which, most will admit, is the first consideration to Montrealers. We have no sympathy with any nationality or party in the matter. Our store was open for business yesterday as usual, and no doubt the usual business would have been done had the Mayor's proclamation been carried out of dispersing all crowds assembled on the streets. Had this been done the thousands of men allowed to block up the streets would have been back at their work by nine or ten o'clock in the morning, and business would have gone on as usual. The men would have carned their day's pay and neither manufacturers nor storekeepers would have been put to inconvenience or loss. The writer is not blaming the Mayor for what he did yesterday, but blames him for not acting according to his proclamation, and for wilfully causing loss of several hundred dollars loss alone to

Yours respectfully,

Montreal, July 13.

[We are under the impression that] the Mayor did his best to disperse the crowds, and "Loser" should remember that if the Orangemen had been allowed to walk, instead of losing "several hundred dollars" he might have lost thousands.1

To the Editor of the EVENING POST:

DEAR SIR .- I have been up in Kingston for the last few days, and have witnessed the excitement anent the procession of Orangemen in Montreal. Meetings of Orangemen and their sympathises were held here almost every night, and different resolutions submitted. At first it was resolved to proceed to Montreal, and take part in what they term a legal and loyal demonstration; but as time were on, and the horizon of Montreal became more clouded wiser heads, if not counsel prevailed, and the project was abandoned. The prime mover of the Orangemen here, Mr. Thomas Robinson, is in a dreadful state. Your correspondent overheard him bitterly upbraid the Government for not allowing him to proceed to Montreal, and take part in the offensive gathering there. I really think, Mr. Editor, that he was thanking the Government in his heart of hearts, for their refusal. Unfortunately the people of Montreal do not know the man. He illustrates beautifully the Latin saying :- "Vor et preteren nihil."

seldom met a more harmless old fellow. The excitement to-day is intense; every few minutes a fresh telegram arrives, and adds fuel to the blaze; Mayor Beaudry is the is too vile for bim. At about three o'clock a telegram was received here from Montreal, asking what the Kingstonians would do to help their friends in M. Mr. Robinson read it to the crowd, and a few voices (not over a dozen) shouted "let's all go to Montreal." However, I don't think a dozen out of the crowd would have gone. I read in the papers here that Toronto has volunteered to send 4,000 men to Montreal, and Kingston 10,000! Why, there are hardly 10,000 in the city, counting men, women and children. Mont-real need not fear the Orangemen of Kingsif they do pluck up courage and go down, tive point" will be the beer rooms and cheap them for the past few days, and a more ferocious-blustering-harmless lot of individuals I streets here, how Orangemen have had their eyes gouged out, heads battered by drunken rowdies, and worse than murder threatened to their innocent brethren. A meeting is to be held to-night to see about proceeding to Montreal on Tuesday next. I don't think "Tom" will go with them. As for his brother Bill, of the "angelic voice," he has gone to the States to see some friends. Poor Tom presents a most forlorn appearance, roaming around the streets with orange lilies in his hat and other signs of the "beast" upon his person, alternately cursing the Government and Beaudry. One of the saddest sights in nature is a foolish old man. You will hear

from me again. Kingston, July 12, 1878.

THOSE "SPECIAL CONSTABLES." To the Editor of the Evening Post.

