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VOL. XXIX.—NO. 2.

_{SIRFRANCIS} HINCKS ON ORANGEISM.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1878.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

His Letter to the "Spectator."

Sir.-It is now more than twelve months since I published some letters on the Orange question, my object having been to correct what I believe to be a prevailing misconception as to the cause of the irritation which Orange processions cause to our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. I had noticed that, both in the pulpit and the press, it was assumed that the chief objection to those pro-cessions was that they were in celebration of the Battle of the Boyne, where an Irish Catholic army was defeated by King William the III. My conviction is that the cause of the hostility to Orangeism is, that the avowed object of the association is no maintain "Protestant ascendency in Church and State," and that the period of time that has clapsed since the removal of Catholic disabilities is too short for us to expect that those who suffered from the penal laws can entertain charitable feelings towards a body which resisted their repeal most zealously, and for a long time most successfully. If there could be any hope of the restoration of a better feeling, it would be dispelled by such articles as those published in the (trange Sentinel, in which it has been recently declared that Catholic Emancipation was " a suicidal measure," and that the Act " was carried by perjury, perfidy and treachery." It must be obvious that those who enin their power to do so. Mr. County Grant is reported to have stated, in a recent speech in Toronto, that -he imbibed his principles with his mother's Mr. Grant cannot be unaware that the Irish Catholics have imbibed with their mother's milk an utter detestation of those principles. If there was any good reason for perpetuating in our adopted country the old party feuds of Ireland, those who, as taxpayers and as owners of property in Montreal, suffer from them most severely might be less inclined to complain; but I am unaware of a single reason that can be given to justify the formation of even a Protestant or Civil Rights Alliance, which, I regret to observe, you think

desirable.

I had fully intended last year to abandon all further discussion of the subject. I had endeavored to correct what I deemed misconreptions, but judging from past experience I had but slight expectation of accomplishing any good. This year I carefully abstained from all reference to the subject, but my known opinions probably led to my being summoned as a witness in the cases now some of which are rendered necessary by criticisms on my evidence in court.

The history of Ireland, especially since the rupture between England and the Papacy, is a history of persecutions by the dominant party, and of successive rebellions by the subject race, and it has been written by their respective historians in the true spirit of party. Were we to believe Froude, we should have to admit that the Catholics were always wrong; and if, on the other hand, we were to adopt the accounts of the same transactions by Catholic historians, we should have to come to an opposite conclusion. The important facts would have to be admitted on all hands. Ireland was conquered by England, and, after the rupture with the Papacy, religious animosity was added to that of race, and frequent rebellions were the consequence. As these were suppressed from time to time the lands of the rebels were forfeited and granted to English and Scotch settlers of a different race and of a different religion. The old proprietors of the soil found themselves utterly ruined. Under such circumstances it was not surprising that at the period of the revolution the Irish Catholics should have seized the opportunity of supporting the King de jure, who was a Catholic, against the King de fucto, who was a Protestant. Had they at that period succeeded, it seems hardly doubtful that they would have ejected the new settlers, restored the forfeited estates to their former owners, and re-established the Catholic religion of law laid down by competent authority was They were defeated, and a long period of per-applicable to such a case, I was inclined to They were defeated, and a long period of persecution followed, resulting in another rebel-lion, which was suppressed with the cruelty of civil strife. The penal laws, which had and that of a public procession. In the led to the rebellion, were deemed more Gavazzi case, even those who hold a Catholic led to the rebellion, were deemed more chiefly for the purpose of defence. It became apparent, however, to English statesmust be abandoned, and the Union was the result. The subsequent history is more familiar to the present generation. The Irish Catholics have been engaged during the nineteenth century in a constant struggle for what they, at all events, have believed to be their just rights, and their most energetic opponents have been the members of the Orange Association To do the Irish Orangemen justice, it must be admitted that notwithstanding their numerous traditions of injuries sustained at the hands of Catholics, they abstained from flaunting their regalia in the Irish cities, in which the population was chiefly Catholic, and they did not encourage young boys to enter the Order as Orange Young Britons. The zeal of the Canadian

they well knew were looked on by the Catho-

legislative action, and especially all relating [therhood in Lower Canada to ally themselves to education, there are wide differences of opinion between the great majorities of Catholies and of Protestants. It was owing to these differences that unity of action on political questions between the French Canadian majority and the Upper Canada majority became impossible, and, as a consequence, the maintenance of the old Union became equally so. It must be admitted that it was a necessary consequence of Confederation that the Protestant minority in Quebec holding the opinions expressed in your letter were de-prived of the powerful aid of those in Ontario who concurred in them. Sir Alexander Galt, who is a fair representatve of Protestant opinion, obtained such guarantees as he deemed sufficient; and even if I were convinced of the soundness of such views as you have expressed, which I am not, I should in the present state of public opinion be convinced of the impolicy of advocating them. It seems to me anything but fair that the Protestant minority in Quebec should not only claim perfect equality with the majority has always been conceded to them which but should further claim to dictate to the majority how they are to manage their own affairs. You remark: "We have demanded a real education for the French habitant," and you complain of want of active support to your demand from the Orange-Now, I could understand a complaint based on interference by the Catholics with the Protestant schools, but none such could tertain such an opinion would subject with truth be made. It is those who think Canadian Catholics to penal laws, if with you, who claim to interfere with an educational system, which is not merely sanctioned by the Catholic Bishops and clergy, but by an overwhelming majority of the laity of both political parties. Again, you complain of "the iniquity of clerical exemption from taxation." If I am not mistaken, such ex-emption prevails both in the United States and in Ontario, with the sanction of Protestant majorities. And something at least may be said in its favor. Were the present exemptions removed the tax-payers as a body would no doubt be benefited, but it would, most assuredly, be at the expense of the very class which now voluntarily contributes the largest amount to the support of our religious and charitable institutions. You desire to deprive the Catholics "of privileges which are not rights." You are in favor, as I understand, of abolishing the payment of dues for the support of the clergy in the Province of Quebec, although no complaint has been made by the people interested, and Protest-ants certainly have no cause of complaint on that ground. You favor a Protestant or Civil Rights Alliance, the chief object of which, as far as I have been able to comprehend it, sammoned as a witness in the cases how mould be tare the complete the swer such questions as the learned counsel on both sides thought proper to put to me, and laving done so I desire to add a few remarks, the least from the laws which are in force in founding an agency here. Traders in gene-

With regard to my late evidence, and especially to that portion of it which refers to the duty of the civil authorities to prevent processions calculated to endanger the public peace, I desire that it should be borne in mind that it was based on the legal opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-General of Upper Canada, and on the present practice in Ireland. If it be imagined that I approve of the violent interference with processions by those who feel aggrieved by them, I cannot too emphatically disclaim such a sentiment. Most sincerely do I wish, and I have frequently heard influential Catholics express themselves to the same effect, that all such inierierences were abandoned. I cannot. however, be blind to consequences, which during a long period of years have invariably followed when they have taken place. With regards to attacks upon churches, and especially during diving service, I should hope that there is but one opinion, viz., that those guilty of such attacks should be severe-ly punished. I should hope that instances of unfortunate casualties which took place, the result of accident or mismanagement. Being asked whether, in my opinion, the principle think that a Chief Magistrate might so construe it, although I am far from admitting that is the invariable accompaniment that there is any analogy between such a case than ever necessary by the dominant Mayor responsible for the firing, which I do party in Ireland, which had shortly before the not, cannot but admit that he called out the rebellion organised the Orange Association | military, and posted them for the protection of the lecturer and his audience. I am not aware that any other part of my evidence is men that the Irish system of government open to misconception, although I might, if disposed to indulge in controversy, comment at some length on an article in the Toronto Globe of the 21st instant. I shall not, however, trespass much on your indulgence. I can assure the Globe that I do not feel

I feel assured that you are a sincere friend to

free discussion.

myself "in a corner." I have not a word moreover to retract, nor do I admit that my evidence, fairly considered, requires the CSplanation which I have seen fit to offer. I own that I am not a little surprised at opinions being attributed to me which I expressly gave as those of the law officers of 'the Crown, and those adopted in practice in Ireland at the present time. I find no all sion in the Globe to the opinion referred to, and to the practice, but I do find that my evider are has been literally tortured into a charge of main-Orangemen has far surpassed that of the taining that a foreign lecturer "may, i'n case of Irish, although the former had received no his not being suppressed and silence d by the provocation whatever, when they determined nathorities, be very properly mob sed by the on introducing processions in Moutreal, which populace." Ido not think that the opponents of Orange processions in Montrer , are of opi-Of Urange processions in Montrer, I are of opinion that my evidence is at all favorable to While I concur in a great deal of the letter in your last number addressed to the Orangement, I cwn that I can discover no ground for your contention against what you term "the political position it of the Roman Catholic Church. You, doubtless, are as well awaire as I am that on several questions requiring to I Urange processions in Montrer, I are of opinion that my evidence is at all favorable to discover of the Tabernacle are constructed according to the details given in the Old Testament, Complaints are very justly in the electric he has sent to the papers in his political friends in the Province of Quebec. He has also been denounced by the greatent of the Historical Portrait Gallery; it opening of the Historical Portrait Gallery; it would be better to return the pictures to their opening of the Honorary Secretary, which is five items of minor importance. The Elcho Shield, which was won for the fourth in the first in the Complaints, and will probably be driven from the post of Honorary Secretary, which is his political position. The best in the Cardinal, who has received a according to the details given in the Old Testament. Complaints are very justly three letters he has sent to the papers in his political friends in the Province of Quebec. He has also been denounced by the Lescutive of the Home Rule Confederation of the Honorary Secretary, which the popers in his political friends in the eletters he has sent to the papers in his political friends in the eletters he has sent to the papers in his political friends in the eletters he has sent to the papers in his political friends in the eletters he has sho been denounced by the Lescutive of the Home Rule Confederation of the Honorary Secretary, which the papers in his political friends in the eletters he has sent to the papers in his political friends in the eletters he has sent to the papers in his political friends in the close the found in the electron. He has also

to the Liberal party, and to do all in their power to exasperate the Catholic majority, it would have been a wonderful manifestation of such wisdom. It is at least an extraordinary circumstance that a body which has usually acted with tolerable unanimity should at this time take opposite sides in the two Provinces. One consequence is that both political parties are inclined to protect the Orangemen, and my only consolation is that their proceedings give me no offence, and that I have only to suffer like the taxpayers generally from the enormous expense to which they annually subject the city of Montreal. It appears, too that besides the direct tax there is an indirect one, as they have boasted of the contributions which they receive from the Protestants who are not Orange. My chief regret at present is that I should have been compelled by circumstances to take any part whatever in discussions regarding Orangeism.

F. HINCKE.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(From a regular Correspondent.) Hotel by Louve,)

Paris, August 9, 1878.

The Berlin Congress is now next to ancient istory: the French are now reconciled to the Anglo-Turkish treaty, the more so, as it s now accepted as a settled matter that France, not Italy, shall have Tunis as an equivalent for Cyprus. The Italians, by the agitation of their extreme patriots, have for feited much political consideration, and have drawn a profit and loss attention to what they have acquired by good luck more than by arms or diplomacy. Public opinion here recommends Italy to remember that covetousness bursts the bag, and that if, the Teutons mean to keep Trieste, the Gauls are the same way of thinking respecting Nice, despite all

Vaterland theories of the world. Many exhibitors complain they take no orders; perhaps the State lottery will purchase some of their goods. They are exceptions; it is customary to present a judge with a pair of white gloves, when at an Assizes he "has got no work to do." There s one firm in the American section, the Waltham Watchmaking Company, that displays at each corner of its large drawing-room case, oriflammes with the inscription in gold letters, "Contents sold to agents from Bradford, Birmingham, Amsterdam, &c., for the account of the house in Sidney, New South Wales, of S. Hoffnung & Co." The value of the sale is quarter of a million of francs.

The manager in charge deserves a pair of the Province of Quebec. I have ventured on | ral, and watchmakers in particular, ought to cussions on free trade. It makes all the parts of the watch by machinery, not by hand, turning out uniform work for uniform prices: not a cheap article at a cheap rate, but a good one at its cost price, and holding themselves responsible for defects. This company have driven Swiss watches out of the American markets: it competes with English makers, and is now about entering the lists with the Swiss firms that monopolize the watch trade in France.

The most recent improvement in the production of lace is the introduction of shaded tints in the flowers and patterns, giving them the relief of a picture. This effect is produced by varying the application of the two stitches used in making the flowers-the "toile," which forms the close tissue, and the "grille," employed in the more open part of turned right round and said the Irish would the pattern. The system is so successfully applied to the laces of France that it

has been adopted with the greatest success. There is a legend regarding the introduction of this manufacture into Flanders. A poverty stricken but prime young girl was dying of all hopes of marriage. One night, as she sat weeping at her sad fate, a beautiful lady entered the cotage, and without saying a word placed on her knee a beautiful cushion, with its bobbins filled with the fine thread which on autumn evenings float in the air, and which the people call "fils do la Vierge." The lady, though of romantic bearing, was a practical manufacturer. She sat down in silence and with her nimble fingers taught the unhappy maiden how to make all sorts of patand complicated stitches.

daylight approached the maiden had learned, her art, and the mysterious visitor disappeared. The vrice of lace soon made the poor girl rich. She married the man of her choice, and, corrounded by a Take family, lived happy an frich, for she had kept the secret for herse if. One evening when the little folk were r saying round her knee by the fireside, and her husband sat fondly watching the happy group, the lady suddenly made her appe arance among them. Her bearing was distant; she seemed stern and sad, and this time addressed her protego in a trembling voice, "Here," she said, "you enjoy peace and abundance, while without are famine and trouble. I helped you; you have not helped your neighbors. The angels weep for you, and turn away their taces." So the next day the woman arose, and, going forth with a green cushion and its bobbins in her hands, went from cottage to cottage, offering to all who would be taught to instruct them in the

A biblical curiosity in the English section, vhich attracts crowds, is the model of the Tabernacle as it existed during the wandering of the Israelites in the Desert; the exterior and interior of the Tabernacle are constructed

stored away in the attics of the mayoralties, along with streamers for royal anniversaries. The latter have been turned to a republican account by cutting out the devices on the This idea of artistic economy is of Latin origin, for the Romans, when a new Emperor ascended the throne, screwed off the head of his predecessor from the statues, and then placed his likeness thereon.

The appearance of foreign military uniforms is a peculiar feature of the present Exhibition. Foreign uniforms have appeared at former Exhibitions, but generally worn by visitors. On the present occasion foreign solliers do duty in many of the sections, and they may often be seen marching in and out of the building under the command of a corporal or sergeant. The first on the ground were, I believe, English sappers; now there are Spanish infantrymen in long, iron-grey capotes, with green worsted epaulettes and red trousers, like the French; Swiss attendants, wearing dark tunics with white facings. and having the Swiss cross on their kepis Dutch marines, in black tunies trimmed with red, with the arms and name of their country embroidered in gold on their collars; United States infantrymen, in simple uniforms, short blue tunics, iron-grey trousers: and Norwegian sailors, with linen jackets and broad shirt collars, turned over. There are, I think, Italians and some others, probably, in addi-

OUR IRISH LETTER

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Dealis, August 16. I am glad to say that Parliament, which is to be prorogued on to-morrow, will not close its present session without passing the two measures upon which the popular mind of Ireland has been set for the last few months. The Sunday Closing Bill and the Intermediate Education Bill are laws of the land, probably at the moment I am writing. The third reading of the first-mentioned measure was specially fixed by the Government for Saturday, against the strong and indignant opposition of the vintner party, one of whom (Dr. O'Leary) threatened a prolongation of the fight through Sunday. When Saturday came the courage of the Sunday openers" collapsed. They maintained the tight for only three or four hours. Mr. P. J. Smith proposed to have the bill recommitted for the purpose of inserting a provision for compenation to the publicans, and he was supported by the usual phalanx. A division was then taken, with the result of leaving Mr. Smyth in the minority; after which the sponge was thrown up; the bill was read a third time white gloves from his co-exhibitors, but he without opposition. The House of Lords next what it enacts. Henceforth, then, on Sunthe foregoing criticism on your letter because study how this firm does business, and which days the public houses will be closed through-I feel assured that you are a sincere friend to is often quoted in the French press in the dis-Belfast, Cork, Limerick and Waterford excepted. In those towns the hours for opening will be from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

As to the Intermediate Education Bill, the Secularists, led by the Presbyterian champion. Lewis, of Derry, renewed their opposition on Monday night, but all their amendments, which would have turned the bill into a fresh scheme of mixed education, were defeated, and the Irish language was accorded a place amongst the subjects for which candidates may be examined for prizes. The debate was remarkable for one or two notable incidents. Mr. Cowen, the member for Newcastle, who has all along been an excellent friend of Ireland, but who up to this has joined all English parties in refusing us a denominational system of education, on Monday night that system. Sir William Harcourt, and the great Secularist and Solicitor-General in the late Government, said there was no use in offering Ireland what she would reject, and that she had decidedly rejected the mixed love for a young man whose wealth precluded | system. These are remarkable conversions. Thirdly, Mr. Newderate, the Protestant champion, deplored the action of the Government as due to obstruction—that is, to the action of Massrs. Parnell and Biggar. word or two now about the Board which is to administer this scheme of Intermediate Education. It is to be composed of Lord Chancelfor Ball (Protestant), Lord Chief Baron Palles (Catholic), the Earl of Belmore (Protestant), the O'Conor Don (Catholic), Rev. Dr. Salmon, S. F. T. C. D. (Protestant), the Rev. Dr. Molloy (Vice-Rector of the Catholic University), and the Rev. Dr. Porter (Presbyterian). It is evidently unfair to give a majority that the Protestant. ty to the Protestants in a country where four fifths of the people are of the Catholic faith but, on the whole, the constitution of the Board is not unsatisfactory. Three men like the Chief Baron, the O'Conor Don, and Dr. Molloy will be able to see that no injustice is done to the Catholics; and if they are overpowered on a division, there is the Irish party in Parliament to set things right, or to make it hot for the government. Mr. Butt, I should add, was offered a seat on the Board, but he could not take it, he said, because of his other engagements and the state of his health. The Catholic colleges and schools throughout the country will now have to pull

The un-Irish speeches of Mr. Butt and Mr. O'Donnell on the Eastern question continue to be fiercely denounced in the popular press, and the Weekly News of this week has a cartoon representing "Signor Butt, a basso," and "Signor O'Donnell, a rising tenor," singing, on the stage of "the Westminster Music Hall," from a sheet of music headed "Rule Britannia." There is no doubt both of them made a tremendous mistake, and Mr. O'Don-

right or wrong, the vast majority of the Irish people, under present circumstances, ardently long for the destruction, and not for the pre servation, of the British Empire.

A notable public man has just intimated his intention to return to private life. Mr. P. J. Smyth, M. P., in a letter to the Very Rev. Luke Barton, P. P., Castletown-Geoghegan, says he will not seek re-election for Westmeath. He goes further, and says that in the present state of opinion in Ireland-if opinion it can be called "-he prefers not to be classed at all amongst the parliamentary representatives of his country. As long as he continues to act as he has done for some two or three years past, his country prefers the same thing. He is not perfectly candid. He ought to have said what he knows right well that he had no chance of re-election for Westmeath. Two or three years ago, after he had been engaged in fighting against the Home Rule cause, which he was elected to support, the Bishop and clergy of Westmeath publicly denounced him as a pledge-breaker, and indirectly called upon him to resign. He has not mended his ways since, and the Bishop and priests are still Home Rulers. Under these circumstances it is evident that the best thing he could do is that which he has done-viz, said out at once that he will not stand again. Yet, it is a pity that Mr. Smyth, with his record of 48 behind him, should not be tighting in the national ranks.

Judgment in the Harene estate case was given on Saturday. It is, I am sorry to say, adverse to the tenants. The Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and Lord Justice Deasy all agreed in making an order that the estate should be conveyed to Samuel Murray Hussey, although his offer was £500 less than that offered by the tenants' representatives, Messrs. Murphy & Lombard, and that Messrs. Murphy & Lombard should pay the costs of the whole litigation! It is the general belief that this decision was the result of anti-tenant, pro-landlord prejudice working, unconsciously, perhaps, in the judges' minds; but, if it be sound law, it is clear that "the Bright Clauses" of the Irish Land Act of 1870, under which the tenants proceeded, do not, as has been supposed, afford the slightest facilities for the creation of a peasant proprietary. The tenants are in a state of dismay, for Hussey their new landlord, has learned, from the offers they made for their holdings under so powerful a motive as the desire to become their own landlords, what they think those holdings worth, and will, accordingly, put the screw on in the shape of a frightful increase of rent. He has already carned an evil repulate agent of Lord Kenmare (an excellent Catholic gentleman of the name of Gallway, are being rapidly carried out. and brother, by the way, to the well-known Jesuit Father of that name in London,) refused to raise the rents of the Killarney property, the reports that the Porte connived at the re-Hussey readily undertook the task.

Another addition to the statues by which Dublin is adorned has been made this week with Servia and Montenegro. by the erection of a statue of the late Sir Alexander M-Donnell, in the lawn of Tyrone Russia has finally determined to retain the House, the headquarters of the Board of positions before Constantinople until the National Education. The sculptor is Mr. evacuation of Batonin is completed. Thomas Farrell, who executed the beautiful white marble statue of Smith O'Brien near Carlisle Bridge. The M.Donnell statue is seek such a modification of the Treaty of Beralso of white marble and is a very creditable lin concerning the Jews as will avert the production. Sir Alexander M-Donnell was necessity of the election of a Constituent Asat first a clerk in the office of the Chief sembly to amend the Romanian constitu-secretary, and displayed in that capacity so tion. The Ministry believe an appeal to much of the peculiar ability required from its the people will result in their dismissal, servants by the British Government in Ire- and fear they will be followed by accusations land, that on the constitution of the National and prosecutions such as they brought against Board he was attached to that body and their predecessors. The Ministers argue that eventually rose to be President or Paid Com- the gradual admission of Jews to civil and missioner. For a long series of years he continued to be the guiding spirit of the Board and took a prominent part in the movement which drove from it the Protestant | means to make the Jews feel their disproselytiser, Archbishop Whately. He seems to have had in an exceptional degree the knack of getting his relatives into office. His brother, Dr. John McDonnell, was for many years the medical member of the Poor Russians attacked Karavassalar and Akba-Law Board, and John's son, Dr. Robert M'Donnell, was for some years the physician tions. to Mountjoy Convict Prison. This latter gentleman, who is still in middle age, is the best and most distinguished of the whole family. As a physiologist he is known throughout Europe. When cruelty began to be practised towards the Fenian colonists in Mountjoy he tried to stop it and was pensioned off for the audacious act. He then gave his pension to the relief of the wives and families of the political prisoners. He is a Home Ruler, but he thinks that the Home Rule movement has no chance of success till the Bar, which contains the bestframed intellect in the country, is forced to join the national ranks, by being deprived of the chance of getting the prizes now held out for loyalty to the British. One other fact should be mentioned. I see by the Freeman of yesterday that it was he who, several years igo, first suggested for university education in Ireland the principle upon which the Intermediate Education Bill is based. The death of a sister of his Grace the Arch-

bishop of Tuam, Miss Barbara McHale, took place at His Grace's residence in Tuam, on Saturday. The deceased lady had reached a good old age, and was much attached to her Illustrious brother, who returned her affection. Her funeral was largely attended.

I may here mention that the remains of the Bishop of Ardagh are expected to arrive to-day. They will be interred in the Cathedral at Longford, but previously to their being removed to that place, the obsequies will be celebrated with great pomp in the pro-Cathedral here. His Lordship the Bishop of Gadara will officiate at High Mass and His Eminence the Cardinal, who has received a

versy, and "sin no more." Whether they are mony, at the meeting of the City Coun il on

Monday.

The British Association held its opening on Wednesday evening in the Exhibition Palace. The inaugural address was delivered by Mr. William Spottiswoode, a distinguished mathematician, but it was so abstruse that scarcely anybody could understand it.

Another political prisoner, James Clancy, is to be released on the 25th of September. He is in very shattered health, like Kelly.

The new line of railway from Lismore to Waterford, and Dungarvon, was opened for traffic on Monday. It has been constructed chiefly by the Duke of Devonshire, who spent £90,000 on it. The Duke has already made, at his sole expense, the railway between Fermoy and Lismore.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES

Vienna, August 20 .- After a severe engagement the Austrians occupied Serajeve yester-

A despatch from Constantinople says the Bosnian insurrectionary chief Hadji Loja has accidentaly wounded himself. He has ordered that every Austrian commander who may be captured shall be hanged. The same despatch says the Porte has reiterated its orders with regard to non resistance to the Austrian advance, but Turkish authority is, however, powerless in Bosnia. Belgrade advices are to the effect that the preparations for resistance at Sienitza are gradually slackening. Several thousand Turkish regular troops have passed through there on their way homeward from Bosnia.

The North German Gazette says it is alleged that the Turkish note, protesting against the Greek claims, has not yet been communicated to Germany, nor probably to any of the Powers, who consequently have not received such proof of the failure of direct negotiations between Turkey and Greece as will necessitate their mediation.

The Political Correspondence says Hafiz Pasha passed over to the Austrian camp, and has been sent to Brod.

Cattaro despatches state that hostilities broke out on Tuesday between the Turks and Montenegrins near Podgoritza.

A Ragusa telegram says 5,000 insurgents have been defeated near Stolats with heavy

A Vienna despatch says negotiations for a convention between Austria and Turkey are still proceeding, but the Turkish demands are

exorbitant and unacceptable. A correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that tation in Kerry as a rent-raiser. When the the comprehensive mobilization measures agreed upon in the latest Cabinet Councils

> A Vie nna correspondent says he knows as sistance of the Bosnians, and he also adds that Austria contemplates no understanding

A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that

A Bucharest special says Minister Cogalnicearo is about to go to the various capitals to pleasure without giving room for European

intervention.

As the Rhodope insurgents ignored the summons to evacuate their positions, the nan, but the insurgents maintained their posi-

A Vienna despatch says the general Cabinet Council held on Saturday, with regard to the convention with Turkey, having without avail exhausted all efforts to secure the fixing of a limit to the occupation of the Turkish provinces, and to secure a share in their administration for the Sultan, the Porte now desires the convention to read "Temporary Exercise of Sovereignty." This proposition has been handed to the Emperor of Austria, but it is doubtful whether even this has been accepted.

A Berlin despatch says it now appears that

the Porto suggests the postponement of the surrender of Batoum until September 12th.

A single trial of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children, never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity and cures dysentery and diarrhoea. Gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

For cuts, wrap up the wound in the blood and wet the bandage thoroughly with Brown's Household Panacea and Family Liniment. For chills and fever, it has proved very officacious. It quickens the blood and invigorates the whole system. No mistake about it. For internal and external use. Sold by all druggists.

DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE Pills.—A never failing remedy for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind spasms, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, habitual costiveness, &c., is Dr. Harvey's AntiPRAY FOR ME.

No ties of friendship here on earth,— None stronger, better can there be, Than those expressed in grief or mirth; In these brief words: Friend, pray for me.

It is the sigh of troubled hearts,
Whate'er the source of grief may be,
When friend from friend in sorrow parts,
He says, "furewell and pray for me."

At morn, when all the eastern skies
In golden splendor robed we see,
And thy first thoughts to God arise,
The boon I ask is pray for me

When "Angelus" at noontide rings With joynt peal, reminding thee To raise thy soul from earthly things, Oh! in that moment, pray for me.

And at the altar, when our Lord Shall deign to come and visit thee, When thy devotion's finest chord Is touched by Him, then pray for me.

O sweet Communion! Who can tell What glorious visions thou may'st see, When Jesus in thy soul doth dwell? In that blest union pray for me.

When thou shalt kneel at Mary's shrine, And our dear Mother smiles on thee, Forget not this request of mine, Oh! ask her then to pray for me.

When night's dark shadows softly steal In silence o'er the carth and sea.

And thou in fervent prayer shall kneel,
Remember then to pray for me.

May God's choice blessing on thee rest, And keep thy soul from evil free: Mny angels guard thee and request. That thou shouldst often pray for me.

Amid the changing scenes of life, Whate'er thy future lot may be; In smiles or tears, in joy or strife, Where'er thou art, oh, pray for me!

And when beneath the verdant sod,
My earthly form in death shall be,
Then recommend my soul to God,
And o'er my grave, oh, pray for me!
M. S. B.

Quebec, August 11, 1873.

DORA.

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

CHAPTER XXII.—CONTINUED.

"I am coming," answered Dora; but the sparrows she used to feed, seeing her stand by the open window, went fluttering past, expecting their little pittance, and Dora would not disappoint them. She covered the windowledge with bread, then, with a last look and a last sigh, she bade adieu to her room, and for the first time in her life—to liberty.

And yet she looked happy and gay when she entered Les Roches. For, after all, hers was a happy lot, and she knew it. It was pleasant to be valued so highly by the father, and to be loved so dearly by the child. Even Fido's greeting was grateful to her; and then it was something surely that when one door closed upon her, another should open so readily and so soon. It was a relief to Mr. Templemore to read the brightness of all this in her face, as she arrived with her mother. Yes, he felt it keenly; he could trust his child whilst he was away to this fine joyous nature -so joyous, and that, too, Mr. Templemore knew, though not to what extent, because it was so brave.

And now Dora entered the school-room, and had never been so perfect a being, in her owed this idea to Miss Moore, who had taken opinion, as Dora. Miss Moore looked puzzled, some pains to impress on the child that she and scarcely pleased, at this ardent affection; but Mr. Templemore was both amused and de- of her father's departure. Dora did not conlighted, and took evident pleasure in watching and fostering its growth He would jestingly but she swept the morbid fancy away; then, ask Dora to tell him which of the two, Eva putting Fido on his cushion, she sat down to or Fido, loved her most, or could do best with- the piano, and began to play; whilst Eva so out her society. And when Dora would leave far forgot her grief as to dance, waving her the room, or the garden, and Eva, howsoever absorbed, would soon look up from her book or | mimes, and making some erratic and abortive her playthings, shake her curls, and ask, attempts to stand upon one toe. As she was "Where is Cousin Dora?" Mr. Templemore in that picturesque attitude, the door opened, would reply, with a smile:

"Come, Eva, I see it is Fido's affection which is the stronger of the two, after all! he meyer lets Cousin Dora out of his sight, pru-

dent dog, and you do."
"But Fido does not love Cousin Dora half so much as I do," Eva would cry in hot indignation; and throwing down her book or her doll, she would go in pursuit of this much loved cousin, to Mr. Templemore's evident satisfaction.

Mrs. Courtenay put only one construction upon all this, and felt both amazed and indignant when Mr. Templemore suddenly went away one morning. Before going he spoke to Dora.

"You have bewitched Eva," he said with a kind smile, "so I need only ask you to go on with the magic, the secret of which I will not attempt to fathom. I shall only trouble you with two requests: be so good as to teach Eva to wait on herself as much as possible, and not to grow up into a helpless young lady; also, if she should be unwell, to send for Doctor Le Roux first, then to telegraph to me. The rest I leave to you; and now, before we part, forgive me to have laid this task upon you-I sometimes feel I have been selfish! "How so?" composedly asked Dora. "I

really could not expect a better situation than that I have in your family, Mr. Templemore." Pray do not talk of it as a situation," he

said, looking slightly disturbed.
"What else is it?" she replied, with smile of quiet pride. "Of course you do not look upon me merely as a person to whom you give a certain amount of money-nor do I think of myself merely as one who receives it; but for all that, Mr. Templemore, I am the governess of your child, and I am paid for be-

ing so."
Mr. Templemore's dark chek flushed, and he bit his lip, but he said nothing. "I hope you are not displeased with my

frankness?" composedly resumed Dora, who saw very well that he was. "Oh! not at all," replied Mr. Templemore, but he thought: "Miss Courtenay is a proud woman-a very proud woman."

And now it was time for him to go. He would not let Eva accompany him to the station, Dora and the child bade him adieu at the gates of Les Roches. The day was bleak and very dreary-such at least, it seemed to Dora, as she gave him her hand, and wished him a happy journey. But if the sweet sunshine of spring had been in the sky, Mr. Templemore could not have looked brighter and more genial than he looked as he bade them farewell. He kissed Eva two or three times, indeed, and with evident grief, but grief under which seemed to flow a strong current of joy. Dora stood and looked at the carriage which

suddenly shuts out a strong sun. She felt both lone and chill, and turned back to the

house in silence, till Eva's sobs and tears

roused her to the effort of consoling the

But Eva's grief was a childish grief—it did

net last: When she had got all the comfort

she could out of Dora, she raised her head

from her young governess's shoulder, dried

her tears, looked about her, and said, with a

little tremulous sigh,

yous hand, with unconscious force, Dora laughed, and who that heard her girlbore him away, like one in a dream. She felt ish laugh would have guessed how much no wish to lament his departure, no temptation to regret his presence, but there fell a clear ringing sound? coldness upon her like that of a shadow which

strength and how much pride lay within its "Are you coming to the drawing-room?"

resumed Mrs. Courtenay; " poor Miss Moore

added, gayly, on seeing Mrs. Courtenay's blank face. She went at once, and on her way down she the slightest invitation from its master, Dora

met that pretty English maid, whose presence

"Cousin Dora, I think I shall go to aunt

She put down the child, who jumped lightly

" Very well, my dear, do so."

How fair a beginning she had had! She had read novels very like it. A rich man in disguise discovers a poor girl in some obscure sweet and easy before the unconscious maiden. prestige of wealth and rank, he takes her

was wanted. "Life is not a ballad or a novel, after all," thought Dora, amused at her own disappoint- of distracting pain. There are many reasons ment, and glancing round at the maps and why the patient's pangs should be concealed; globes, which showed her how wide a gap lay and when they are revealed, it is generally there between the first and the last pages of her book; "the rich man is very kind, but it then that the world sees despair, and the is not a wife he wants, 'tis a governess. He has a foolish sister-in-law, whom he cannot trust his child with, and as the poor girl is a be sure there are many calm lulls to that lady, and cheerful, and can teach what she knows, he is pleased to have her with his lit- life and its blessings are prized in their fultle daughter, whilst he goes and spends the winter in a house which is his, but might have been her brother's. That is life, and that is why, too, biography is so disappointing. The first pages are always full of wonderful prombut the last have lost the charm; the beauty of the tale departs with youth, and re-

enemy. But alas! the fair ending of the tale

Here a black-and-tan paw, gently scratching Dora's knee, drew her attention. She looked down smiling, and saw a pair of full bright eyes mutely begging for a lap.

turns no more."

"Yes, Fido, you shall be petted," she said, taking him up; and as Fido luxuriously made a ball of himself, and soon snored with pleasure, Dora thought, "God bless bim!—he has a good kind heart. It was like him to cheer a dying woman by removing this sad thought from her mind. She died, knowing that the little creature who loved her would not be forsaken. God bless nim! he was kind to me from thought, and has not stood the test of too. I am sure it made him happy to see me experience. The wind was strong, as we said, drawing at the Musce, and thinking myself a and it did not let her hear the wheels of a bit of a genius. I can remember many a smile and many a look in which, if I had read them rightly, I might have detected the pure, heartfelt joy of a good man. I can pay him back now, and I will. I will be happy, and I will be cheerful—were it only for his child's sake."

The opportunity for fulfilling this resolve came almost immediately. The door opened, and Eva entered the room, with a sad, long

"Cousin Dora," she said, with a profound sigh, "aunt is busy, and—and I am very mis-erable."

Miserable! Dora laughed the declaration to scorn. Miserable-why, Mr. Templemore, if he knew it, would be quite angry. Besides, was he not coming back? Miserable! she And now Dora entered the school-room, and became queen absolute there. Eva's love for tunately, Eva thought herself bound to be her governess partook of adoration. There miserable, and Dora soon found out that she must in duty make herself unhappy, because arms as she had seen little girls do in pantotoo, came to be miserable, for she thought Dora very ill-used by Mr. Templemore; but on seeing Eva thus dancing to her daughter's music, she looked so bewildered, that Dora, who had turned round, asked with a smile:

"What is it, mamma?" "I am glad you are both so cheerful," replied Mrs. Courtenay, still looking bewil-

dered "Yes, we are cheerful," said Dora, with a bright, proud smile " and we mean to go on being cheerful, too, mamma."

Mrs. Courtenay's countenance beamed again on hearing this.

"My dear, I am so glad!" she exclaimed, raising her voice—" so glad!"

Dora laughed, and turned back to the piano and Eva waved her arms, again and again stood on her toe, whilst Mrs. Courtenay nttered little screams of delight, and Miss Moore, who heard these doings from afar, felt shocked and scandalized.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Time had passed, and brought few changes in Dora's life. She had done with Eva one evening, and stole up to her own room, as she often did at that hour. It was very cold, but a bright moon shone in the wintry sky, and standing in the deep recess of her window, Dora looked at the sharp icicles which hung from the stone angles of the fountain in the court.

"So am I," thought Dora. She did not feel dull, she did not feel un-

happy, but she felt torpid like that frozen

"My dear, here is a letter for you," said her mother, coming in. Dora turded round quickly; John Luan had

written a week ago, the letter might be from Mr. Templemore. It was from him—a friendly letter, as usual, and enclosing a check. "My quarter's salary," she said.

"How nice," exclaimed Mrs. Courtenay and then that pretty English maid Mr. Templemore sent for you and Eva. Dora, you had a fairy for your godmother."

"Had I!" asked Dora; for memory flew back with a sort of passion to Madame Bertrand's rooms, and the old church, with its garden high up in the buttresses, to the Musee with its pictures, and to long happy evenings, which must return no more. "Have I not buried my dead yet?" she thought, scorning

her own weakness. "My dear, you will tear that check," uneasily said Mrs. Courtenay, as she saw her daughter crushing the paper in her little ner-

does prose so when we are alone.' "I shall join you presently," said Dora, cheerfully, "but I must go down and look at some drawings first. I shall not be long," she

was, in Mrs. Courtenay's opinion, one of the | could not divine. She had always thought glories of her daughter's lot.

Fanny curtsied, and stood by respectfully

whilst Miss Courteuny passed.

"Fanny is very civil and very pretty, and I have not a fault to find with her," thought on the floor, shook her dark curls, and with Dora, looking at the girl's blooming face and them, no doubt, some portion of her sorrow; smiling blue eyes; but I suppose I am hard then opened the door of the school-room, slip-to please, for I do not like Fanny, and would

then opened the door of the school-room, supplied by please, for 1 do not like ranny, and would ped out, and left Dora alone.

She could not help going back to the past, Mr. Tomplemore before leaving, had placed and to some of the dreams by which that past, his library, at Dora's disposal, and she had had been haunted. She could not help compensate hours with its silent tenparing the romance of life with that of reality.

But now she was not inclined for a light pool she was not inclined for a book, she wanted something more vivid, something to charm the eye as well as to feed the mind, and she found it in one of Mr. Templenock, and removes every thorn from her path. | more's many portfolios. The hours Dora He holds a magic wand, and life becomes spent thus were very happy hours in their way. Surrounded by mementoes of Mr. Tem-Then, having won her heart, unaided by the plemore, she could not help thinking of him now and then; but the old illusions, the old ing the shortness of his stay, and the advansome day to a noble dwelling, and says, "Tis mine." How pretty! And it was her story. That pleasing commencement she had had, and to make its romance more complete, the as she imagined it to be—but she was far too rich man in disguise was a sort of feudal proud to be unhappy.

Perhaps love does not make its victims so very wretched after all. Perhaps it is rather a state of mild and bearable suffering than one because they have become intolerable. It is agony of grief and draws its hasty conclusions concerning the tragic nature of love. We may sorrow, many hours when it is forgotten, and ness. Love in itself can never be a curse; though it may be in love's destiny, and no doubt is to lead to some of the sharpest torments which a human being can experience. But when there is and can be no hope, there can be no acute suffering, and so it was with Dora. So she now lingered over a view of Pompeii, and as she looked at the lone and desolate streets and roofless houses, and listened to the stormy wind blowing around Les Roches, she thought how time with the same resistless force had swept away man and his generations from the dead city. "Yes," she said to her own thoughts, " we are before that mighty conqueror as dried leaves on the path of a strong gust, and surely it is impossible to think of these things, and indulge in vain illusions or dangerous reverie."