To expect that " the only religious daily" could give an impartial account of anything where Catholics are concerned, is we know about as foolish a thing as to look for grapes on thorns. Yesterday the object of its spleen were the "special constables." This efficient force was composed of respectable Catholic workingmen and mechanics, and principally Irish; but the Witness informed its readers that " the 500 special constables were selected from the most dangerous classes of the population." In its blind adoration of the " Bashi Bazonks" of Montreal, it unwittingly betrayed a love of anarchism, which will, we are sure, be painful to its religious readers. Because those men zealously and firmly performed their duty, and because also of their creed, sneers and gibes were heaped upon them in profusion. The Mayor determined to preserve the peace of the city, and in his own way, and he did so in a manner worthy of commendation, but it never entered the minds of the Witness faction to accord him his just praise. The instruments which the Chief Magistrate employed were distasteful-to the conly religious daily." The fistful of bigots who sought to usurp the authority of the Mayor were out-generated by His Worship, hence the chagrin of the Winess. Another thing which tended to the discomfiture of the " only religious daily " was the unanimity with which the Cathoiics rallied round the standard of law and order. Its yelp of regret that the Catholics of the city had been roused from their supineness, was mournful and pitiful. It assumed a prayerful attitude, and invoked its Orange brethren for the future to cease their senseless strife. "This stirring up of ancient hate," it says, " has simply put the cause of religious liberty and Evangelical Christianity back many years." Had this "thing of hate advanced the cause of Protestantism, according to the Witness' logic, it would have been a glorious thing. But this acrid bigotry against Catholics in this city has failed in its object, and the Witness hypocritically counsels the exhibition of a more "winning Christianity." Well, the subaltern's position to which the bigots of Montreal would consign Catholics has not been accepted by them, and their manly stand yesterday has evidently con-vinced those bigots that they are not yet ready to be shackled. They have shown that they have intelligence enough to rightfully use the power which the constitution has put into their hands, and that they can rise vigorously and nobly from the depths which the concentrated bigotry and ignorance of their enemies would endeavor to sink them. There they stand, "special constables" and all, and let the Witness "grin and bear" the  $X \cdot X$ spectacle.

Montreal, July 13, 1878.

# ORANGEISM.

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

Sin,-Permit an old and perfectly calm dabbler in science to argue that Orangeism ought to be legally putdown. I myself have valued friends of both sides of the question. To the

purpose, however. Almighty God gives seven prismatic colors I do not post up the science to this date. But Orangeism deprives Catholics of one of the original seven by electing orange into a standand antagonistic to Catholicity. Of what that antagonism consisted my calmness would bury in oblivion. I am quite willing to, but

would rather not, produce cases. Now, for me to say Catholicity is the right creed would simply beg an important question. But all denominations will endorse the view, that saying one's prayers and having one's own clergyman to instruct and assist one is, in so much, the identical religion appointed by the Almighty. All conceivable Christian creeds may not in every dogma he right. But, to the extent above mentioned, all Christians are at once right and unani-

mous. Orangeism commits not only the social atrocity of monopolizing one of the seven colors but with far more atrocious zeal, it attempts particular color. Almighty God wants people creed must not be called to the adoration. which God requires.

I only make a beginning. Рип. О'Мати.

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

Sm-While looking upon bigotry as being at all times vicious, I cannot but consider a certain amount of political and religious selfishness absolutely necessary for the preservation of our rights. It is patent to the eyes of every individual of common sense that the Protestantism of Lower Canada has arrayed itself in opposition to Catholic sentiment on this Orange question. It is also a very formidable fact that the Protestant minority of this Proby fanaticism, can do incalculable injury to the Catholic majority. Now, sir, from whom have the Protestants received this power? From the too liberal and unsuspecting Catholies. It is time to turn a new leaf, now that our Protestant friends have shown their cards, thanks to Orange imprudence. If in every part of the habitable globe, wherever Protestants are in a large majority, Catholics are worst abused man I ever heard-no epithet ostracized or ignored, are not we Catholics born idiots to grant Protestant minorities privileges which they employ to undermine our strength? If Protestants find that they can control our rights in our own strongholds, what will they not do in those places where our co-religionists are in scattered minorities? How many Mayors of Toronto have been Catholics? How many Aldermen of Toronto are Catholics? How many firemen, policemen and other civic officers of Toronto are Catholics? So few that we might say none. And yet here we have, in the Cutholic city of Montreal, a fire brigade largely composed ton, with the gallant Tom at their head, for, of Orangemen, and half the English-speaking police Protestants. We have eleven Protesttheir first, and I firmly believe only, "objec- ant Aldermen out of a total of twenty-seven and time and again we have had Prolunch houses of the city. I have been with testant Mayors. Why should we be more liberal than those Protestants of Ontario and elsewhere, who call themselves never met. It is amusing to see how the the champions of "Civil and Religious Lib-telegrams from Montreal are twisted to suit crty." These worthies, who would now ride the taste of the rabble who congregate in the over us rough-shod, should be taught a lesson that will profit them in the future. It is very easy for the Catholics of Montreal, without making, breaking, or straining a law, to make a very disagrecable change for our Protestant fellow-citizens. Suppose, at next municipal elections, we run a Catholic against every Protestant candidate; suppose we make it felt that it will be as difficult for a Protestant to become Mayor as it is now for a Catholic to become Chief Magistrate of Toronto; suppose we reorganize the Fire and Police forces, and try our hand at reforming the volunteers? I think our friends would soon have reason to curse the day they allowed Orange fanaticism to recall us to a sense of our too great liberality. Without further addition, I leave my remarks for the consideration of our Protest-