Dom felt very calm just then, full of philosophy and of that wisdom which comes carriage on the gravelled path outside. She did not hear unaccustomed sounds in the house at that hour, she heard nothing till the door of the room in which she sat opened, and Mrs. Luan stood before her.

"Aunt!" cried Dora starting to her feet in much surprise. "Is it really you?-are you really come?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Luan, nodding; Mr. Templemore asked me. He knew it would please you, he said." "How kind!" exclaimed Dora in glad surprise. "Do you stay long, aunt? Is John

"No," shortly replied Mrs. Luan. "Mr. Templemore did not ask him."

"Of course not," said Dora with a gay laugh; "but he could go to Madame Ber-trand, you know, and I long to see John again. "And Mr. Templemore," said her aunt,

when is he coming?" "Really, aunt, I don't know;" and her face, bright as sunshine, seemed to add, "Really, I I don't care."

Mrs. Luan's brain was not a clear one. A dreadful fear now seized her. Had Dora's heart turned the wrong way? She gave her so strange and moody a look, that her niece was startled.

"Aunf, what is it?" "Nothing, but I wish I had not lost the letter-Mr. Templemore's letter; it was beau- who knew better than John himself how good, tiful-and all about you.

Dora's deep blush did not speak much in favor of poor John; and Mrs. Luan, whom her one idea could render clear-sighted, read its meaning.

"I must go and see Miss Moore now," she said, prudently leaving Dora to the powerful auxiliary of her own thoughts. "Will you

come?" "When I have put away this portfolio,"

answered Dora. But she did not follow her aunt at once. She stood with a smile on her lips, and a happy light in her eyes, forgetting the easy wisdom of five minutes back. Ah! what a thing is the present moment, that subtle por-

tion of time which is either past or future, and which is gone before we can say 'tis here. In vain Dora had read and looked. Neither book nor picture now gave her their lesson. or yielded her their homily. In vain they had told her how generations had come and gone, how creeds had changed, how the sun of some nations had set in the darkness of an eternal night, and that of other nations had arisen and reached its meridian glorious and splen

in the heart of the dreaming girl. "What could there be in that lost letter?" she thought, as the closed the door of the study behind her.

did-there was something stronger than it all

She stood in the darkness of a narrow passage, but thence she could see the square stone hall brightly lit, and the broad staircase. Suddenly the front door opened, and Jacques, the servant, showed in a tall handsome young man. For one moment Dora remained amazed and mute, the next she eagerly came

forward. "John!" she said, joyfully; "John Luan!" He turned round quickly and took her extended hand, and looked at her with a happy beaming face.

"God bless you!" he said; then he added 'you are as pretty as ever." "Of course I am," gayly answered Dora But what a cheat aunt is to say you were

not coming!" John Luan changed color, and looked sobered at once. "Is my mother here?" he asked.

"She has just arrived, and is up-stairs with mamma and Miss Moore. Did you not travel together?" "No," sulkily replied John. Before Dora could make any comment, a door above opened, and Mrs. Luan, who had probably heard

her son's voice, appeared at the head of the

staircase. There was a moment's silence, and during that interval, brief though it was, Dora saw and guessed much. She saw the brightness which her aspect had called up pass away from John's face, and a strange sullen likeness to his mother appear there in its steada likeness which grew deeper and stronger as Mrs. Luan and he exchanged looks. She saw this, and she guessed that mother and son bad deceived each other; though how far the deceit had been carried—how John had said he was going to Scotland, and Mrs. Luan that she was going to Dublin; how John had come to ask her to become his wife, and Mrs. Luan to prevent her from consenting; and, above all, how she had come to Les Roches without

herself; she had never suspected that it lay with Mrs. Luan.

And did each of you not know that the other was coming?" she could not help ex-

claiming. "Come, come. I see we have caught and surprised you," gayly replied John Luan, re-covering his composure. "And is aunt caught too? Where is aunt!"

"Why, John, I thought you were in Scotland!" exclaimed Mrs. Courtenay's voice upstairs; "what a shame of Mrs. Luan to impose upon me so !"

John laughed, and went up to Mrs. Courtenay, who, in the same breath, introduced him to Miss Moore, and informed him that he would be delighted at Madame Bertrand's who was the dearest old thing, and would take such care of him. John's reply concern. tages of hotels, did not reach Dora. She did not believe that this was a concerted plan between John and his mother, and she stood amazed and perplexed at the foot of the stairs case, with her hand on the banisters, and her eyes downcast. On looking up, at length, she saw Mrs. Luan standing alone, almost in the same attitude as herself. Dora looked at her steadily as she went up the staircase; but Mrs. Luan never moved nor raised her sullen eyes. "How moody she looks!" thought Dora.

"Aunt," she said, on reaching her, and gently touching her hand as she spoke, "why did not John tell you he was coming ?-and why also did you not tell him?"

Mrs. Luan looked up, and there was a confusion in her gaze which did not seem to come from Dora's question—the confusion of a dull mind, to which even light and clear matters appear perplexed and strange. "He can't stay," was her only answer; "he can't afford it, you know."

There was nothing else to be got from her. Dora saw it, and thought, "Poor John, he came to see me, and his mother tells me he cannot afford to marry; as if I did not know it—and as if I wanted him!" This much she understood-this much and no more.

It was quite true that John could not stay his time was not his own-he too said so. He was very full of his prospects, for he had been promised an appointment of a hundred a year, which he seemed to consider a small fortune. He was to be the medical attendant of a wonderful society for the improvement, or the benefit, or the perplexity of young women; he was to have a cottage and a garden, and plenty of time, for the young women were only to be invalids when they could not help it; so that, as every one clse in the neighborhood was, on the contrary, to be in delicate health, Doctor John Luan would enjoy every opportunity of establishing a large practice, and of carning a handsome income. He seemed so sure of all this, he looked so handsome with his blue eyes and his florid complexion, there was something so young and yet so perfectly manly about him, that Miss Moore, spite Dora's reserved manner, had no doubt but John Luan was a favored admirer. How could he be otherwise? Surely Miss Courtenay never thought she could do better.

Some vague suspicion of the same kind lnrked in Mrs. Luan's mind. Either she was not quite convinced of Dora's secret liking for Mr. Templemore, or she doubted its depth and durability, for she never left her son's side. But spite all her watching, John found means to see Dora alone. He would not mind her gravity, or read its meaning. He knew she did not love him, for love gives keenness even to the dull; but John was not exacting or romantic; let Dora marry him, or promise to marry him some day, and he was content. He was matter-of-fact in love, as in most things, and considered that to have the woman he was fond of, was the great point in matrimony. "The rest will come with time," was his philosophic conclusion. And as he meant to be kind, a ffectionate, and devoted, he may be excused if he was also easily satis-

"I wish I could like him," thought Dora, how kind, how true was her cousin. But she could not, it was not in her power, and never had lover's wooing less chance of success than John Luan's, when he suddenly came upon her the next morning in the garden. The day was mild and gray. One of the last days of winter, with something of Spring softness in the air. John found Dora in the flower-garden, near the house, with Eva trundling her hoop. Mrs. Luan, unconscious of her danger, was in the dining-room at the other end of

Dora availed herself of the opportunity to urge on John a matter which had long lurked in her mind, and which the preceding day's occurrence had brought back very forcibly. "John," ishe said, "how has aunt been

whilst she was with you?" John stared, for his mother enjoyed perfect

health. "Why, well, of course," he answered. Dora hesitated. "You were never struck with anything?"

she asked. "Struck with what?" "With ony oddity or peculiarity?"

John stared again. His mother had always been peculiar.

"In short," said Dora, with a strong effort, you have no fear that her mind is is at all

affected ?" If John could have been angry with Dora, he would have been angry then. He was so indignant,, and so much pained too, that his cousin stammered an excuse. This pacified

him at once. "You must think nothing of the kind," he said, good-humoredly; "and you must listen to what I have to say, please. I have liked you all my life. Whilst you had money I was silent. We are both poor-I can speak. You know my position. I can afford to marry

now. Will you share my lot?" "No, John, thank you." replied Dorn, with a grave smile. "I like you dearly, but not as I should like you for that." But John, who had expected this, would not be disheartened, and he said so.

"No, Dora, I will not take your denial, I have thought of it years. and I am sure I could make you happy—very happy! I knew you would say no, but I believed, and still believe, that you will end by saying yes."

He spoke resolutely, and Dora looked at him in perplexity. Was John a perpose from the present of the present o as to become, some day, the wife of the goodhumored friend and cousin she now gazed on? The prospect almost appalled her. Yet it might be. She, too, might—like many a girl before her-reject her first lover, then turn back to him, and be glad of the refuge of that true, faithful heart. But integrity would not allow her to indulge John Luan in an illusion which, whilst it bound him, would leave her free, and she said so.

"And what need you care if I do not mind; it?" he answered impatiently. "I tell you; stranger things than this have come to pass. Just tell me if it be not strange that you, Mr. Courtenay's niece, and Paul Courtenay's sister, should now be governess to Mr. Templemore's child? Did you not detest the man's name? Did you not always vow that, if poverty struck you, you would be a seamstress, and not a dependent in a rich man's house? And yet here her young governess. She looked at the yet; but of course he could not spend his you are, to all seeming pleased and happy in chateau through half-shut eyes, and talked in evening with her. Yet it seemed hard he your nesition.

Dr. Templemore is white as snow, and we were to blame-not he. That little girl dotes. on you, and you dote on her, and you look very happy and contented-all of which, if I did not see it, I should deem incredible. Yet so it is. Why, then, tell me that I must not hope ?"

Dora, who had turned red and pale repentedly whilst he spoke, felt silenced by his blunt and not unreasonable argument. Yet she ventured on one objection.

"I am happy here, as you say, John; and as my task is one which will take years, why

should I leave it?" "It is a long lane that has no turning !" re-

plied John, a little sulkily.

Again Dora felt silenced. and Eva, by-coming up, and leaving her governess no more, did not allow either to renew the subject John, indeed, no more cared to speak further than Dora to hear him. He had said his say, and not being an eloquent man, he could add nothing to his blunt wooing. It satisfied him that Dora should know he loved ber, and wished to marry her. The rest would come. Her rejection he would not consider as final. He was his mother's son in many things—in obstinucy, not to say stubbornness, as well as in abrupt inelegant speech. And Dora would rather not pursue a theme which grated on her earliken discordant note in music. She thought highly of her cousin, she was sure of his affection, but she also felt that to be loved thus could never make her happy. She required that something more which, to exacting youth, is like the crown of love, the grace, the poetry, the touch of romance, which must exist, whether they be merely in a girl's feelings, or really in the man she loves.

John could waken no admiration, no enthusiasm in her heart: he appealed to none of these faculties which attend on every strong feeling, and deepen its intensity, or add to its force. He was plain John Luan to her, and with a sigh Dora felt he must remain so; her cousin, her early friend, but no more. She had felt almost certain of it before he spoke— really so soon over?" She heard him with she was sure without a doubt now that he had grateful composure. Little did Dora suspect she was sure without a doubt now that he had spoken. The man who, in so deep and urgent | that Mr. Templemore was full of resentment matter, could find no more persuasive accents than poor John had found to plead his cause, could never rule her heart. The fault might be hers, but the fact remained, and it was clear and strong, and not to be disputed

or resisted. With such feelings upon her, Dora wel-comed the child's presence as a Godsend; she was glad even when Mrs. Luan came down. That lady, indeed, looked confounded on seeing her son with Dora, but on perceiving that Eva was with them too, her brow cleared; nothing could have taken place, and lest anything should take place she left them no more. Her task of watchfulness was soon over. John went away that same afternoon, and he bade Dora adieu in Les Roches, and his mother accompanied uim to the station, and came back looking sulkily triumphant, as was her wont whenever she had achievep some little success. There is always something momentous to a

young girl in an offer of marriage whatever may be her feelings toward the man by whom it has been made. It almost always makes a crisis in the story of her life; it is an epoch in her youth, toward which she looks back sometimes with amusement, sometimes, too, with regret, but which she cannot well forget. In vain Dora had known for years that she was dear to John Luan's heart, in vain her only source of wonder was that he had taken so long to speak, in vain too his wooing had been both plain and brief, something of that wooing, such as it was, remained behind him when he was gone, and made Les Roches seem cold and dull. She did not repent her refusal, she could not believe she ever should regret it, and yet she felt that one of her chances of happiness as a woman was gone. John Luan was not the right one, but it is not always the right one who comes in life, he of lovers, and even a beauty must make up her mind to the sad and unpleasant fact that amongst these the right one may never be. Some secret voice told Dora this, and though she was too brave and proud to fear the lonely life which would probably be her lot, she was too honest not to feel that if she could so far have conquered her feelings it might have been well for her to have become John Luan's

Some gravity, therefore, appeared on her countenance, and Mrs. Luan, unaccustomed to see such a sign there, grew uneasy, and watched her niece both closely and stealthily. But if Dora spoke less than usual on the day that followed John Luan's departure-if she looked, as she was, abstracted and thoughtful, the little cloud soon passed away, the brightness returned, the happy, smiling eyes got back their light, and the rosy cheek its bloom. " My dear, how well you look!" Mrs. Cour-

tenay said, admiringly.

"Because I am well," was the gay reply—

well and happy." She felt so well and so light, that she wondered at it herself, and never guessed the cause. There is a great, a powerful renovator, who visits us every year, giving back to the old the dreams of youth, and to the young sweet and restless illusions—one whose breath clears the sullen winter sky, whose steps cover the green earth with flowers, whose mere aspect is as the beauty of lost paradise-Spring, the youth of nature, the divine messenger of love, the enchanting promise of joys that never come in their fulness. It was not in Dora's power to resist the voice of this sweet deluder. He came one day in a soft shower and birds began to sing, and buds broke forth into foliage on the boughs. Violets blushed in the shade, cowslips and primroses followed the cold-looking snowdrop. The gardener let in the sun to the fair captives in the green-

house, and every thing about Les Roches

looked sweet and enchanting. If the little world around Mr. Templemore's chateau was restricted in extent, it was full of beauty. A narrow but pleasant river flowed through it with a soft murmur, tall trees grew on its banks, and bent over it with sylvan grace; reeds, grasses abounded there. Farther on a path wound in the shade, and here near the rocks and the waterfall, was the spot which Dora loved. The little green recess, with many a tangled weed, and many a trail ing ivybough, in which stood the stone bench. old and gray. A hundred years and more had that bench stood there. It had seen the ancien regime, and gay gentlemen, and pow-dered ladies, with long trailing silk skirts; it had heard the love-making of two or three generations. Mademoiselle Schudery's Clelie had been forgotten upon it, then Florian's pastorals, then the grim moniteur of the stern Republic and Napoleonic bulletins of wonderful victories. And, ancient though it was, its, days were not numbered yet. More love, more reading, more pleasant or fond converse. it was yet to know, whilst the trees gave it their shade, and parted in a bright view of the sunlit chateau on its airy height.

On the bench Dora and Eva sat, tired with wandering one delicious afternoon. The child rolled herself up in a ball, and leaned against that the obstacle to John's suit rested with your position. According to your account, the dreamy, rambling fashion of imaginative should go so early. Doctor Richard used to

children. Dora heard, but did not listen. Now and then, indeed, she caught something about Fanny and Jacques and Minua, all mingling together in strange confusion, but her thoughts were far away. This springday had sent her back to other springs already lost and gone young though she still was, and their pale spectres and faded verdure came back to her with mingled joy and sorrow in

with something like passion-"if one could but forget!"

A cry and a bound from Eva roused her. She started, and looking up, saw the child in her father's arms.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Dora was surprised, and scarcely felt more than surprise. Perhaps the image of Paul had been too recently with her for Paul's sister to forget at once that this was her lost brother's rival. Perhaps absence and time had not been ineffectual. With something like triumph she returned Mr. Templemore's greeting, and thought, as she looked at him and felt her own coldness,

" I am cured !-- I am well !" "How well you both look!" he said, glancing from her to Eva. "And I know so many things!" cried Eva.

ardently. "Do you?-well I hope your temper is improved."

"But Eva has a very good temper," seriously said Dora.

He did not reply, but looked at Eva, who shook her curls, and seemed unconscious, as children can seem when it suits their purpose. this being one of those weapons of defence with which we are all provided, from the beetle upward. Once more Mr. Templemore bestowed his attention upon Dora; he was full of courteous inquiries, and still rejoicing at her calmness, and thinking, "Is it so ?-is it and wonder, in which she had some slight share. Mrs. Luan happened to be the first person he had seen on entering Les Roches. He found her established in his house as a guest. Had she come self-invited? It seemed unlikely. Miss Moore disliked her—he knew it. Had Dora—had Mrs. Courtenay taken so great a liberty? He did not wish to question, still less to make Mrs. Luan feel that she was no welcome visitor. She was a low-browed, sulky woman, but she was Dora's aunt, and the late Mrs. Courtenay's sister, and for a while, at least, he must endure this unbidden guest, and unless chance favored him, not even know through whom she had been forced upon him. But this was not Mr. Templemore's only cause of amovance. Miss Moore had written to him and told him of John Luan's visit, and, according to her account, the young man was a poor but hvored admirer. Was he therefore threatened with losing his governess, just when he felt least inclined to part with her? Of this, too, Mr. Templemore betrayed nothing. He spoke very pleasantly, as was his wont, and gave

Dora some good news-there was a chance of the Redmore Mines paying dividends again. "It is only a chance," he added, smiling but even a chance of money has something

golden and pleasant about it.' They parted on reaching the house. Dora went up to her room, and found her mother

waiting for her.
"Well!" she said, excitedly. "There is a chance of the Redmore Mines paying dividends."

"Is there?-how nice! And Mr. Templemore?

"He is coming to the school-room this evening, to see how Eva has got on." And as she said this, Dora's grave look added, so plainly, "I am the governess you often goes elsewhere or he dies early, or lives know," that her mother's face fell a little spite unwedded, or has a wife and three children the news of the Redmore Mines. "Yes, I am when one sees him first; in short, even a the governess," thought Dora, as she sat with beauty has and can have but a certain amount | Eva in the school-room, waiting for Mr. Templemore; "let us hope my patron will be satis-

> The evening was mild, the window was open, and through it the eye caught a dark glimpse of the flower-garden, and beyond it of the trees by which it was enclosed. The scent of a bed of wall-flowers rose strongly on the air, and a long silver streak of moonlight came into the room, and fell on that part of the floor which the light of the lamp did not

> "There's papa!" cried Eva, joyously: "I smell his cigar. Now, what will you question me in? she added eagerly, as Mr. Templemore entered the room; "history, geog-

> "You overpower me," he interrupted; "I am not learned, you know."

> "I am," declared Eva, shaking her dark curls. "Then I think I shall take you upon trust. It will spare us both trouble.'

Eva looked so disappointed, that Mr. Templemore relented, asked to know the date of the Norman invasion; and had half a dozen centuries added to it by his little daughter. He laughed, but Dora blushed, and uttered a

reproachful "Eva!" "Dear Miss Courtenay, that is nothing," he said, gayly; "I consider dates a trifle in history. But, alas! for facts, who can get hold of them? I was reading about the gunpow-der plot the other day. Well, it seems that wise King Jamie and his minister, Sir Edward Coke, took the trouble to garble and alter the written confessions of that wretched Guy Fawkes and his accomplices with their own royal and ministerial hands, and that account, thus altered, they published to the world, who was allowed to have none other. It is deplorably hard to get a true thing, and not more so in history than in anything else. I am not fond of snuff, but if I were, what should I feel on learning that guano is sold for it in London? The King and the tradesman are cheats, both of them, and what are we poor customers and students to do?"

But Eva did not like all this. "Do question me, papa," she urged; "I know geog-

"No, I will have nothing to do with that. I am in the carping mood—let us stick to plain English, and try and not wander thence.

Accordingly, an examination beginning with the parts of speech, and ending with syntax, took place. It proved highly satisfac-

"So far the child is all right, thanks to you, Miss Courtenay," said Mr. Templemore; "but," he added, with a sigh, "how shall we guard her against the perils of choice elocution on the one hand, or the equal dangers of slang on the other? I mean as she grows up to the critical age when maidens have to steer between this Charybdis and that Scylla. We must trust her to Providence, I supposepoor little Eva! how she stares, unconscious of the snares lying before her! There, child, that will do-go to bed and sleep-go to bed

and sleep." But he had to bear Eva's waltz to praise it, to thank Dorn, and pay her some compliments beforethe left to He went, though it was early

"But then I was not the governess," thought

Yes, that was it—her position was changed, and, with all his courtesy, Mr. Templemore and, mot treat his daughter's governess as he had treated Miss Courtenay; he could not, in justice to her, spend a whole evening in the justice to ner, spend a whole evening in the school-room, and indulge in her society, much as he liked it. The world and its laws and proprieties divided them not merely then and thus, but at every other time and in every other way. At the same time, if he left her thus early, it was to take an active interest in her welfare, which Dora would have scarcely appreciated had she known of it.

Mr. Templemore wanted to speak to Mrs.

his purpose at once.

"My dear madam," he said, kindly, "you must excuse my troubling you at so undue an hour, but I greatly wish to speak to you on a subject which interests us both. Is there not an attachment between your son and Miss Courtenay? If so, I shall only feel too happy to favor it by forwarding his views in life. Might I not, through my influence here with some of the companies in which I am a large shareholder, for instance, procure him some approintment which would enable him to

Mrs. Luan had listened to him thus far in mute consternation at this strange perversion of all her plans; but when she heard the ominous word "marry," all her suppressed anger and fear broke forth.

No, no! she cried, aghast at the danger, "there is no attachment; and please, you must not do that—you must not!" I hope I have not distressed you?" he said, gravely.

"No. no; but you must not!"

She was less excited, but still much moved. Mr. Templemore looked at her quietly, though keenly. "It is that sullen, stupid woman who opposes the marriage," he thought. But he felt silenced, and only renewed his apologies at his interference. Mrs. Luan heard him out, then rose to go. When she stood at the door she pausedand looked

"John must not come any more," she said. "You will not bring him, will you?"

"Certainly not," he replied; and he thought _ What an idiot !" Alas! how often we fling on others that re-

preach of folly; and if we but knew the truth, and read the future, how often we should be mute. He had spoken gravely and positively, yet

Mrs. Luan was disturbed. She did not want John to marry her niece. No appointment could reconcile her to the fact of Dora's penniless condition. If John got a good appointment, why, he should also get a wife with money, and not take one without it. So there was a heavier cloud of sulkiness on her brow than usually sat there when she went up to the drawing-room. She found Mrs. Courtenay scated before a table, with cards spread before her. Patience, rather neglected of late, had resumed its attraction on Mr. Templemore's return. She nodded significantly to Mrs. Luan, and said, with a profound assumption of mystery,

I did it three times-for a wish-and three times I succeeded!" Mrs. Luan did not answer, perhaps she did

not even hear her. She had a magic more certain than that of her credulous little sisterin-law and she could rely upon it. There is many a happy lull in the affairs of

men; days follow days in delicious monotony, and one is so like the other, that looking back upon them, they lose their separate existence, and blend in one calm image of the past. But of these serene intervals, history, public or private, can take no account, and it is a pity. For hence springs a strange look of unreality. Catastrophe comes quick on catastrophe. Empires seem to perish faster than we can read of their destruction, mighty revolutions are accomplished before we well know whence they sprang, and battle succeeds battle, till we grow callous, and read of thousands killed with happy equanimity.

In the history which deals with one human life we have the same effects and the same results. Existence there seems made up of keen sufferings or ecstatic joys; the medium world, in which even the most fortunate or the least happy must move now and then vanishes from our view, lost in the dark shade or the strong light of the picture. It is so, and we cannot help it. The subtleness o daily life cludes us; its evanescent charm is one we never can secure in its fulness. Glimpses we may have; but glimpses are not the whole truth; that is beyond our reach, and ever remains thus, divine and unapproachable.

There came a great repose over Dora Courtenay's life about this time. It lasted one week-no more, but it was sweet, and she never forgot it. She saw little of Mr. Templemore, but that little sufficed her. His friendly open manner, that said so plainly, "Friends we are-friends and no more," did her good. It made her feel brave and strong, and at the same time secure in her strength. His society, also broke on the dulness of her lite. It gave food to thought, and yet it nursed up no fond and dangerous illusions.

"I know this will not last," she often thought. "I know some change must come; but whilst it lasts I feel happy—is not that

It was much indeed, very much; but the thange, however, came more quickly than Dora had expected.

Mr. Templemore had joined her one eventhat he had something particular to say. If such was the case, he began very wide the

"Miss Courtenay," he said very gravely, "has it ever occurred to you to regret not having been born in antediluvian times?"

"Never," replied Dora, smiling, and she thought "he has nothing to say, after all; he is only going to indulge in one of his usual flights of fancy."

"Then let me intorm you that I bitterly regret belonging to these degenerate days," resumed Mr. Templemore. "Now, do consider, Miss Courtenay, what delightful creatures there were formerly: lizards thirty feet; long or so. Every thing was on so grand a scale then! Think how entertaining it would be to see that light and graceful lird, the Epiornis, pick up a live crocodile and fly off with it! Such grand battles on land and sea there would have been, too. We have lest all that now."

"Thank Heaven!" "No-no, I must convert you; Eva run and get me the paper on the table in my study. I must show Miss Courtenay a drawing of the Epiornis."

"Now he is going to say it."

And she was right—he began at once. Dear Miss Courtenay, I have sent away Eva because I wish to say a few words to you

all her bravery, yielded to that blow, and sad look and an unsteady step.

"I have been engaged for the last year," continued Mr. Templemore, "and I am almost ashamed to say that Eva has delayed my marriage all that time. She was very, very delicate then, and she took so violent a dislike, founded on jealousy, to the lady I was going to marry, that her health was endangered. Since then I have tried to conquer her unreasonable aversion-I have always failed; but she is strong and well now. I neither can nor will sacrifice my happiness, and that of another dearer by far than my own, to the I have for the last half caprices of a child. year weaned myself from her society, and accustomed her to live without me, and be Luan about her son, and he had asked her to happy. I hope that she will learn to bear meet him in his study. She came, as stolid-looking as ever. Mr. Templemore declared you to use your influence over her, which is great, in order to teach her submission, should she be inclined to rebellion."

"I shall do my best," replied Dora, in low voice.

Alas! she too needed that lesson. "As yet Eva knows nothing," he resumed; she does not know, for instance, that I was to marry Mrs. Logan."

He went on, but Dora heard no more. Mrs. Logan!—it was Florence—Florence Gale, her brother's faithless love, who was to marry her brother's happy rival! It was she! Oh! she could have raised her hands appealingly to heaven, and asked if this was just. She could have done it in the dreary bitterness of that hour.

He did not perceive her emotion-the grayness of the evening concealed it from his view. He went on talking, and after awhile Dora heard him again. She returned to the sense of actual existence which had been suspended in her for a few moments. Again she saw the garden, and a starry sky, and again he stood by her, and his voice spoke and told her calmly what it was so hard to bear.

"Mrs. Logan and I are cousins-rather far removed, indeed, but cousins still. When I came home after my wife's death I found her at her father's house near Deenah. Her husband had just died, and she looked such a child in her weeds. But you know her, Miss Courtenay-I need not tell you what a delightful, ingenuous creature she is. Apart from the affection I feel for her, it does me good to be near her. She takes ten years away from me. But I must not trust myself with that subject. Suffice it to say that we met daily, that we became strongly attached, and that but for my perverse little Eva, we should now be married. Mrs. Logan has endured the child's caprices with the patience of an angel; but I cannot allow this strange state of things to go on any longer, and-we are to be married next month.'

"And what am I to do Mr. Templemore?"

asked Dora, after awhile.

"Will you kindly break the news to Eva tomorrow, and tell me how she has borne it? Not that it will make the least difference," he added, quickly: " but it will be a great relief to me if the child will only be reasonable and

Dora was silent. She felt too desolate and heart-sick to say a word.

"You-have great influence over her." he resumed, "Will you kindly use it for this purpose, and also to prevent her, if this unfortunate dislike still exists, from displaying it to Mrs. Logan when she comes?"

"Here?" abruptly said Dora.
"Not here," he answered, " but near here Her husband, poor fellow, died in a little villa down the road, which he bought two years ago. It was in coming to see Mrs. Logan that I was smitten with Les Roches, and took it on a long lease for Eva's sake. It is in order to give her temper one more trial that Mrs. Legan is kindly coming. She will stay a month in her villa, then return to Ireland, where we are to be married. I have been preparing Deenah the whole winter, and I trust we shall have the pleasure of seeing you some person assert to the contrary over his own there some day, Miss Courtenay; but I dare say that my little Eva will have to remain

here for a long time yet." (To be continued.)

A NEW ZEALAND ITINERANT.

The following is a rich specimen of pulpit oratory, both in matter and style :-My BRI-THRAWN:

Hev inny o' ye seen a sthray bull-pep Twas a purty bull-pep! I may remark it was a yeng bull-pep. It was a prisint, so 'twas; a token of esteem, my bri-thrawn! It had a black spot over one eye, and a white spot over th'other; or, I mane, a white spot over one eye, and—but I've said shifficient!

The bull-pep's cars and tail were cut short end he had a very frocious aspect-very frecious, my bri-thrawn! His legs were somewhit baundy and they were brown and

white, speckled, as 'tweer! His muzzle was black end his teeth whoite, and when he bawrked, it sounded semthing loike the bawrk of a yeng bull-pep! Hem His name was Towzer-a name of me oun in The gintlemon that prisinted it to me as a token of esteem, had called it Captin Jinks, but I thought Towzer more potical, my bri-thrawn! He didn't like cats—I mane Towzer didn't. Enny toime the noight or dee, cats exasperated him, as they say in the Unoited Stets, he "bounced" all cats-did Towzer! He was a very foine bull-pep, end I was 'stremely 'tached t' 'im!

If anybody knows his whereabouts, let him come and inform me at oncet. Otherwise I'll put two detectives on his track, end thin, my brithrawn, woe! to the man, woman or choild that stole my little bull-pep Towzer! Reing in the garden. He never did so, and mimber! his legs were baundy and his mizzle though Eva was with him, Dora felt intuitively black! It's a pinetintiary offence—is dog stealing, so, let my bull-pup Towzer be brought back immediately! There, now!-New Zealand Aduocate.

A Voice of Long Ago.-" Just give me a

chance to pour my voice into that machine will you!" said a red-nosed man, stepping to the front at a phonograph matinee, the other day. "Certainly," said Mr. Gilliland. "Put your mouth down close without pressing, speak distinctly, and the instrument will repeat every word exactly as you say it." "Ain't you joking now! Will it really says the same thing I say, without any mixing up and changing around, to turn the joke!" "You will get back your own words—nothing more nor less," said the proprietor. "Hold my hat, then, and pull open all the valves," said the man, as he nervously brought his mouth to the proper position. "Steady now, I'm about to warble." "Come — up — boys — every—body—and—drink—with—the—landlord!" was what the man said, with an emphasis on every word, and the same was what the marvellous little wonder shricked back. "That's the sweetest music I've heard for more than ten years," said the man, with a moist palate and a glowing eye; " and I reckon it's! about that llong since I've heard that good old tune ground out I don't s'pose I'll ever get another chance to hear it again, and if it ain,t too much trouble

stay till it was eleven, and not think it late there ran through her such a thrill of pain IS THERE ANY ROMANCE ABOUT

SUMMIT, N. J., August 13, 1878. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

To-day's Herald copies an article from the Utica Observer, which, if true, would be a severe reflection on General Sheridan.

The writer of the article in question evidently understands the art of "damning the faint praise," but it will require many and much more forcible articles to convince the people of this country that the general who, in the Valley (which had previously been "a Valley of the Shadow of Death" to the reputation of every Union commander), won his chief success, who won the battle of Five Forks, and who headed off Lee at Appomattox, was wanting in the qualities of a great general." The first Napoleon is credited with the saying that " Nothing succeeds like success," but of late years there has grown up a class of military detractors (whose talent unfortu-nately did not display itself when their services were really needed), whose only ambi-tion is to pluck away well-earned laurels from the brows of able commanders, and who, if the facts do not confirm their conclusions, say, with the celebrated Irish orator, "So much the worse for the facts." Apart from the innuendoes and insinuations of the article in question, the charges, if such they can be called, are given below, and I will repeat and answer them seriatim.

The first charge is that the battle of Ope quan, more commonly called "The battle of Winchester," was "forced" on Sheridan by Early and would have been won by any other general, Banks or Butler excepted.

If Early did force this fight it is strange that Sheridan took the initiative, and that to prevent his getting in Early's rear and forcing the latter to fight at his back to the north Early was obliged to "double quick" a large portion of his command for a considerable distance. Early certainly handled his troops admirably in the field, and so ably that doubt the assertion that "any other general" would have beaten him, but I think it will be news to him that on this occasion he "forced" the battle.

The second charge is that Sheridan's absence on the morning of the battle of Cedar Creek was "scandalously inexcusable." This is strong language. Do the facts warrant its use? Does the writer of this article know that Sheridan's absence was due to his having been called to Washington for a conference with Secretary Stanton? If he does know it his conduct in making absolutely false statement is scandalously inexcusable;" if he does not know it his stupendous ignorance is also " scandalously inexcusable." The writer proceeds :- " It is time the truth was told in relation to the battle of Cedar Creek." If there has been any truth untold or suppressed in relation to that battle it does not reflect on General Sheridan, but on some of his subordinates, presumably friends of this writer, and he and they can rest assured that if necessary this untold truth will be spoken (if not by General Sheridan, who so magnanimously declined to reflect on brother officers), by others who were in that action, and who, knowing the truth, will not hesitate to speak it. Ay, and prove it to the confusion of the ghouls who stab and tear in the dark at a great and well won military reputation.

I was in that battle from dawn until darkness ended the pursuit. I was personally and officially in contact with both the army and corps commanders, and I know whereof I speak when I assert that the winning of that field, so disastrously lost in the morning, was due, and due absolutely, to General Sheridan's presence, and that before his arrival the army was not only in no condition or position to take the initiative, but a large portion of it was then retreating, and that in the minds of most if not all the leading generals there was then no thought but how to save what was left of the army. If this be not the truth let signature, and any specific charges he may

make will be promptly met. The article concludes with an insinuation about the battle of Five Forks, but life is too short to meet insinuations; they are proverbially the weapon of those who cannot or will not make open charges and stand by them but when the verdict of history is given it will undoubtedly be that Sheridan on that occasion showed that he could meet treachery, insubordination or incompetency in his own army and crush it out as quickly and decisively as he could the open, and therefore honorable, opposition of Confederate comman-

The limits of this hastily written communication do not permit any eulogy of General Sheridan, even if my ability in that direction were equal to my good will, but I venture my prediction that long after Sheridan's detractors have returned to the obscurity from which they sprung his name and fame will be dear to Americans, whether of Northern or Southern birth; and when his detractors are forgotten, those who fought with and the brave and generous among those who fought against him will recall with admiration the feats of the General who united the prudence and wariness of Lee, Meade and Hampton to the dash and clan of Stonewall Jackson and I. E. B. Stuart.

The sooner the whole tribe of military detractors learn that they cannot obscure well won military reputations by saying that others could have done as well or better if they had the opportunity" the better it will be for them. The Americans are not visionary schemers, but hard headed, practical people, who think much more of one battle won in esse than of a dozen won in posse, and who to all assertions of " what might have been done if so and so had commanded," respond, " we believe in the man who does, not in the man who thinks he can," and agree with Shakespeare. "There is much virtue in an if." I am, sir, yours faithfully. ARCHER EVINS MARTIN.

Late Brevet Lieutenant Colonel United States Volunteers and Acting Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Sheridan.

A citizen entered a saloon and called for a cigar. The bar-keeper handed out the box, and a cigar was selected; but the customer did not appear to be very much pleased with it.
"Where's the corned beef!" he inquired.
"Corned beef!" the bar-keeper repeated. "Corned beer!" the bar-keeper repeated:

(Why, what do you want with that?"

(Well," was the response, "corned beef and cabbage always goes together. I've got the cabbage here"—indicating the cigar—"and I ought to have the beef to match

The French poacher is a fellow of considerable native humour, although that does not always save him from the consequences of his transgressions. A gentleman had prosecuted an offender who had been detected shooting hares by moonlight. The prisoner explained that he had no notion he was doing wrong. The procureur rejoined that poaching bymight aggravated the offence. "I had no idea that such was the case, M. le President," said the poacher courteously. "Upon my honour, I thought that, as this gentlemen was shooting out of her hearing. To begin at the vew please run her back and shot it out once or all thought that, as this gentlemen was shooting beginning: I am going to get married."

Dora felt stunned. She had suspected this is. My! what a head, that man has! If he his sport if I went at night." The ingenious she felt it coming on all along, and yet when could only get up a jug, now, that could never defence was rejected, and the culprit was all her brayery yielded to that his world. on the test of confiscated.

A GREAT WALK.

Daniel O'Leary, who so successfully and honorably upheld the United States in Engand by defeating the best English walkers, undertook the past week to walk 400 miles in 122 hours at Music Hall, Boston, Mass. This walk was not so severe, in many respects, as his late English walk, but it was not by any means an easy task, owing to the smallness of the track, twenty circuits of which made a mile. Re completed his 400 miles Saturday night, August 17th, at 10.05, having twenty-five minutes to spare out of the 122 hours in which he agreed to complete the task. At eight o'clock a large crowd gathered in the hall, and as Mr O'Leary walked the last eight miles there was a great deal of enthusiasm, and he was frequently cheered, and presented with bouquets and baskets of flowers. On entering the 399th mile he made a fine burst of speed, and as he went round the circuit, the hall resounded with long-continued cheers, the audience being estimated at that time at about 3000. He completed the mile in 9 minutes and 10 seconds. When he completed the last mile the spectators were very demonstrative, and after he had retired to his room he was obliged to appear again and make a speech, in which he returned thanks for the kindness which had been shown him. His fastest mile was the 14th, which he made in 8 minutes and 10

The following is the time for each mile

Mile.	M. S. 12.10	Mile. 383	M. S.
365	12.10	383	10.41
366	11.02	384	14.02
367	12.21	385	12.58
368		386	10.10
369		387	9.32
	12.16	388	
871	11.59	389	
372		390	
373	12.50	391	12.45
874 .	11.20	392	11.55
375	11.40	393	
376		394	
377	11.00	395	12.40
378	11.00	396	
379	11.10	397	11.07
380		398	12.10
3\$1		399,	9.10
382	12.14	400	12.30

A MELANCHOLY TRAGEDY.

MARRIED MAN LOVES A REAUTIFUL WOMAN-SHE MARRIES ANOTHER-HER OLD LOVER VISITS HER AND CUTS HER THROAT WITH A RAZOR.

Trov, N. Y., August 19.-Richard Shannon leliberately murdered Mrs. Theodore Bice, at three o'clock this afternoon, in the village of Waterford. Six years ago Mrs. Bice, whose maiden name was Ella Miller, kept house for Shannon somewhere out West. He became infatuated with her, and, although he afterwards married and became the father of three children, his adoration for his early love seems to have continued. Shaunon and family reside at Cohoes. He drinks heavily, but not incessantly, and carries on a furniture establishment. He has followed the woman from place to place, and this afternoon inquired the way to her home. He was sober, and seemed to act perfectly rational. She invited him in and treated him courteously. Several women servants were around the bouse attending to their duties, and overheard the conversation. He urged her to go with him. She declined, stating that she was happy with her husband and home, and repelled his offers of money, with which he was provided.

She showed him the door and was lightly humming a tune when he suddenly drew a razor from his pocket and cut her throat from ear to ear. The gash was terrible, she staggered through two rooms, rested on a lounge and expired in fifteen minutes, vainly clutching at her throat to stop the blood. She was a beautiful woman of twenty-four years, and was only maried last Wednesday, having recently met with her husband for the first time at Lake George. After committing the terrible deed, Shannon started for the river. which was near by, with the appa pose of suicide. But a hostler heard the cry of murder and caught him.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

Then a frightful struggle ensued. The murderer, who seemed crazed, tried to cut his antagonist with the dangerous weapon, and made desperate attempts to slash him about the head and limbs, but the unfortunate man was finally subdued with the assistance of others and placed in jail. To-night he was taken to the Saratoga County Jail at Ballston On the way up he begged the bystanders to kill him. He said that he had been insane for years over the girl, and now he wanted to die. He tried to hang himself in the cell, but was prevented. Mrs. Bice's husband is almost demented .- New York Herald, Aug. 20.