ous ground they stand on, now that they have outraged not only the religious sentiment but the municipal liberty of the Catholics. Yours, TIT FOR TAT.

Montreal, July 9, 1878.

CITY ITEMS.

WHERE OH, WHERE ?- This question was eagerly asked Friday concerning Ald. Clendenning, who, although he took a prominent part in the debate on the Orange question was nowhere to be seen on the Twelfth.

THE RICHMOND VOLUNTEERS .- At 4.15 Saturday evening, as the Richmond Volunteers were leaving the Tanneries by train, some of them waved Orange handkerchiefs whereupon some boys present threw stones and the Volunteers fired, first revolvers and then rifles, and shot one of the boys, 10 years old, in two places. ARCH.-A temporary and rather disreput-

able arch, composed of a few poles and three or four branches of green was to be seen on Beaver Hall hill Friday morning, when the troops were coming down town, previous to their departure. On the arch these words were written—"It is to be hoped you come in a better cause next time." The ridiculous arch was removed by the police. VOLUNTEER PARTYISM .- On the evening of

last 12th of July a volunteer belonging to the 6th Fusiliers named Blackley, very much inebriated, and dressed up in his full uniform, paraded Seaton street shouting "Hurrah for King Billy" and so forth. The only spectators of his bravado were a few women whom he evidently took to be a whole contingent of able-bodied Roman Catholics.

When all was profound quiet at Point St.Charles, at three o'clock Saturday morning, a body of Orangemen emerged from unknown places, formed into a procession and marched through the streets playing the usual airs. The police attempted to stop them, but the "boys" were dogged and refused to break up till they had celebrated the 12th, or rather the 13th of July, in a becoming manner.

SKILFUL OPERATION. - The young man Meunier who was shot on Saturday afternoon received the bullet in the centre of the forehead. Dr. Picard was the first on the ground, followed by Drs. Larocque and Mount. These gentlemen, after consultation, sent for Dr. Hingston, who on arrival, cut down upon the skull, removed a large piece of bone, and found the ball beneath, which he extracted, the young man bravely enduring the operation without chloroform. Befere the operation the Rev. Mr. Rousselot was present and administered the last rites of the Church, but after the extraction of the bullet the fellow seemed quite comfortble and was pronounced to be out of danger.

TROUBLE WITH THE VOLUNTEERS .- Friday evening a young man named Doherty attempted to board the Island ferryboat, which was about making its last trip, when some of the members of the 5th Fusiliers who were on board tried to prevent him. Doherty, however, succeeded in getting on board, and when several of the members of the Volunteers, including the Colonel of the hattalion, tried to eject him, he resisted, and, it is alleged by the Volunteers, used language of the most insulting character towards them. He was immediately taken into custody and taken to the Island, where he was kept all night under charge of the guard. This morning he was brought before the Police Magistrate, who remanded him for examination until Tuesday morning. In the meantime, bail will be accented.