THE GREATES WONDER OF THE MODERN WORLD.

The printing office is truly the wonder of the world, and it deserves the reputation. A correspondent writes from London an account of his visit to the office of the London Times. He says: "There are a large dining-room and restaurant in the building, where all the men get their meals who wish, at cost, except a trifle above, which goes into a sick fund for the benefit of the employees. In the basement is a large machine shop, where I saw at least 20 hands at work, and where a large of these machines in daily use, each one 00,000 in every 60 minutes they are in mostore of paper in reels, weighing 800 pounds each, and 40 of these reels are used in every stereotyped and six presses are running. I was shown into a room where there are wires connecting with all parts of the continent, and chine, managed by two boys, to which the under 10 millions each. The populations of telegraph slips are passed. They can set up the outlying dependencies of the Chinese columns of matter, which is sent down through | add materially to the sum total of the figures a pneumatic tube, by which channel all here given. matter reaches the stone. In another room are two sets of wires running to Parliament, from which full despatches are disappear as a distinct race if the fatal and in received while the two houses are in session. creasing tendency to intermarriage with In a room connected with the machine shop Christians is not checked. A daughter of the are two type-making machines, which are late Isaac Friedlander of San Francisco, the kept constantly at work, and Mr. MacDonald told me he had found it cheaper to make type than to distribute it. The business room is on the first floor, and then there is an enquiry room,' where information is furnished to those outside who have the right to ask it; several rooms that are devoted to the advertising department, and others for the editorial staff, which is large. The establishment is complete in all its parts, and the employees find beneath the Times roof every necessary comfort and convenience to be had in a good hotel. The new building is not quite complete.

The horse "Edwin Forest" was sold at Hartford for \$16,000.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A youthful inebriate appeared recently before a Cincinnati justice to swear off, but the magistrate declined to aid him in his reform, on the ground that he was too young to understand the meaning of an oath.

"Inasmuch as all methods are good by which the Republic may be saved, I order the immediate arrest of the Abbe Hogan. This was the remarkable warrant on which Raoul Rigault, during the Paris Commune, had a plucky Irish priest put into prison.

Mrs. Wm. Glassford lives during the winter with her second husband on the Illinois shore of the Mississippi, opposite Charleston, la. She spends the summer with her divorced husband, Mr. Wiley, at Charleston. Both men are aware of all the circumstances.

The late John Sasser, of Big Tree Creek, Ga., was a punctual man. He spent one evening last week with his sweetheart, Miss Johnson, with whom he made an appointment for 4 p.m. next day. "Be there on time or I will kill myself," he said, as they parted. She twenty-five pounds of hay every day, and a wasn't, and when she did go to the trysting-bushel of potatoes is to him like a plate of place found him lying dead, with a rifle bullet through his head.

AN INDIGESTIBLE TROCHE.-A doctor, while escorting a lady home one evening, offered her a troche to relieve her cough. He told her to let it dissolve gradually in her mouth. No relief was experienced, and the doctor felt quite chagrined the next day when the lady sent him a pantaloon button with a note, say of a troche, and must need this one.

It has been ascertained that a book agent can be won by kindness. One day last week a man tried it on one of them. He beat him with a bludgeon and broke his arm, poured kerosene over his clothes and set fire to it, shot him through the lungs, and finally locked him up in a room with a mad dog; and the agent, deeply affected, whispered through the keyhole that as soon as the dog got through with him he'd let him have a copy of "Moody's Ancedotes" for sixty-five cents which was thirty per cent. off.

At an Odd Fellow's hall the other day; young man in the medical student line of life came suddenly face to face with a dear kind old, fatherly-looking gentleman with white hair, of highly respectable and almost Biblical appearance. They both stood trausfixed. The same idea flashed across both of them, "Your face is familiar to me, very familiar; but I can't remember where we have met so often." However, the friendly impulse was carried out; they shook hands warmly, partook of a friendly glass, and departed still ignorant of each other's name and occupation. But the young man was determined to solve the problem, and he seized on the waiter and said to him: "Tell me, waiter, who is that distinguished stranger, with the white hair all about him?" And the waiter whispered slowly: "Please sir, that's the pawnbroker."

bootblacks intimated to big Jack Sheppard that he decired to consult him on a very important business matter, Jack took him into My son, free lunch is celebrated for its briefness. Take the hint, and submit your facts." "Mother says," began the boy, after fitting his back to the brick wall, "that if I'll se good from now to the Fourth she'll buy me a bunch of fire-crackers. Do you think it'll pay me?" "Well, reduced to a specie basis, it won't," bluntly replied Jack. If she'd say five packs we might make it an object, but one pack-humph! Give her twenty-hours' notice that you shall cancel the agreement, and take your chances of raising fireworks by 'pealing to the patriotism of the generous public! That's all-fee, ten | cents!

In addition to mortally offending the Lonhave drawn down on his head the wrath of Congress are eclipsed by a fresh batch depicting his triumphal reception in England. On the occasion of the bestowal of the Garter he is nortrayed as a thick-headed, bull-necked Hebrew of the most stalwart proportions; while at the Carlton Club languet he is made to figure as a preternaturally thin and wizen-faced old man, hardly able to support the glittering star and the ribbon of his order. In the columns of another illus-Turveydrop, with a smile of bland and bethe British Premier published of late. One of them appeared in the London Graphic of July 27, and was reproduced in the current number of Harper's Weekly. In his youth, Benjamin Disraeli was a strikingly handsome man, and although age and the cares of state have told heavily on him, he is still far from being the hideous and grimacing effigy which the pictorial artists would fain make him

POPULATION OF CHINA .- "An Old Resident of China" writes to the London Times :- The interior of China is almost as well known at present as the interior of Russia; and if strict accuracy cannot be attained in the absence of any reliable statistics, still a fair approximation is certainly possible in estimating the population of the country. Those who are number of the Walter printing-machines best informed on such matters in China at the have been built, besides those employed present day do not set the figures at much in the office. In the press-room are eight over 220 millions of people, or an average of between 12 and 13 millions for each of the 18 printing 12,500 newspapers in an hour, in all | provinces. I have frequently heard 200 millions mentioned as a fair estimate for China tion. In the paper-room was a considerable | proper; but the most generally received opinion would limit the population to about 250,-000,000. Any material addition to this estimate issue of the Times. They go to press about 1 requires a basis of facts and figures not at a.m. and get off before 3, and I was told by present obtainable, either from native or Mr. MacDonald that within 20 minutes after foreign sources in China. With the exception the last form is locked up the matter has been of Szechuen and Quang Tung, there are not many provinces the population of which can with confidence be calculated at 15 millions, while there are several, like Yunan, Queichow within arm's reach stands a type-setting ma- Kansuh, Shensi, etc., which are considerably and correct in an evening as much as six Empire are not very numerous, and would not

The Jewish Advance of Chicago continues to varn its readers that the Jews will entirely colossal grain speculator, married a Christian with her father's consent, and two children of a prominent and orthodox Jewish minister of Berlin have recently married out of their ancestral faith. In the posthumous writings of Dr. Geiger, the famous rabbi of Bodin, is published a letter from Mr. Bichoffsheim, a a distinguished Jewish scholar of Paris, written in 1872, in which he says: "The majority of the Parisian Israelites have cast aside ceremonial and ritualistic observances to such an extent that they continue Jews only in name. Many of the best and wealthiest families attend no synagogue, and, what is worse, marry their daughters to Christians. If the wives do not themselves embrace Christfanity, the rub with it. It will also remove stains from children, at least, are certain to be raised in clean varnished furniture.

that faith. The ultimate result of all this can only be the gradual transfer of the Jewish people to the prevailing religion."

FEEDING THE ANIMALS .- The feeding of the animals in a menagerie is always carefully done, because their lives depend upon the adaptability of their food. The Philadelphia Times says that the daintiest enters in the Zoological Garden there are two chimpanzees. They breakfast on weak tea, with plenty of milk and sugar, and bread thickly spread with honey. They lunch at 10 o'clock on bananas and oranges, dine at 3 on rice or tapioca, served with sugar and sherry, and sup at 7 on rice and milk. The seals are less troublesome to feed, but more expensive, for five of them eat daily eighty pounds of fresh tish. Formerly the lions, tigers, and other carnivora were costly, but of late they have been fed on horse-meat, which is very cheap. The buffa-loes, deer, and elephant live now on the grass in the grounds. The rhinoceros is the greed-iest of the lot; but it is quantity that he craves without much regard to quality. He will eat strawberries to a hungry man. His feed costs \$10 a week, which is as much as that of an elephant. The giraffe has to be fed carefully. because he lats no regard for his long, narrow throat, and starts one monthful down before the one before it has reached his stomach, thus choking himself. Common mankeys cat nearly everything that is offered; so do the ostriches and cassowaries, but some of the insectivorous ing he must have given her the wrong kind | have to be patiently entered to. The moose is hardest to please, and misses the twigs of his native woods.

ANOTHER GREAT IRISH-AMERICAN SINGER.

The Philadelphia Press gives the following account of George A. Conly, the basso, who is a member of the new Strakosch opera combany: George A. Conly was born at Southwark, a suburb of Philadelphia, on the 17th of February, 1845. After gaining, at the Old Coach Factory grammar school on Fifth street, below Washington a venue, the usual amount of information which the common schols of twenty years ago were able to give young Conly gained employment in the type foundry of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan. Here he remained two years, and then, at the age of sixteen, he collisted in the twenty-ninth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers under Colonel Murphy. The term of enlistment was for three years, and in these years the boy became a man. With Fighting Joe Hooker he was above the couds at Lookout Mountain, and then at Chattanooga, his first term of service having expired, he re-culisted for the war. This made him one of Sherman's army of heroes who broke the rebellion's back-bone, and young Conly was among the first thousand men to enter Savannah, when the famous march to the sea had been successfully accomplished. The famous war Governor of Pennsylvania, John W. Geary, A SPECIE Basis.—When one of the young had long felt an interest in the bright young soldier whose voice had whiled away many a long hour for the boys in camp under the southern pines, and as a result Conly found the alley behind the post-office and remarked: himselfone morning appointed chief clerk at division headquarters, and ever after Governor Geary lost no opportunity of showing his friendship for the young soldier, and Conly was always a welcome visitor at the Governor's mausion in Harrisburg. Returning from the army he resumed his old position in MacKellar Smiths & Jordan's establishment, where he remained for several years. It was here that he discovered or rather was told, that he had a gold mine in his voice, and he accordingly went to work to cultivate it. Morning, noon and night, at every interval in his business hours, at home and abroad, Mr. Conly worked with one object—the realization of artistic fame Italian became a necessity, and the study of that language required time and money. don critics, Lord Beaconstield would appear to | found the first-the second he dispensed with - Italian Without a Master. He began it, most of the pictorial artists. The hideous he finished it. He subsequently left the type caricature, of him which appeared during the foundry establishment and became connected with the Printers' Circular.

Professor Barili took great interest in the young vocalist, and eventually became his master. The rest was easy. An offer was made to him by Mr. Hess, the then manager of the Kellogg opera troupe, and this was accepted. A public appearance followed, and the printer's boy became recognized as one of the first bassos of the age. My ambition is to become first prime basso in the world, trated journal he appears as a tottering old said Mr Conly before leaving this country; he is now in Europe. This ambition is in a wildering idiocy on his features. There have fair way of being realized. A recent letter been but two passably truthful portraits of gives some idea of his artistic elevation and some interesting points about manauvering managers. He has been offered engagements by Mapleson pere at her Majesty's Opera House for Italian, and by Carl Rosa for English, opera. But he didn't accept either. He was engaged and the 'game he did not understand' is an interesting one. Both Carl Rosa and Maple-son had sent cable despatches to this country offering him engagements, but those despatches arrived in this city after Conly had gone on the same steamer; in fact, one of his companions was Strakosch, and from the time they left the shores of America until they sighted the Green Isle the wily Strakosch had importuned Conly to sign an agreement for the coming year for the Kellogg company, and Miss Kellogg added her supplications. Conly consented, and the articles were signed and sealed on board the steamer. Then Strakosch, putting out his hand, said: Mine friend, you are all right. Mapleson and that fellow Rosathey are all wrong.' Why? asked the amuzed Conly. Because, mine friend, they don't know enough to travel across the ocean with you and keep you quiet ; I did'-and Strakosch chuckled. Then Conly learned that the wily manager knew that his rivals were after him and had taken that method of outwitting them. When Mapleson made his offer in London, Strakosch stood by, and in his peculiar voice said : ' Conly, you can't do it land he couldn't. and so there is the chapter. Fifteen years ago a printer's boy in Philadelphia; to-day pronounced by Carl Rosa as 'ze finest primo basso in ze world!'"

UNITED STATES.

A Grenada special says, the negroes are falling like sheep, and the whites have no sympathy for them as they have shown none for whites.

Canton, Miss. is depopulated, only one hundred people are left out of a population of thirty five hundred.

All the quarantined towns are suffering for the common necessaries of life. The scare, however, is said to be over, and many people are returning to their homes to stay, and fight off the fever.

An Atlanta, Ga., despatch says no fever case has occurred in Georgia yet, although a few cases reached there from New Orleans, which have yielded to treatment.

A Vicksburg despatch says the fever is spreading there.

Kerosene will make your tin tea kettle as bright as new. Saturate a woollen rug and rub with it. It will also remove stains from mi

The True Witness.

AND

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

S PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28.

CALENDAR-AUGUST, 1878.

THURSDAY, 29-Beheading of St. John Baptist. St. Sabina, Martyr. FRIDAY, 30-St. Rose of Lima, Virgin. SS.

Felix and Adauctus, Martyrs. SATURDAY, 31-St. Raymond Nonnatus, Con-

> tessor. SEPTEMBER.

SUNDAY, 1-TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTE-COST. Epist. 2 Cor. iii. 4-9; Gosp. Luke x. 23-37.

Monday, 2-St. Stephen, King and Confessor. Toesday, 3-Feria. WEDNESDAY, 4-Feria Bp. De Neckere, New

Orleans, died, 1833.

NEW AGENT. Mr. T. R. LEANY is authorized to solicit and

and TRUE WITNESS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. T. HAYES, of this office, is authorized to solicit subscriptions and collect accounts for the EVENING POST and the TRUE WITNESS, through the hack, knows that he cares more for the Re-Eastern Townships. He will call upon those of our subscribers who are in arrears.

As the expenses attending the issue of such an enterprise as the Evening Post are necesthose of our subscribers in arrears will forward their indebtedness, or pay it over to our agent, who will shortly visit them. We hope our friends will the more cheerfully do this and help us in our circulation by ob- Henri shooting affair is to be investigated. taing for us new readers, seeing that the price of the TRUE WITNESS has been reduced to \$1.50, while in size it has been enlarged blame will be brought home to some one. four columns, and is now one of the best and A vague or open verdict will unsettle the cheapest weekly papers on this continent.

"CIVIL WAR."

According to a report which we publish from Kingston, a Protestant clergyman in that city has declared in favor of civil war. There is no howling in the press; not a word. It is all right, because it was said to an Orange crowd. If a Catholic made use of that term what a yelping the hostile press-the Witness and the Telegram-would indulge in. How the press howled last year when the True Witness spoke out, and how the press does not howl this year when the other side shriek their anger. We do not say we are in the least surprised, and more, we assure our bellicose cleric of Kingston, that we are not in the least afraid either.

TEMPERANCE!

A temperance lecturer drunk! Such we learn was the case with Mr. Marvin Knowlton, the well-known temperance lecturer, ished. Any attempt to hide the faults of who swallowed a dose of paregoric when he the guilty parties will be an attempt at a was drunk. After the Rine scandal, we are crime. We are already sufficiently unquiet, not surprised at anything our temperance lecturers do. The fact appears to be that thousands of men are always to be found who are ready to take up any calling in order to make a living. It was only yesterday we read a report of a man who had been a sailor, a type-setter, a temperance lecturer, a pretended Methodist minister, and a gravedigger. It is the way some people have of making ends meet. But the fault lies with those who encourage, what are in most cases, impostors. Men come and raise a little storm about temperance; they are well paid; they do something to bring themselves into trouble, and all the good they ever did is destroyed. But so long as the public are willing to be duped, we have no objection.

THE CONVENTION OF CATHOLIC EDITORS.

A convention of the editors of Catholic newspapers has been for some time urged by the Catholic papers in the United States. This convention is to be held for the purpose of establishing an agency in Rome, for furnishing authentic news to the Catholic press. At present the press of the United States and Canada are dependent on secular correspondents for their information, and Catholic journalists naturally suspect their authenticity. In some cases we know that the information so supplied, has been garbled and contorted, whether by accident or design we do not know. Even to ordinary papers the establishment of a Catholic agency in Rome will be a benefit. We are all the better for having both sides of the question, and to men who desire to hear other people's views as well as their own, the proposed agency will be a gain. The convention is, we believe, to meet shortly, and that it will be a success we do not doubt.

THE CATHOLIC UNION.

The Catholic Union of Ottawa is to give a pic-nic in a few days from this. Since the riots occurred the chiefs of the Union in Ottawa have been advised not to invite the Catholic Union of Montreal to attend this proposed pic-nic. It was said that it would be imprudent and impolitic. Some people who

do not know. As for our part, if we had any- Liberty. That is its history and that thing to say in the matter, we would give is its practice. They prove it where they no such advice as that given to the have the power—in Ontario. Now, Catholics Ottawa men. On the contrary, we would will not consent to be deprived of either their advise them to ask anyone they liked, Civil Rights or their Religious Liberty, and the when they liked, and where they liked organization that attempts it, must stand It would be a pretty state of affairs indeed if | prepared to take the consequences. This is men cannot go from one town to another to | not a religious question at all: it is simply a enjoy out-door sports, and all because certain | question of one set of men telling another set people didn't like it. Who cares what they of men that they are not to be trusted with the like? The members of the Catholic Union | full privilege of citizenship, a condition of are British subjects; they are invited to affairs that must breed mischief. Civil war Ottawa, not to take part in a party procession, but to enjoy themselves, and if our words could reach them, we would advise them to Go.

INDEPENDENTS.

It becomes every man who values the future prosperity of Canada to send men of independent character to Parliament. The mere party hack—the man who will "follow my leader" through all the ways and byeways of "Pacific Scandals" and "Steel Rails "-is not the proper person to represent any constituency. What Canada wants is men who, while they may retain their party views, yet will not bow to party tricks of office. The future of Canada depends backs, and it is the fearless politician, the man with keen honor and manly character, that will save the country from the wiles of men who would otherwise ruin it. The outand-out party man go to the House of Commons to vote the party ticket. Right or wrong, he stands by his chief. He will not abandon collect subscriptions for the Evening Post | what he calls his side, no matter how great the scandal, or how wrong the cause, he may be supporting. If you question him he will not admit this. If you ask if it is so, he will deny it, but yet it is the fact and everyone who knows the character of the pure party formers' or Conservatives' interest than he does for the interest of the country. Give us Reformers or Conservatives if you will, but the country should see that neither of sarily large, and as for a while we shall rely them will be the slaves of their leaders, and. upon the Taue Witness to pay a part, we trust | when the issue demands it, that they will be for the country first and for party afterwards.

> THE ST. HENRI SHOOTING AFFAIR. We are glad to see that at last the St. The only thing that remains now is for this investigation to be searching, and that the public mind. We have already had too much of that sort of thing, and it is time to commence and mete out justice. It would be well, too, if all those who are acquainted with the facts, or with a portion of the facts, volunteered their evidence. This case is one of the most important ever tried in Canada, for, if the charge against the volunteers can be established, it will prove a spirit of partizanship in the ranks which must be eradicated. We never can feel secure so long as such men hold arms in their hands, for we know not on what provocation they might again be tempted to use them. We anticipate that the investigation, if searching and complete, will benefit the Volunteer Militia. It will make the members more careful of the trust that is reposed in them. It will show that fire arms are not given to men to use them at their own discretion. To belong to the Volunteer Militia is a trust from the State, and the man who violates that trust should be unsparingly punand we hope that the result of the investigation which is now progressing will have the effect of calming the public mind, and of proving that we live in a country where law is still supreme, and where the authorities are determined that it shall remain so.

WHERE IN H .-- LL?"-THE CHIEF-TAIN'S PROFABITY.

A letter appears in the Globe about "the Chieftain's profanity." The Globe publishes the letter with some smirks of satisfaction, and declares that the "source" from which it comes is "trustworthy." The letter is a description of an interview between the Rev. Mr. McRoberts, of St. George, Ont., and Sir John A., at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto. It describes how the Chieftain savagely said, "How in h-ll can I be in Brant and other places at the same time?" and "What in h-11 do the people think I am made of? It is a d-d pity I cannot cut myself into several pieces," with other low and blasphemous epithets. The writer of the letter further says that Sir John A. saluted a gentleman who came into the room with "where in h-l did you come from," but, says the letter, spitting on his hands said, "never mind, give me your hand" after which he apologized to the clergyman to whom he was first talking. If this letter is true, it is no wonder Canadian politicians are not overweighted with gentlemanly behaviour, and when we remember the closing scene of the last session we are inclined to wonder "where in h-l" all the gentlemen are gone to?

HOW WE PROGRESS.

Montreal, Hamilton, Kingston, Toronto and Ottawa have now witnessed Orange riots, since the 12th of July. It is quite evident that we are improving, and that the agitation, which unless stopped will some day embroil us in civil war, is going on as favourably as its friends could desire. The question of a rupture is discussed everywhere, and people are seriously beginning to reckon the chances. And this is the doings of Orangeism, for at its doors

would be a terrible evil, but Orange ascendency would be a thousand times worse.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Eastern Question still smoulders. The Turks and Montenegrins have come to blows, the Bosnian insurgents have been defeated, Austria and Italy are wrangling, Greece and Turkey are still at loggerheads, and altogether the clouds still portend the likelihood of another storm any day. The scene is merely shifted from Bulgaria, with a Russian army, to Bosnia with an Austrian army-the plot remains almost the same. But what a satire the whole business is upon the conduct of Austria, ave, and the conduct of England too, in the Eastern squabble. Austria and more upon fearless politicians than party England protested against the occupation of Bulgaria. They opposed the Russian policy from the commencement, and lo! they pursue that very same policy themselves, only the scene is shifted from Bulgaria to Bosnia and Cyprus. Russia wanted to protect the Christians of one side of Turkey; Austria and England said, no, no! but Austria and England now occupy Bosnia and Cyprus, and Russia does not say a word. Cyprus may be a valuable addition to the Crown, and we may thank Russia for it. But the storm may not pass over yet, and if it does not, then will come the tug of war.

THE O'DONOGHUE AFFAIR.

We often told our readers that "Pat" always became a good boy-at election times. To any one who can see the press of the country this is already apparent. The other day the Conservative Ottawa Citizen had a long article "proving," of course "proving," that the Conservatives were the best friends of the Irish Catholics. Then this article was challenged, by an opposition paper, "proving" Orangemen while the Reform Cabinet had none, and that thus the Reformers were our best friends. Again, we notice in vesterday's issue of the Globe a long explanation of the O'Donoghue affair, which places the blame of his exceptional treatment upon his "invasion" of Canada. Such nonsense! Canada invaded by a few Fenians, to be made the excuse for condemning O'Donoghue without trying him. Of this fact the Globe says nothing, yet this is the fact and the treatment to which we all object. No one defends O'Donoghue's "invasion" of Canada. No one denies that he should have been punished for that "invasion," but he was condemned without being tried, and when he complicity he was not as guilty as Riel and Lepine. And yet if treated like them, on that count, he was willing to take the consequences of the so-called "invasion," which was nothing more nor less than a farce.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

In this election the Reformers of Montreal Centre must stand aside. No Reform candidate is possible and if one is put forward then he goes to the wall. Alexander Mackenzie has committed some serious blunders, and for those blunders he will suffer defeat in the Centre Division. He will be opposed inch by inch and his defeat is as certain as we live. His letter to Mayor Beaudry is not to be forgotten in a day, and if there was no Protection question, that letter alone sealed his doom. Again, we do not forget that he has denied a large proportion of the people the use of arms, while others flaunt their military ascendancy in our faces. No doubt Sir John A. Macdonald, the "I am an Orangeman," would do the same. They are all tarred with the same brush, and would sell the body and soul of every Catholic in Canada for place and power. This language may be harsh, but it is true. Perhaps the political tricksters may not like it, but we care not who likes it. we are determined to do our best to expose the hollow mockery of so-called friends. In Canada we have few friends but ourselves, and if we are ever to obtain fair play, and a considerate regard for our feelings, then upon ourselves alone we must depend. When we prove our power, then party politicians will come to us, while now we have togo to party politicians. As for the Reformers or the Conservatives, we shall be very glad if they assist us, but this time we shall not assist either of them.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

One of our contemporaries objects to the proposed Colonization Scheme. It says that the City Council cannot afford the S20,000 and it often happens that the people who are settled on the land grow tired of farming, sell their farms for a song and return to town again. So far as the City Council is concerned we do not think that the proposed outlay of \$20,000 could be spent in a better way. It will relieve the city of a great deal of pauperism, and will lighten the care of the authorities in whose hands the charge of the poor is entrusted. For such a purpose the city can well afford the money, and money so spent, would be well invested. Montreal, and the country generally, would benefit by the outlay which, after all, is not considerable. all these evils must be placed. The organiz- Considering the amount of money it costs to

and whether it is to be acted upon or not we lies of Civil Rights and Religious be better for the Government to withdraw its emigration agents altogether, and de- to keep arms out of the hands of the Irish vote the means spent on them to induce and assist our surplus city population to settle upon the fertile lands which are so abundant. The present policy of the emigration agents is to send out heads, never mind their adaptability for the country. The true policy is to send our own poor-our own unemployed-to our own lands, and if others come, why there is room enough for all. As to the statement that they might lease their farms after a while, or sell them for a song, that could be guarded against. "Selling for a song " could be provided for, and could be prevented. We are glad to see that London, Ont., has, too, taken up the idea, and we hope it will be carried to a successful issue.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

The Reformers are denouncing the Conservatives, and the Conservatives are abusing the Reformers. Large type illustrates the bad conduct of each party, and, if one is to believe either side, political imbecility and political treachery, rules the policy of their opponents. It appears to be just this way. Politics in Canada is a regular business. We do not think that men make money directly out of politics, but the business is generally managed in an indirect way. Men go to the House of Commons, not to advance the interests of the country, but to advance either themselves or their friends. This being so, the politician must give his support to either one side or the other in order to secure party tavors, and he naturally hesitates, if he does not refuse, to do anything that would annoy his party leader, for fear of being reminded of it when he wants a favor. One of the curses of Canada is that polities are used for individual advancement, and the country is sacrificed for individual ends. Of course you may get purists to deny this, but it is simply denying what everybody knows. That there are some honest politicians no one doubts, but that they are few everybody believes. In England one sees men sacrificing a great deal from pure and disinterested motives, but Canadians are Americanised in their politics, although they cling to English customs in their social surroundings. Purity in politics do not pay, and hence the difficulty of getting Independent men. In the coming elections, however, that the Conservative Cabinet was full of we notice a good number of Independent candidates scattered over the country, and when one reads the record of Canada's two Parliaments, no wonder can be expressed that some honest men are disgusted with both one side and the other.

TOO GOOD.

At the Orange trials now going on in Montreal, Mr. Doutre, with the self-satisfied air of a conquering hero, asked Sir Francis Hincks if he was aware that the Queen had written a dress of condolence on the occasion of the death of the Prince Consort. Well, what of that? Her Majesty would write to a society of sweeps under the same circumstances. offered to stand his trial for the "invasion" | The Queen ordered her private Secretary, C. his offer was refused, because of his compli- B. Phipps, to reply to all such communicacity with the Red River insurrection. In that | tions, and so they ended. At the time of Prince Albert's death, addresses of condolence came from all parts of the Empire, and Her Majesty graciously replied to all. For instance, the "ballast heavers" of the port of London, England, sent Her Majesty an address of condolence, and in reply they received from Her Majesty's private secretary the fol-

lowing letter :-"WINDSOR CASTLE, June 12.

"MY DEAR SIR.—I have had the honor to lay before Her Majesty the Queen the address from the ballast heavers of the port of London, which you have forwarded to me for presentation. Her Ma esty has been deeply touched by this spontaneous testimony to the active benevolence of her beloved husband; and amongst all the tokens of sympathy in her grief, which she has gratefully received from all classes of her people, no one has been more gratifying to the Queen, and no one more in harmony with her feelings than the simple and unpretending tribute from these honest, hard-working men. I am commanded to request that you will assure the ballast heavers that the interest in their welfare so usefully displayed by him whose life was employed in endeavoring to benefit the people of this country, is fully shared by Her Majesty, and that Hor Majesty rejoices to hear of the happy change in their moral and social condition. The Queen has the greatest pleasure in complying with the request contained in the address, and has ordered two prints of the Prince Consort, one in uniform and one in ordinary dress, to be framed and presented, to be hung in the room in which the ballast heavers wait. To these grateful men, to be associated with the memory of her great and good husband, whose virtues they have so highly and justly appreciated.

"Believe me, sincercity yours. "WINDSOR CASTLE, June 12.

ciated. "Believe me, sincerety yours, "C. B. PRIPPS. "FREDK. J. FURNIVALL, ESQ."

Now, the Queen did more for the Ballast Heavers than she did for the Orangemen. If the brethren received "two likenesses of the Prince Consort" what would Mr. Doutre say then? But Her Majesty knew the Orangemen better, and her marked indifference to them suggested what the Prince of Wales' visit proved-that they are turbulent at all times, and loyal-when it suits them

THE ELECTIONS.

When the Government of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie broke four independent companies in the 6th Military District and then refused to transfer their headquarters to Montreal; and when again he wrote his famous letter to real Centre was lost to the Reform Party. At opinion, but now we think that we may claim that events look like justifying our views The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie may not care much for a single seat, but the loss of that seat will prove that, so far as the Irish Catholics of this city are concerned, the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie has lost their confidence and they have determined to prove that they cannot be denied their rights with impunity. It is the shallowest of statesmanship to deny the people the use of arms, and the circumstances under which those four companies were reported inefficient, and the implied promises offend them by rude insult and coarse invective Catholics. This is as it ought to be. are the friends of the Union gave this advice, ation is a secret conspiracy to deprive Catho- secure a single immigrant, we think it would of the Government that they should be trans-

ferred to Montreal, looks like proof of a policy Catholics as much as possible. Well, it will him to commence the campaign on Monday our lot.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

Sir Francis Hincks is at the present moment, perhaps, the most popular Irishman in Canada. A Protestant of large political experience, he is now, what he ever has been, the sterling friend of his Catholic fellowcountrymen, and the champion of civil and religious liberty for all. Years ago, the columns of the paper he published in this city | in Great Britain : prove that he then took the stand of Equal Rights for all, and to this stand he is now as loyal as ever he was. He was one of a few who refused to attend the funeral of Hackett. because Orangeism, he said, was bad and nothing could justify the slightest counte- Ir nance of it. Sir Francis Hincks knows the Irish Catholic character, and he knows the mentary Return issued by the House of Comcharacter of Orangeism-hence his decided mons for the year 1871. These statistics we opinions. No one attempts to charge him | have not now within reach, but how reliable with being partial, for justice is associated they are we can only prove by analogy. We with every act of a long and an honorable | shall take later statistics, and from them we career. He knows that Orangeism means the | shall be able to judge what reliance we can denial of civil and religious liberty to Catho- place on those quoted above. From a report lics: that the object of Orangeism is to de- published in the Tablet in 1876 we compile stroy the social and political influence of the following :-Catholies; in fact, that it is a society organized 1875. • to crush peaceable citizens by every devilish engine that cunning and hate can suggest. He knows, too, that wherever Catholics have the power they never deny civil rights and representation to their fellow-citizens, as Quebec and Ireland illustrate. If we pursued towards others the policy which they pursue towards us, we would have little or no Protestant representation in Quebec or Ireland. But such is not our policy. We want to see our Protestant neighbors enjoy every liberty we enjoy, and all we ask in return is that they should act with equal consideration wherever they have the power. This they certainly do not do, either in Ontario or England. If Sir Francis Hincks were not tired letter to the Orangemen in reply to their ad- | of honor, we would rejoice to see him enter public life once more, and we are sure that any honor his Catholic fellow-countrymen could bestow upon him would be cheerfully

IRISH CATHOLICS. On Thursday we referred to a statement made

by a writer in the Witness about Irish crimi-

nais. We think we established the fact that

crime is less, in proportion to population, in

Ireland than in Great Britain. But the writer referred to Montreal, and thought to prove that here the criminals are proportionately more of Irish parentage or birth than any other nationality. We cannot admit this. At present we have no means of obtaining exact returns, although we hope to be able to do so in a few days. But let us look at the facts. The Irish people came to this country as exiles. They had been driven-there is no other word for it-from their native land. Cruel land laws had forced them to abandon their homes, and in millions, to seek a shelter in any part of the habitable globe. The "crowbar brigade" exterminated them with a vengeance, and then the famine came and desolation covered the land. Passionately attached to their country, yet they were forced to fly. Most of them would have preferred to die, pike in hand, upon a green hill-side, but the chance was not offered to them. It was a time when every man with a soul he dare call his own, have been a rebel, and every honest Englishman to-day admits it. Fortunately these times have changed and peace, prosperity and loyalty have taken the place of famine, bad laws and treason. Well, the Irish Catholics emigrated. They came to Canada, in most cases, without a shilling in their pockets. Outcasts and poor, they landed here in many cases destitute. Bad laws had left them upon the cold charity of the world. The "ship fever" decimated them in thousands. The French Canadians nobly stood by the unhappy emigrants, and sheltered them in their distress. Their first days were days of hard toil, but poor as they were, they brought with them the traditions of a virtuous people. If they were not virtuous they would nearly all become criminals, because poverty and destitution is the very fountain head of crime. What other the Mayor, we ventured to predict that Mont- people have suffered as they have suffered? Have the English or the Scotch? Certainly that time but little heed was taken to our not! The marvel is that in a few years the Irish immigrants have worked so nobly up the ladder; and when we look around and see the immigrants of a few decades occupying the | There were some features in the speeches, positions they do, the wonder is that, with all the disadvantages of race or religion against them, they stand where they do. Common justice would see this at a glance, and, if men speacers was temperate. There were no could only be fair, they would see that the Irish Catholics of Canada have accomplished wonders for themselves, and they would, too, nation. The speeches of the Mayor, of the do their best to encourage a people who have Bishop, of the clergymen, of the Orangemen, exhibited such energy and vitality, and not were all against infidelity, and not against

MONTREAL WEST.

Sir Francis Hincks should be asked to stand for Montreal West. He has, we are cost the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie one seat at all aware, already refused all overtures to return events. The fight is now between a Conserv- to public life, but still it may be possible to ative and an Independent. No matter who | induce him to alter his views. At all events wins. the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie will lose it is worth trying, for, if successful, a great A Reformer will not be taken at good would be done to the country. As a any price. The Conservative has been statesman, Sir Francis Hincks has a clear re-"nominated" irregularly and by people cord. At this time of his life he can have no not known to the public. No one yet knows special ambition to serve. He cannot be who nominated Mr. Ryan, at least his nomi- | charged with any desire to force himself upon nees have not had the courage to avow them- the public, for he courts retirement rather selves .-- and this fear implies that there may | than publicity. But if he thinks, and can be be something wrong. We hear that Mr. Dev- | made to see, the benefit the country would lin will stand as an Independent, and that his derive from an active interference, on health is now sufficiently restored to enable his part, in public affairs, he may accept a nomination, and his election next. Of Mr. Devlin's policy we know would, we believe, be a certainty. His claims nothing, and until certain questions are an- arc too many, and his services too great, not swered by both Mr. Ryan and Mr. Devlin, and to make those claims almost guarantee his the fogs cleared off, we must refrain from say- triumph. We do not advance these opinions ing with which, if with either, we may cast | because of any special services he may have done, but we advance them upon the broad and general ground of the benefit Canada would derive from a return to public life of a man who has already graced some of the highest offices in the Dominion.

"A CORRECTION CORRECTED."

A writer in the Witness last evening gives the following statistics about the Irish people and the proportion of criminals they furnish

•	Population 22,704,108 4,738,022 5,402,739	Total Convictions for Drank- enness alone	Total Criminat Convic- tions of all kinds, 337,895 55,335 185,057
ngland cotland celand		130,785 15,194 92,295	

This statement is taken from a Parlia-

Population. England 23,200,000 33 Ireland 5,380,000 3 In Prison

Now, this puts an entirely different aspect ipon the statement of the Witness. Although the population is less than one-nifth, the sentenced to death was one-eleventh in 75 and the number of criminals was more than one-seventh of what it was in England. But let us go back and see how Ireland has steadily been improving in lessening its criminal statistics.

After '66 there were '67, '68, '69, '72, 74 and '77, during which no criminals were executed, while in four years only there were only three executions and in two years there were two each. This makes eight executions in thirteen years, while England cannot have had, during the same time, less than 200. Again, we find that during the year '64 there were only 407 convicts received in Ireland, and during '75 there were only 238, showing an absence of crime, perhaps unequalled in any country in the world. Th statistics which we have to hand are, we confess, not perfect, but anyone who takes the trouble of searching Dr. Handcock's returns of crimes in Great Britain and Ireland, will see at once that the total is altogether in favor of Ireland, for as an Irish judge said a short time ago, "There is more crime in one county in England than there is in the whole of Ireland." The writer in the Witness makes some reference to the criminal statistics of New York and Montreal. At present we have not been able to ascertain the facts, but if the figures published are no more reliable than those published about Ireland, then they will simply furnish a slander which can be as readily refuted.

THE ELECTIONS IN QUEBEC.

There is one of the divisions in Quebec which, like the Centre Division in Montreal. returns an Irish Catholic to the Dominion House of Commons. Before the electors there are at present two gentlemen-one a Conservative and the other a Reformer. With the politics of these gentlemen we have nothing to do, but we would remind the electors that the next session of Parliament is likely to see new issues before the public, and it will require sterling men to face them. No milkand-water Members of Parliament will answer the purpose for which they will be required, and the duty they will be expected to perform. They may be Conservatives or they may be Reformers, but lot them be something more as well. A time is come in our history when we must seek out those who are in earnest in their desence of our principles, for these principles will be fought on the floor of the House, and it is only earnest men who can do it. As for the candidates before the constituency we make no choice. That we leave to those who know them best-the electors themselves; but we would like to hear some expression of Independence upon all questions where the direct interest of our people might be concerned.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD AGAIN.

The ther day the corner stone of a new Methodst church was laid at Kingston. which followed the laying of the stone, which deserve notice. In the first place, we rejoicel to observe that the language of all the "Papists" or "Romanists" or any of the fanaticsk rout that excite people's anger or indig-Not that we object to religious discussions,

John A. Macdonald avowing himself a Free- Castlereagh. mason. This is, we are aware, no secret, but it looks odd, when we hear of him one week avowing himself an Orangeman and another week avowing himself a Freemason. what does the Minerce think of that? To the Minerve and Nouvau Monde, a Freemason smirks of the regions which Sir John A. Macdonald so frequently quotes in his conversation, and yet here we find the Minerve and Nouvau Monde fiercely denouncing all who do not profess their willingness to place the same Orangeman and Freemason in power. Irish Catholics cannot be Masons any more than their French-Canadian co-religionists, but some of them do not look upon Masonary with that horror which the French Canadians do. Yet politics will induce the Minerve and Nouvau Monde to labor for Freemasons and Orangemen, and they will denounce all who oppose them. But we suppose it is all polielse in Canada.

MR. DOUTRE.