CARRYING A LOADED REVOLVER .- John Cochrane was on Saturday tried before the Police Magistrate on the charge of having a loaded revolver in his hand, on the evening of the 11th instant. Constable Coalilier deposed that he met the accused on the evening in question on the Champ de Mars in a state of intoxication, and brandishing a loaded revolver. The constable brought him to the Then, why did a Cork Orange Sheriff, in station where he was confined in the cells. In my own actual sight, stop the ringing of justification the prisoner pleaded that he was Brunswick street chapel bell? Why? Because a member of the volunteer force, and had been working at Mascouche, a distance of twenty-two miles from the city. He said he had been summoned to join his regiment, and to deprive the very Creator of colors of that had just arrived a few moments previous to his arrest. Mr. Thibault argued on behalf of to worship, Orangeism rules that a particular | the prisoner, that he was entitled as a volunteer to carry arms, but the Magistrate ruled that, when not in uniform he had no more right to have a revolver than any other person. Judgment was given dectaring the prisoner guilty. Sentence is suspended until Tuesday next to allow him an opportunity o producing testimonial on his behalf.

THE "WITNESS" ON THE REY, MR. BRAY AND THE 12TH .- Mr. Bray has done well to give to the public something of that side of Irish history not often read by Orangemen. If it be objected that he has spoken principally of the history anterior to the battle of the Boyne. Steamer "Canada" will leave Jacques Cartier any one who read the considerable extract we Wharf at 2.30 p.m. any one who read the considerable extract we gave a year ago from Green's short history of the English people, a book which should be a text book in every grammar school, will be vince wields an influence that, if controlled able to supplement what Mr. Bray has given, and have a fair and just knowledge of England's dealings with Ireland since that triumph of free institutions over tyranny. The expression with which that intensely English historian sums up the facts of a century is that "the history of Ireland, from its conquest by William the Third up till the time of the union with England under Pitt, is one which no Englishman can recall without shume Since the surrender of Limerick, every Catholic Irishman, and there were five Catholics to one Protestant, had been treated as a stranger and foreigner in his own country." There may be something to congratulate ourselves upon in the victory of the constitution which Roman Catholic and Protestant now appeal to alike, but there is no ground of pride in the administration of that Protestant ascendancy which seems to be the central idea of Orange ism. The very memory of it is naturally offensive to men who remember only its burdens, and not at all the conduct on the part of the people that rendered forbearance and toleration so difficult, and we think the public celebration of it should cease everywhere.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Quebec, July 11 .- Fully six thousand Catholics assembled on Durham Terrace last evening to endorse by their presence and approving cheers of the resolutions submitted to them by T. J. Maloney, Esq., Advocate, chairman. The resolutions appealing to the Legis-lature for the passage of the "Party Processions Act" and condemnatory of the Orange system were couched in temperate but emphatic language. The chairman addressed the meeting at length, and pictured in vivid and glowing colors the infamous principles and inhuman actions of those patriots, the Orangemen. He was cheered to the echo. Mr. O'Drien, N. P., Mayor of Beauport, J. O'Malley and others, addressed the meeting in a similar strain. Before the meeting adjourned a deputation of seven were appointed to wait upon Mr. Joly and respectfully request his influence in securing the passage of the "Act." The meeting then adjourned, and ant friends, so that they may see the danger- headed by the fife and drum band of No. 6 .

beobion of the I. C. U., with French and Union flags at the front, the immense gathering formed into line and marched through St. Lewis, tt. Ursule, St. John, Palace, St. Paul, St. Peter and Champlain streets, where they quietly dipersed.

HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL McCLOSKEY

The fine portrait which appears on our first page, will easily be recognized as that of the venerated Archlishop of New York, his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, the first American prelate upon whom has ever been bestowed the exalted title of Prince of the Holy, Roman, Catholic and Apostolical Church.

The life and services of the illustrious Archbishop are too well known to require any extended notice from us. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 10th, 1810, of Irish Catholic parents, he evinced so marked an aptitude for study and such filial devotion to the faith of his parents, that he was sent to St. Mary's College, Maryland, in his twelfth year, and completed his college course at the early age of eighteen. After a year spent at home, he returned to Mary's to pursue a theological course of four years, and in January, 1834, was ordained in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. In the year following he went to Rome, where he spent two years perfecting his studies, afterwards passing one year in traveling Europe. Returning to New York in 1838, he was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's, which position he held till consecrated condiutor to the late Archbishop Hughes, with the right of succession, March 10th, 1844.