Mr. Doutre is once more in congenial society; he is with the Orangemen and by his company he is once more known. The impious and the bigots meet, the one to blaspheme the sacred name of Christ, the other to blaspheme the sacred name of liberty. As for Mr. Doutre, he is beneath censure. Any life. Infidels may respect the Man-God-Mahommed, Paine, Voltaire, Huxley, Tyndal, all had some admiration for Jesus Christ-Doutre appears only to sucer at Him. A decent consideration for other people's opinion should have caused Mr. Doutre to speak with some respect of a Being who is honored and worshipped by the vast majority of the people. This is, or is supposed to be, a Christian community. We are surrounded by all the evidences, if we do not experience all the influences, of Christian piety. Protestants and Catholics alike worship Him in whose mission they believe. Even Orangemen profess to believe that Jesus Christ was God, and Mr. Doutre should learn to speak with becoming respect of One before whom all Christians bow.

ATHLETES.

The last few days have witnessed two exmordinary aquatic performances. We had grown accustomed to hear of Boynton and Webb accomplishing such wonders on the surface of the waters, but now we hear of a man walking across the Channel between England and France, and of another man in the United States walking eight miles at a depth of sixty-five feet in less than five hours. It is, perhaps, somewhat odd that the last three years should have produced the most remarkable athletic performances that the world has ever witnessed, both on sea and on land. Men have in both elements performed wonders, and have exhibited endurance and skill for which we can find no parallel either in ancient or in modern times. The Olympic games produced more athletes, but the Olympic games have left no record of such individual feats as those performed by Webb or O'Leary. The "flying" question is being solved, they say, and all we can do now is to wait and wonder-what next.

THE TANNERIES SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Can it be possible that the Government intend to let the Tannerics shooting affair go by default? If this is the intention, it cannot but have a serious effect upon the public mind. It will undermine all confidence in the administration of justice, and will produce that uncertainty which is but the prelude to a disrespect for all law. To allow such an occurrence to pass without holding an investigation would be inexplicable, were it not that the elections are so near. But we cannot forget that even if an enquiry took place now the same facility for obtaining evidence might not be at hand, and every day the investigation is postponed, if indeed it is to be held it all, only adds to the difficulty of having justice done. The authorities may rest assured that every evasion of enquiring into ases such as the Tanneries shooting affair, is mother step towards that social chaos to which the country appears to be advancing. This policy of allowing such things to pass vill, by some of the people, be taken for a policy of complicity, and that would produce very bad results, indeed.

JUDGE KEOGH.

Judge Keogh is mad! The man who upon the hustings at Athlone swore "So help his (my) God" never to take place or pension from the Government is in a lunatic asylum. Is it retribution, or is it accident? Is it God's Work, or is it merely one of the usual incidents which sometimes shock society? This no one can tell, but, whatever may be the cause, the fact is there—Judge Keogh is mad! Ireland has produced many political knaves. The land has been fertile of tricksters of every hue. The unhappy condition of the country furnished abundant raw material for charlatans and knaves. The people were always faithful; the leaders, too, were in most cases honorable men, but at times the knaves would crop up, and certainly one of the toremost of them was Judge Keogh. Lke all political knayes he helped himself on the plea of helping others. The tyrant Dionysius, stripped the statue of Jupiter Olympus of its gold, on the plea that Bold was too cold in winter and too heavy in

but we object to these discussions when they care of Jupiter. This is just the kind of are not conducted with becoming taste and thing Judge Keogh was wont to do, and his are full of offensive and insulting phrases. name will live in the memory of most Irish-But the peculiar part of the business was Sir men as a desirable associate for perfidious

INDEPENDENTS.

Our correspondent in Quebec has assured us that Mr. McGreevy is going to contest his division in Quebec as an "Independent." This, if true, is a significant circumstance, as it proves the mockery of thinking that either party is capable of satisfying the wants of all the people. Not that we think an Indepencomplish wonders, but we think that we it might accomplish something for the good of the country at large. No one can the Reform Party have their scandals to account for. They both stand before the country with anything but "clean hands." How honest men can pin their, apparently, unalterable faith to either of them, is more than we can understand. Men who swear either by Sir tics, and they take precedence of everything | John A. Macdonald or by Mr. Mackenzie may be, and no doubt are, honest in their belief that the prosperity of the country may depend upon either one or the other, but yet there must be some things in which they differ from them. Of course there is this difficulty in the way. Men go into politics in Canada, sometimes, to advance their own interests. For this no one can blame them, provided they are honest, and do not prostitute their influence for place man professing to be a Christian, and who or power. An Independent member might could speak of the Redeemer of Men, as Mr. | not have the chances of obtaining favors like a Doutre-spoke of Him is worse than an infidel; | party man would have, and this, to us, appears he is a calumniator of virtue and destroyer of to be the difficulty in the way of forming a party in this country which would sit between two stools, without falling to the ground. But whether an Independent party is possible or not, one thing is possible, and that is, to send men to the House who will not be the slaves of either Red or Blue.

FANATICISM.

The Witness continues to pursue its fanatical assaults upon "Romanism" and " priesteraft." Day after day its columns teem with contortions and misrepresentations. One day it attacks Catholic education, the next it sneeringly reports "pretended miracles," and then again it attacks the bishops. To follow it would be tiresome and unprofitable. It may satisfy the hate of a few, but it cannot but offend the good taste of the multitude. Respectable Protestants cannot countenance the policy of outrage towards everything Catholic which the Witness pursues. Other people have grown accustomed to its vice, and so they bear it. It declares in favor of peace, and yet it strikes out for war. In one column it blames the Catholics for the present state of party feeling, and in another it does all in its power to raise the fanaticism of those who believe in it. It feeds upon ignorance and hate and fans the flame of passions, while, at the same time, it thinks it a wondrous pity that Montreal should be made the theatre for riot and disorder. The other day it tried to make it appear that Catholics worshipped their bishops. It gave a quotation from a sermon rithout giving the explanations necessary to understand it. 'As it delights in attacking in "Romanism" in every form we are not in the | said : "Let us remember the blood of Hackett; least surprised at its statements, but if the Witness thinks to undermine the structure of he Church in Canada by its political and mischievous articles, it is very much mistaken. These articles will simply have this effectthey will make the Catholics more Catholic and they make decent Protestants regret that the Witness is doing a great deal of harm. We pride ourselves upon never having said one unkind word of Protestants because of their religion. Their doctrines may be open to discussion, but their belief is respected. They have their convictions, and we have ours. Those convictions may be calmly and dispassionately discussed. No one objects to that. For such discussion we think the pulpit the best place ; but the instant that a public journal insults a people because of their belief, that instant the dragon's teeth are sown, and it will be

THE ST. HENRI SHOOTING AFFAIR As we anticipated, and it is now leaking out, that so long a time has elapsed since the outrage at St. Henri that there is much trouble in collecting the evidence. It is now six weeks since the occurrence took place, and the public excitement has somewhat cooled down, and men who were eager to volunteer their evidence before are slow to give themselves the trouble now. But we notice a paragraph in a morning contemporary which informs us that the Police Magistrate desires all who can throw any light upon the subject to call upon him, and give whatever information they can. This, we hope, will be done. There was a large number of people looking on when the shooting occurred, and all who can should volunteer their evidence. The result of the enquiry must entirely depend upon what the onlookers saw, and they owe it to themselves and to the public to come forward and state what they know of the lusiness. Unless they do the case may go by default There is no use now bemoaning the loss of time that has taken place between the him. Talk about "Protection" and "Free 12th of July and to-day. For that loss of time the Government is responsible. But that is not now the question, for evidence is wanted,

Some of the money stolen from the Receiver-General's office at Toronto has been ever had. May his shadow never grow less. summer, and that it was necessary to take recovered from the prisoner at New York.

and all who can give evidence, one vay or the

other should at once make it their Jusiness to

do so. It is a circumstance upon which

grave issues depend, and the policy of non-

intervention means a policy of disaster, for

unless outrages such as the St. Henri shooting

affair are punished, then much harm is done

to the State and to the public

THE WARS OF THE "WITNESS."

The militant mission of our most religious

contemporary is of wide range and manifold character. The annihilation of the Post one day-the expulsion of the Jesuits the next, anti the wholesale outrooting of Pope and Popery to follow, should, in all reason, satisfy the greed for glory of our journalistic dictator. But there is an anti-climax in the descent to warfare on commercial credit and individual feeling. This time the Witness has undertaken to decree the destinies of the admirable hotel institutions of our city. We cannot but commend the enterprise that finds out more of people's affairs than dent party in Parliament would or could ac- they themselves have any notion of, though may not be able to approve the charity that sends hurtful lies and libels broadcast on a community. In an article on "Hotel Competition," our contemporary deny that both the Conservative Party and states a fact patent to the public-that the increase of these houses has caused a reduction of rates in all to an almost unremunerative standard; but when out of pure cussedness, or by interested inspiration it singles out one—and that in the first rank-as likely to succumb to the competition-it takes a liberty which not all those

REVD. FATHER KIERNAN .-- On Sunday the Rev. John Kiernan, a native of this city, celebrated his first Mass in St. Patrick's Church. In a few days he will occupy a professional chair in the Varennes College. We have no doubt but this promising young clergyman will acquit himself of this important charge with all proper distinction.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

Sm,-The Catholics of the Derry of Canada

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

were surprised, on Saturday evening, by a report that the band that was going around serenading for the Irish pic-inic had been mobbed, which proved to be true. The facts are a follows :-- The Young Irishmen's Catholic Benevolent Association are holding their annual pic-nic to-day, August 19th, and in order to remind the citizens of the event, they engaged the brass band of the 14th P.W.O.R. to parade the streets, with a lantern at their head, on which was inscribed the words "Remember the Grand Irish Pic-nie, Monday, August 19th," and proceeded through the principle streets, when they were brought to a standstill opposite the Orange Hall on Princess street, by a shower of stones from the mob on the sidewalk, which was chiefly composed of Orangemen and O.Y.B.'s, among them no less a personage than Mr. Jas. Nesbitt, grand marshall of 12th of August parade, and two other well known characters, Messrs McKee and Stacey, who are always to be found ready and willing to take part in anything that is in opposition to Catholics. The police were on the ground, but they folded their arms and looked on in a sneering manner and did not attempt to make any arrests. Well, what else could we expect them to do, as the force is an Orange one, composed of bigots of the worst type, and very little justice could be expected from their hands had things turned out worse. But to the good sense of the Catholics of this city, they made no resistance at the time, in order to see what the police will do, as they they know the majority of them, and will get summonses for them to appear before the Recorder on Monday morning. I hardly think justice will be meted out to them from the Orangemen who sit on the magisterial bench in this city. For the remainder of the night the defenders of civil and religious liberty kept yelling like demons: "We will cut out the hearts of the Papist s—s of b—s: we will have revenge for the way our brethren got used in Montreal." Well, sir, what else can we expect when no later than last Sunday the Rev. Mr. Joliffe. his sermon to the 'Prentice Boys, let us remember the way the Orangemen were closed up in their hall in Montreal on last 12th July by 500 roughs. Yes! let us remember those things, and the sooner we have civil war in Canada the better." Truly this is a Christian minister of God. It is reported today that an attack will be made this evening on the arrival of the boats, from the pic-nic ground. If so, more anon.

Yours, ONLOOKER.

Kingston, August 19, 1878.

ORANGEISM AND THE COMING ELEC-TION.

To the Editor of the Evening Post : Sir,-The position you have taken on the Orange " question has been fully justified by the results. Your Mayor (Mr. Beaudry) is deserving of the lasting gratitude of Catholics—not only those of Irish origin, but of all—for the determined, manly stand he took in suppressing the procession on the 12th of July, thereby saving your city from the dis-graceful scenes which usually follow in the would have been called, and most likely there wake of Orange demonstrations. The introduction of Orangeism into Canada has been a great misfortune, and is worthy only of the individual who enjoys the unenviable notoriety of being the "father of Orangeism in Canada." And such a sire! The illegitimate son of a very bad Irishman, who has been before the Police Court on a charge of a disgraceful crime that once stood on the statute book as a capital offence, and who, before he left Ireland, was charged by his father with stealing. Such is the record of the unfortunate man who has been styled the father of Orangeism in Canada, and after

whom many lodges are named. In regard to the coming elections, I hope no Catholic-be he French Canadian or of Irish origin-will support any candidate for either parliamentary or municipal honors who declines to make known his views publicly in regard to the Orange question. Every candidate has fixed opinions upon it, and is not deserving of any honest man's support if he hesitates to make known to his constituents what those opinions are; if in favour of repealing the laws against secret societies (chapter 10 consol. stat. of Lower Canada) and the recent party processions act of the Quebec Legislature, let him stand before his constituents, and say so; let them be the judges as to whether or not they will support Trade!" as applied to money-making, they are theories upon which many men honestly differ; but I find you advocate "Protection from insult," and I am with you on this view of "Protection," and I hope every French Canadian Catholic as well as Catholics of all other origins will go heart and hand with you on this subject. Men like Sir Francis Hincks who give no uncertain sound on the Orange question are worth any number of your trading politicians who trim their sails to catch any breeze; if I had a voice in the nomination of a candidate in Montreal I would do what I could to induce Sir Francis Hincks to consent to be nominated. He is a true man, and the best financier that Canada has

ONTARIO.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

Sir,-The excursion which took place last Sunday under the auspices of the Catholic Union, I am glad to say was quite a success. We left Carillon after Mass, stopping at Oka on our way down to visit the ruins, arriving in St. Anne's 3:30 p.m. in time to attend vespers which I must say was very imposing and very grand. The officers and members of the Union-I may say the excursionists in general -are very much indebted to the Rev. Father Chevrefils for his extreme kindness in delaying vespers until our arrival, also for the trouble he took in reserving seats for us, which I can assure you was not a very easy task the crowd was so great. After vespers we remained a short while taking a view of the quiet little village, until the captain gave the signal to start, when all boarded the steamer and left for Carillon, arriving safely, after enjoying a splendid trip, and which will not be forgotten for some time, particularly the kindness received from the good people of St. Anne's.

Yours &c. AN EXCURSIONIST. August 21st, 1878.

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

DEAR Sir,-Permit me to observe that

I have been a continual supporter of the Thre Witness, I may say, since its establishment, and am yet, having also induced many others to become its supporters; and since the establishment of the EVENING POST I have subscribed for two numbers; may I, therefore, submit to your consideration the partiality which occasionally indicates itself for Mackenzie's Govment in both the True Witness and Evenixe Post. No doubt both parties have had their defects. Where is a Government that is perfect and even really honest. There is none. Therefore of two evils, choose the least. Comparing the blunders and defects of the Conservatives or the late Gorernment, to the present administration is very ungenerous and unjust, as during years Administration of Sir twentv Macdonald and the late Sir John A. George E. Cartier, they have not squandered as much of the public monies, nor even half as much as Mr. Mackenzie's Government have done in four or five years' time. This, any one acquainted with irrefutable facts must necessarily admit. Steel rails, of themselves, are rascally. Mr. Mackenzie squandered on Mr. Moore \$29,900; Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake offered a reward of \$5,000 for the capture of Riel. When in power what did they do? Judge Wilson declares Brown's letter of the "big push" to be a direct invitation to join in bribery and corruption. Mackenzie allows Foster to carry off 2272 tons of government rails, and know not if the security is of any value. What about Major Walker's \$10,000 in London; Cameron, of Huron, \$6,000; Cook, of Simcoe, \$28,000, what about Neebing Hotel, &c., &c., &c. Consider Jones' loyalty. Why don't you refer to all these incontestable facts. Why don't you also consider in your comparison of the parties, how George Brown, Mackenzie, and the whole lique would, if they could, send all Roman Catholics to hell, and if possible beyond it. Catholics who don't remember all this are more than forgetful, and estiminate indeed. Sir John with all his defects is the best friend of the Roman Catholics in the Dominion, out of the fold of the Roman Catholic Church, and should be supported by Roman Catholics. Yours respectfully,

L. J. McLaughlan. River Beaudette, August 20, 1878.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

DEAR SIR, -- As the Daily Witness is almost

daily containing articles, editorially or otherwise, abusing the late served the peace on the 12th, I addressed the following communication to the editor, but as he wishes to view any question in which Catholics are concerned only in his own partial manner, it has not appeared. August 22, 1878.

WHO PRESERVED THE PEACE ON THE TWELFTH, VOLUNTEERS OR SPECIALS?

To the Editor of the Daily Witness:

Sir.-In answer to the above question permit me to say, the preservation of the peace on the 12th was due in a measure almost entirely to the specials, and without any credit whatever to the Volunteers. I assume that as the Orangemen were in the Lodge room above and the crowd outside, that if the Orangemen had seen only the regular policemen and the three months specials, they would have relied on their own members and their sympathisers outside to have attempted to come out and form a procession, in which case it is most likely there would have been would have been called, and most likely there would have been loss of life. The regular police and three months specials would have been placed as it were, between two fires, and were not numerous enough to look after the Orangemen on one side and the crowd on the other. The gap was filled up by the "spe cials," as their numbers were too great for the eyes of the Orangemen in the rooms above and also for the outsiders below, and thus a collision between the two parties was prevented, which left the Volunteers idly look ing on, without anything to do, who were therefore not required to keep the peace, by perhaps firing into a mixed crowd of Orange men, policemen and outsiders. This proves it was the "specials" and not the Volunteers who preserved the peace on the 12th. With regard to the appearance and charac-

ter of the "specials," if they were that rowdy and disreputable class so much spoken of in the press, it is wonderful how they were so obedient to their sergeants and handled so easily, especially as they were thrown together at one day's notice, and without any drilling? especially, also, when they were clothed (as you would say) with a little brief authority. In their appearance I think they would compare favorably with the same num ber of Volunteers in civilians' clothes, certainly far superior to some of the rowdy looking fellows who walked in the Orange demonstration at Hackett's funeral, and if report is correct, were not Orangemen at all, but hired at so much per day (although dressed in Orange regalia) if need be, to do the fighting.

The specials were not the rowdy class named in the press, and as you are advocatbe well to get the names of the Sherbrooke Volunteers, who so cowardly shot amongst the lacrosse boys at the Tanneries, and some of whom reside near me. And now that I am about it, would it not be as well to inquire who are the Orange leaders arrested. I know one is a day laborer, another drives a dungcart, and a third is a gentleman's groom; al honest callings, but not aristocratic.

I am, dear sir, A RESIDENT OF ST. GABRIEL VILLAGE. Montreal, August 23, 1878. .

A BISHOP CONSECRATED.

CONSECRATION OF THE RIGHT REVEREND JOHN J KEANE IN RICHMOND-SCENES AT THE CATHE DRAL-IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES REPORT THE ALTAR -- DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT.

RICHMOND, Va., August 24, 1878.

At an early hour this morning St. Peter's Cathedral was surrounded and the approaching streets were thronged by large crowds of neonle, the occasion being the consecration of the fifth Bishop of Richmond, the Right Rev. John J. Keane, lately of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C., a sketch of whom has been published in the Herald. The throng within the sacred edifice was not so large as had been anticipated, owing to the extraordinary precautions adopted by the Church authorities. It had been advertised for several persons of all denominations as well as Cathoonly well tilled. In accordance with the programme, at ten o'clock precisely the procession of dignitaries and attendants arrayed in all the gorgeous vestments and habiliments of the Catholic Church, filed ont of the than man had been to man. episcopal mansion on Grace street into the Cathedral.

IN THE PROCESSION.

The head of the procession was composed of fifty or more priests, followed by the archiepiscopal cross with attendant acolytes, after which came Bishop Moore, of Florida, at tended by the Rev. Messrs. Brennan and O'Callaghan; Bishop Cross, of Savannah, Ga., with Rev. Messrs, Park and Orr; Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., with Rev. Messis, Brady and Clark; Bishop Foley, of Chicago, III. with the Rev. Messrs. Markem and McNevy and Bishop Kane Wheeling, W. Va., with the Rev. Messrs, Cross and McGrath. These latter dignitaries were preceded by the Bishon elect. with the clergy of the cathedral as attendants and closing the processsion came the Most Rev. Archbishop Gibbons, of the archiepiscopal see of Baltimore, accompanied by the officials of the mass. All the bishops were tull canonicals.