Upon the erection of the diocese of Albany in 1847, Dr. McCloskey took charge of the new See, but on the death of Archbishop Hughes, in January, 1864, he was called upon to assume the duties and responsibilities incident to the government of this vast ecclesiastical province. On July 15th, 1875, he was created a Cardinal Priest by Pope Pius IX., to the great joy of the Catholics of this continent, and the profound satisfaction of all admirers of great ability and sincere piety of every creed and nationality. McGee's Illust.

#### Viger Cattle Market.

There was very little doing at this market to-day, no sales having taken place up to ten o'clock

day, no sales having taken place up to the ocali-this morning.

MILCH Cows were very numerous, but no buy-ers were present; the price asked was from \$20 to \$30.

LAMBS AND SHEEP were not so numerous as usual on market days, and brought: Lambs, \$2 to \$1.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$1.00.

Porker was scarce, and brought \$3.50 to \$4.50. Calves from \$1 to \$3.

City Retail Markets.

City Retail Markets.

FRUIT.—There was very little doing in the fruit markets. New Rochester apples quiet at \$3.00 per bot. Southern do \$600, per do. Lemons, \$7.50 per dox. Oranges, \$7.00 per do. Lemons, \$7.50 per dox. Oranges, \$7.00 per do. Raspberries were very plentiul, and went with fuir demand at from \$1.00 to 1.20 per bucket. Gooseberries, \$6c per gallon, Red Currants, por bucket of 5 gallons, \$1.25; White do, 49c per gallon; Black do, 40c per pail. Montreal Cherries from \$1.25 per bucket of 2) gallons; Bluberries, from 60c to \$1.00 per box.

EGGS—Were very scarce, and brought from 11c to 12c per doz.

BUTTER.—Owing to the excessive heat, there was very. little good butter in the market, and choice prints brought from 17c to 30c per lb. Tub Butter, from 10c to 15c.

GRAIN AND WHEAT.—Old Peas, 75c to 90c per bush; Beans, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per do, and are very scarce. Good Onts brought from 60c to 70c per bug.

VEGETABLES.—There was a very fair supply

scarce. Good Oats brought from 60e to 70e per bug.

VEGETABLES.—There was a very fair supply and prices very little changed. Bermuda onlons remain firm at \$1.25 per crate; new tomatoes are very scarce at \$3.50 per bush basket; cucumbers, 40e per doz; carrots, 50 per doz bunches; cabbages, 50e per doz; rhubarb, 40e per doz bunches; new potatoes, 60e per bush; peas in pods, 50e per bush; beans do, 50e per bush.

POULTRY—There has been a decrease in this line of about 10 per cent., and a very fair amount of business transacted. Ducks brought from 40e t\_50e per pair; turkeys, from \$1 to 1.50 per do; pigéons, \$1.50 per doz; spring chickens from 25e to 35e per pair.



SECOND ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE

OF THE IRISH CATHOLICS OF MONTREAD

TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

Under the auspices of the above Society, SATURDAY, AUG. 10.

TICKETS, \$2.00; CHILDREN, \$1.00. JNO, WARREN, Rec.-Sec.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of Purchasers served during week ending July 13th, 1878 4,565
Same week last year 4,394

Increase..... A GOOD TIME.

All this week we expect a real good time selling the following goods:

A CHOICE. Your choice of all the Summer Dress Goods on No. 1 centre table, all at the remarkable low

price of only FIVE CENTS. Amongst this five cent lot will be found Printed Delaines, Washing Chullies, Plain Black Grenadines, Black Grenadines, with Silk Flowers; Checked and Striped Challies and other sorts. Original price of this lot was from 121e to 35e per

and.
ANOTHER CHOICE.
Your choice of the large lot of Spring and Summer Dress Goods laid out on No. 2 Centre Table, all at only TEN CENTS per yard.

This Ten Cent lot consists of All-wool Debelges, Silk Warp Poplins, Reversible Challies, Hair Stripe Bareges, All-wool Striped and Checked Camelet Cloths, and many other sorts. Original prices of this Ten Cent lot were from 22c to 45c per yard. GRAND SUCCESS.

Last Summer our Dress Goods were a great success. All were sold by the end of July except a very few pieces, and we want to leave off this season with a still smaller stock, SMALL LOSS.

The reductions just made, although incurring a great loss, will be comparatively small compared with what the loss would be to keep Dress Goods over to next season.

# EVERY PIECE.

One grand thing about our annual cheap sale is that purchasers can see what reductions are really made, as all our prices are marked in plain figures. When we advertise Deess Goods at reduced rates, every piece of Dress Goods is marked down in price. Call only for the Dress Goods. Some of these are suitable for fall wear.

S. CARSLEY, 393 and 395 NOTRE DAME STREET-MONTREAL

Contraction to Section

NIEW SCHOOL BOOKS

SCHOOL TERM OF 1878-79

The Metropolitan Primer.

Do lst Rende
Do 2nd "
Do 3rd "
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Do Hinstrate
Do Knglish ( lst Reader. 2nd " 8rd " 4th " 5th " 6th " Young Ladies' Reader.
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Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Dictionary. Chambers' Dictionary of the Latin Language, containing Latin and English, English and Latin, by W. R. Chambers.

Introduction to English History. History of England for the young. do for the advanced Classes. Fredet's Modern History.

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Dinsmore's Spelling Blanks in three numbers

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Payson, Dunton and Scribner's International System of Penmanship in 15 numbers.
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Writing.
Small for Primary Course.
Large for advanced Course.
We have also a very large and complete assortment of Exercise Books, Composition Books, Drawing Books, Note Books, Poolsean, Note and Letter Papers, Slates, Slate Penells, Pens, Holders, Lead Penells, Ink, Chalk, Ink and Penerlserasers, Black Board Cleamers, Rubbers, Bieting Paper, Covering Paper, School Pocket Penknives, &c.

275 Notre Dame Street,

CIRCUIT COURT, No. 4362.

ALPHONSE DOUTRE, Defendant.

C. ST. AMOND, B. S. C. Montreal, 9th July, 1878.

OTICE!

THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA BUILD-ING SOCIETY will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, to obtain a special act of incorporation, giving it power: lst. To become an ordinary ionn and invest-ment society, with the psivileges accorded to Permanent Building Societies according to the laws in fosce.

laws in fosce.
2nd. To discontinue and abandon the system of

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

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

4th. To increase its capital stock from time to time; to create a seserve fund; to continue to issue temporary shares, if thought advisable; to create a lien on the shares for the payment of claims due to the Society; and to invest its moneys in public securities, and to accept personal; in addition to hypothecary guarantees as collateral security for loansmade by it.

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

If From the Cleveland Herald, June 8.]

[From the Cleveland Herald, June 8.] NOTICE. Notice is given, that

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

A. HOULE,

Catholle Youth's Hymn Book, paper covers.

Correspondence.

Jenkins' Students' Hand Book of British and
American Literature. Paterson's Familiar Science—School Edition.

Parker's Complete Philosophy.

Fasquell's Introductory French Course, Complete Course. Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French Magill's French Prose.

Advanced Course in 13 numbers, Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books will Oblique Lines indicating the Statt of

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers and Booksellers.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, / DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, \

4362. JOSEPH MERCIER, Plaintiff:

Defendant.

I On the 20th July instant, 1878, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of the Plaintiff, in this cause, No. 56 Notre Dame street, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the place of business of the Defendant, No. 59 St. Francols Navier street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, selzed in this cause, consisting of sleight, safe, desks, carpet, etc.

C. ST. AMOND, B. S. C.

A. HOULE, Montreal, 5th July, 1878.

12 . A strategie New Fr grade off