THE PROCESSION ENTERS THE CHURCH. The procession entered the Church between double lines of Catholic societies and marched up the main aisle. The Cathedral was filled boring cities. The State and city authorities The choirs, reinforced by the full band of instrumental music under the direction of as the procession entered the church. When all the dignitaries and members of the procession had been scated the Archbishop, attended by the Rev. Messrs. Van Devyver and O'Connell, stood before the high altar. The Bishop elect, accompanied by his assistants, altar, and the senior assistant asked that Father Keane, "elect,' be elevated to the episcopate. The pontifical bulls for the see of Richmond and Apostolic vicarage of North Carolina, were then read by the notary, the Rev. Mr. Dennis, S. S. At the close of the reading the bishop elect made a solemn pro fession of the Catholic faith, after which he took the customary oath prescribed by the Roman ritual.

THE BISHOP EXAMINED.

The Archbishop then examined the new Bishop with reference to his faith and the exercise of the virtues peculiar to the episcopal authority. When the examination was concluded grand mass was commenced, the Archbishop being assisted by the Rev. J. Walter as assistant priest, the Very Rev. A. Magnien, S. S., and J. Griffin, V. G., as deacon of honor also the Rev B. Van Devyver, deacon, and the Rev. Dr. O'Connell, sub-deacon of the mass The ceremonies were presided over by the Rev. J. A. McCallem, S. S., as first master of ceremonies, the Rev. Mr. Baratti, of Washington, second, and the Rev. Willibaldus, O. S. B., as third. The bishop elect commenced mass with the Archbishop. At the end of the epistle the Archbishop again took his seat, and after a preliminary prayer the Litany of the Saints was sung in a very impressive and effective manner by the clergy present, the elect meanwhile lying prostrate beside the kneeling Archbishop.

THE ELECT BLESSED.

During the singing the Archbishop arose and solemnly blessed the elect thrice. The Gospels were then placed on the shoulders of the elect and the Archbishop and bishops placing their hands on his head, said :-

"Receive thou the Holy Ghost." The Preface was then sung, and at its close the head of the elect was bound with a linen cloth, and during the singing of the "Veni Creator Spiritus" was anointed with chrism by the Archbishop. After appropriate prayers his hands were also anointed. The crozier was blessed and placed in his hand; the ring was blessed and placed on his finger and the Gospels having been removed the elect received the kiss of peace, and the consecrator said :--

"Receive the Gospel; go and preach." At the offertory mass was again celebrated for the presentation of bread, wine and tapers by the elect to the Archbishop. Mass then proceeded as usual, with the elect and the Archbishop going on with the mass at the high altar. At the blessing the Archbishop blessed the mitre and gloves of the new Bishop, and the ring was placed on the gloved hand, when the Archbishop and senior assistant accompanied him to his throne and the "Te Deum" was sung.

THE PROPLE BLESSED.

During the singing the new Bishop, accompanied by his assistants, marched through the church blessing the people. At the close of the ceremonies appropriate prayers were offered by the new Bishop, who gave the usual Episcopal blessing from the altar. During the service Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, preached from the altar.

BISHOP LYNCH'S REMARKS.

He said that the Cathedral of St. Peter's had time and again seen its venerable walls filled with the faithful. The people had come for consolation in times of sorrow and poured forth their petitions to a God who was never deaf, and whose arm was never shortened. Again they had assembled to greet two young souls who were plighting their vows of fidelity, or, mayhap, many had come to pay the ing so much to get their names, it would also | last tribute of respect to departed worth; but at no time had Richmond witnessed an assemblage so large and a ceremony so imposing as was seen here to-day, when an archbishop of God's Church and many bishops had come from afar to assist at the consecration of a pastor to the widowed church of Richmond—a successor, and a worthy one, of Richmond's prelates. To-day they had seen the "Metropolitan" seated before God's altar, and before him kneeling ral year the chosen one. They had heard read the cattle solemn words of the chief pastor of the 26,300.

church, in which John Joseph Keane was chosen to succeed to the Episcopal throne. The archbishop had demanded that those commands of the chief bishop should be read aloud.

AN IMPRISONED POPE,

Who was it that thus commanded the presence of an Archbishop and Bishops from Chicago to Florida? Leo XIII. And who was he? An old man in far distant Rome, imprisoned in the halls of his own palace. deprived of his temporalities, who dared not put his foot outside his own door, lest perchance insult or injury should betall him; a man who, when a few months ago he was elected to his high office, dared not enter his glorious basilon of St. Peter's lest his person should be the object of outrage; and yet Leo XIII., apparently so weak in Rome, was powertul here, 5,000 miles from the Eternal City. Here in free America, where we resent interdays that none but those having tickets ference and repel foreign meddling in our would be admitted to the Cathedral, and the affairs, here his word was heard and obeyed at number of these issued was limited to the once; for to us he represented a principle and capacity of the building. Consequently many a fact. To him we looked for union and this our Lord gave to his society and to His lies failed to attend, and the Cathedral was | Church when He said to Simon Peter, "Thou art Peter and upon this rock will I build my Church." And again, "Feed my lambs," "Feed my sheep." And again, "Confirm the brethren." God was more merciful to man

His kingdom was never to fail. Never

should we say that God's promises had failed of fulfilment; never could the demons for down in hell proclaim that they had prevailed against Him. No, God's promises were like unto Himself, and so the kingdom grew and increased—the kingdom which God cstablished for the salvation of men. Peter. 'tis true, died-crucified for his Master's sake —with his head down, on the janiculum at Rome. Next to Peter came Linus, and he, too, died for his Master; then came Cletus, both consecrated by Peter, and to them succeeded Clement, and so on down to our time of Leo XIII. And to those Popes came appeals from all the world. They presided over councils which they had called, and the bishops came to them that they, too, might be confirmed in the faith, for in the economy of God there were bishops too-one whom God placed over the flock, as was seen in the text of to-day's gospel. The very name "bishop" has become consecrated, as it were, in the Church liturgy, just as the word "baptism" is consecrated. The people had with Catholic societies and visitors from neight assembled to day to witness a continuation or carrying out, as it were, of Christ's work. were represented by His Excellency the To-day, they realized more than at any other Governor and staff, and by the representatives time the profound value of the Church of the Richmond municipal gevernment, and its work. Bishop Lynch closed with a touching reminiscence of Richmond's dead bishops-Keely, the pious and retiring Professor Seigel, played a magnificent march | prelate, who came, and after a troublous reign was transferred to a more genial place; Whalen, active and energetic, who toiled and labored, self-denying and willing to do all, and who, finding the diocese too large, agreed to take the new diocese of Wheeling, formed of a part of his own; John McGill, the Right Rev. Bishops Foley, of Chicago, and a man of fine mind and zealous heart, Kane, of Wheeling, advanced to the foot of the and the last of whom he (the speaker) could not praise, for he was here in the sanctum, the present Archbishop of Baltimore of whom he could only say that he was found worthy after ruling one diocese to take charge of a better one and to go from that to the Metropolitan See of Baltimore.

NEED OF AUTHORITY.

In our age and times, continued the Bishop, when man seemed to care for no restraint there was need of authority. Men recognized at all times the necessity of society of some kind. Even savages were bound together for protection and defence, and in a higher grade of life men recognized the imperative obligations of social union. God, who was the Creator of a natural law, gave also a divine law in a divine dispensation, and in this too, the element of union was essential. Society needed for its protection something higher than human law. What restraint did human law place on men? Was the number of criminals lessened by human laws? Did not our cities contain terrible examples of the failure of merely human laws to restrain man's base passions? Law might cause a man to hide his misdeeds lest he suffer the penalty of his wrong doing, but it touched not and could not touch the root of the evil because, being human, it could not reach the conscience. Such was not the case with divine law, which appealed to the heart and soul and enforced obedience from willing hearts; yet society, in order to preserve union and give sanction to law, needed a central authority.

BISHOP KEANE CONGRATULATED.

To Bishop Keane should be given congratulation and condolence-congratulation on his succession to a see so eminent for its past bishops and present resources in clergy and. people; congratulations, too, on the fact that he came to a Virginia people, a people remarkable for their open-hearted hospitality. One should not forget that the first missionaries coming here from France brought letters from Lafayette and others to Washington, Jefferson and Madison.

"KNOW NOTHING" BIGOTRY.

Bishop Keane was coming to a State where the tide of Know Nothing bigotry, when spreading over the land, met an unsurmountable barrier, and to the intrepidity and courage of one man was due in a great degree its overthrow. Virginia, then, should be a chosen place for a Catholic and a Cath-olic Bishop. Condolence might be offered, because the Episcopal was a heavy burden, and the mitre was frequently a crown of thorns. Bishop Lynch closed by wishing the new Bishop a long and happy occupancy of

BISHOP KEANE'S SERMON.

The Cathedral was crowded to its utmost capacity this evening Solemn Pontifical Vespers were sung and the new prelate delivcred his inaugural sermon. It was long and eloquent, and the vast assembly of interested listeners honored the Bishop with the closest attention until the end .- N. Y. Herald.

Lieut.-Colonel Hon. E. Littleton has been appointed Military Secretary to the Marquis of Lorne.

The agricultural returns of Great Britain show a small increase in wheat and barlet and a decrease in oats. The acreage of wheay has increased 50,000. Estimating Ireland at a slight increase, the total acreage of wheat in the United Kingdom is 4,400,000. The new crop is fully up to the average, and better than for some years. It will yield 11,500,-000 quarters, leaving 13,000,060 to be drawn from abroad. The French wheat crop is believed to be below the average, and the French will be buyers instead of sellers. Present prices will probably be maintained, or perhaps be slightly increased, but there will be no scarcity. The potato crop will be about the same in extent as last year's. The b is less disease than for several years past at the same period. Young cattle have increased 40,500, and lambs HOW LONG TO SLEEP.

This fact is, that as life becomes concentrated and and its pursuits more eager, short sleep and early rising become impossile. We take more than our ancestors, because we want more. Six hours' sleep may do very well for a mason or bricklayer, or any other man who has no exhaustion but that produced by manual labour; the sooner he takes it after his labor is over the better. But for the man whose labor is mental, the stress of work is on his brain and nervous system, and for him, who is tired in the evening with a day of mental application, neither "early to bed nor early to rise" is wholesome. He keeps letting down to the level of repose. The longer the interval between the active use of the brain and his retirement to bed the better his chance for sleep and refreshment. To him an hour after midnight is probably as good as two hours before.

SHOOT HIGH.

"Ish ter Scheneral around?" asked an excited Israelite as the United States troops passed through Siatku, last week, in pursuit of the fleeing Bannocks.

"Well, my man," said Howard, reining in his horse, " what is it? Speak quick."

"I am a rooin man, Scheneral. Dem cursed redskins, dey murder my boy Shacob about me kracious-right out of my store."

"Sorry for your loss, my man, but haven't time to talk about it now. If we catch up with these demons we'll stop their deviltries for good and all."

"Yes, Iknow, Scheneral, Iknow," eagerly whispered the bereaved ready-made merchant, hanging desperately to the officer's stirrup. "Dot's all right; but ven you come up mid doze Indians vot got doze new pants on, for kracious sake, Scheneral, tole de soldiers to shoot high."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

SHE NEVER TOLL'D HER LOVE .- The female gate-keeper on a Western pike has been removed for deadheading her sweetheart.

The London Standard warns intending emigrants against Cyprus. Climate, language &c., are against them.

THE man with a brick in his hat is anxious that everybody else should be similarly blessed; this is why he throws one at the first man he meets.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS .- Brigham Young's wives are going to hold a national convention and mominate a ticket for 1880. This is a new and dangerous complication in the world of

HE TOOK OFF HIS COAT .- An Illinois lawyer who charged a widow \$25 for making out ground should be fitted as soon as possible. n bill of sale, reduced his bill to \$3 after the widow's brother had taken off his coat.—Free Press.

"Is THERE ANYTHING IN THE BOY?"-The farmer who sent his son to the city to become a clerk, now writes and asks the merchant if there is "anything in the boy." "Yes," replied the merchant, "just after he has been to a saloon."

HE KEPT HIS WORD .- A cute Yankee drummer offered to burn out all the flies in a saloon in Augusta. He succeeded. The proprietor proposes to rebuild over the ashes of his former place. How much insurance there was on the buildings and fixtures is not stated.

A soldier who was under Gen. Butler's with spirits of turpentine. This will heal the command in Virgina, but who is now residing raw spot, and keep on the flies. To prevent in Illinois, says he would gladly walk all the way to Boston if his vote could make the GeneralGovernor. He adds: "A man who keeps right on making hosts of friends in spite of such abuse and calumny as have been heaped upon Gen. Butler, can't possibly be the wretch he is pictured."

A CERTIFICATE OF GENTILITY.-The editor of the New Orleans Democrat speaks of another quill-driver as the fellow who i "yearned for the print of our foot on the seat of his pants to frame as a certificate of gentility." resources as those Southern fellows develop for settling disputes by amicable adjustment and compromise have always challenged our profoundest admiration and respect.

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

The people of Moscow declare that their great bell shall never be pulled down from its glittering steeple, where it reigns over all other church bells in the world. Its weight is 443,772 pounds, while the other famous bells are light in comparison: St. Paul's London, 13,000 pounds; Antwerp, 16,000; Oxford, 17,-000; York, 24,000; Montreal, 29,000; Rome, 19,000; Bruges, 23,000; Cologne, 25,000; Erfurt, 30,000; English Houses of l'arliament 31,000; Vienna, 40,000; Novgorod, 69,000; Pekin, 136,000; Sens, 34,000; Moscow its second, 141,000. The great bell of Moscow is 19 feet high and 64 feet round; its noise is tremendous.

We hear no complaints of grave-robbing from California which State has a law providing that, under certain restrictions "any Sheriff, Coroner, keeper of a county poor house public hospital county jail or State prison, or the Mayor or Board of Supervisors of the city of San Francisco, must surrender the dead bodies of such persons as are required to be buried at the public expense, to any physician or surgeon, to be by him used for the advancement of anatomical science, preference being always given to medical schools by law established in this State, for their use in the instruction of medical students." The California legislators have wisely recognised that it is important to humanity that the needs of science be supplied, morbid superstition and sentiment notwithstanding.

"COULDN'T STAN' DE PRESSURE."-A coloured tramp, who was hanging about the depot a day or two since, was observed to disappear around the corner whenever a passenger train drew up, re-appearing only as it departed. It looked suspicious, and a special policeman pounced opon him as he returned from one of these semi-oceasional excursions and demanded what he was "up to." "Are you keeping shady from a constable, or don't you want to go till a freight train comes along?" he asked. The wanderer preceded to elucidate: "Yer see, boss," said he, taking another reef in his kat worf meshunin since las' night; and ebery time dat de cars pulls in de boy at de hotel ober dar by de pervilyerum-he trots out and beats degong for dinner, and I tells you, boss, it makes me feel jes like I was goin' to cave an' I can't stan' de pressure nohow." He

FARMERS' COLUMN.

Rvs.—The remarks relating to wheat apply equally to rye. Where the straw is salable, this is often a more valuable crop than wheat.

Cours may now get a few oats daily as the grass fails. A shelter should be provided in the pasture where they can find shade; it should be in an airy part of the field, free fron flies. GREEN FODDER not required for feeding

should be cut and cured for winter use before ripening. A well-worked crop of fodder-corn may very well be followed by fall grain or turnips. No piece of arable ground should be left idle. SEED .- As much depends on the variety of

wheat sown as upon the manner or cultivation. Upon similar soil, and with the same treatment, one variety may yield twice as much as another. Of several new varieties tried by the writer the present season, the Clawson has excelled.

FODDER .- For fall fodder, white turnips may for cows, sheep, or pigs, and which will keep until January in good condition. 300 lbs. per acre of artificial turnip manure, or superphospliate, will aid greatly.

SOUTHERN FODDER CROPS .- In the South. fodder crops may be consumed upon the five miles from here und stheal a dozen pair of pants he was pedlin'. New pants, so hellup ground, and the labor of harvesting saved. Turnips may be thus used for sheep, cattle, or pigs. For full pasture, hay, rye, wheat, oats, barley, or millet, may be sown late this month; but as a drouth may render the ground too hard for plowing, this work should be done at the earliest convenience.

Prowing .- No time should be lost in plowing the land intended for fall crops. A double benefit will accrue in avoiding the risk of a drouth-hardened soil, and at no other time can weeds be so easily killed as now. One or two workings with a cultivator, or please the taste, but not enough to excite to harrowing before weeds go to seed, will effect surfeit. Through a quality peculiar to itself a good fall-fallowing and add fertility to the it favours the intestinal and gastric absorp-

EARLY Sowing is preferable, except where there is danger of the Hessian fly; in which case sowing may be deferred until late next month; but of the two evils-the fly or late sowing-it is questionable which is the worst. Many good farmers believe liberal fertilizing, and the consequent vigorous growth, to be the best remedy against the pest. This, however. is a matter in which local circumstances must be well considered.

Winter Oats are a valuable crop for the South, and as far north as Virginia, but a trial last season convinced the writer that this is not a crop for the North. Not one plant survived from a bushel of seed sown. In the South, the seed is sown next month, but the

AUTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS .- Experience gained the past season goes to show that liberal ma-nuring is the most economical. We can see in the past harvest where five dollars worth more fertilizer per acre would have given twice that value of grain. There can be no doubt that artificial manuring must become a part of our settled practice in the future, and making a few careful experiments will give valuable experience as to the use of these fertilizers.

GALLS OF THE SKIN-Where the skin is chased or galled by the harness, it should be washed with salt water, and, when dry, painted galls, scrape and wipe off with a wet cloth the harness where it presses closely upon the skin. Pads are to be avoided. A collar or other part that will admit of a pad under it, fits badly, and is almost certain to produce galls.

Pigs and Poultry, are omnivorous animals, and their tastes should be consulted. When in confinement, some fresh green food is needed, and a few chopped cabbages, or corn fodder will be greatly relished. Cleanliness in the pens will prevent disease, and keep vermin away. To keep places of this kind clean is much less trouble and labor than to make them clean when they have been neglected. Plenty of whitewash inside will clenase and sweeten.

How to Apply Whitewash.-Make a barrel full of lime-wash by slacking a bushel of fresh lime in a pork barrel, filling up the barrel with water, and stirring until thoroughly well mixed. Strain the wash into a pail as it is needed. With one of the Whitman Fountain Pumps give the walls and ceiling a douche bath of the lime wash, pumping it freely into the corners and crevices. With care, not a splash need come upon the clothes, and the hands may be protected by an old pair of mittens or a pair of old socks.

Cows.-Now that pastures are dry and bare, provision of green fodder will be found acceptable. When green fodder is given, a regular ration of one ounce of salt daily should be supplied. A cow giving 10 to 12 quarts of milk per day, will consume 80 pounds of green fodder with 4 quarts of grain, every 24 hours. Where green fodder is provided, it may be well to keep the cows in a dark stable during the heat of the day. The past month the writer has found a considerable difference in the yield of milk in favor of this mid-day

Horses.-A run in a pasture field at night will be very acceptable to the working horses. In close stables the flies greatly disturb them, which they escape in the field. After a day's work, to sponge the cont with clean water, having a dash of carbolic soap in it, will be refreshing and healthful, and will prevent much of the annoyance from flies. Cleanliness will almost entirely avoid the disagreeable horse smell so prevalent in warm weather. The night's pasture should not be counted as part of the feed; the usual feed should be given before they are turned out in the even-

RECLAIMING WASTE LANDS .- No farmer can now afford to let any of his land lie idle, especially swamp lands, which, when reclaimed, may make the richest paat of the farm. The present month is a good time for the work. Drains may be opened, and brush cut now will rarely sprout again. In doing this work, it is best to clear thoroughly as one goes. The portion begun should be grubbed, levelled, plowed, and, if desired, sown to grass before a second plot is touched. By finishing an acre or two, something effective is performed, and there will not be the discouragement and dissatisfaction felt as when a large piece is begun and left unfinished.

DRILLING WHEAT .- It would be an interesting and we believe a profitable experiment to sow at least one acre of wheat in drills, so far apart, that the crop could be cultivated. This may be done by tying each two of the drill spouts together, and thus discharging the seed into one furrow; sowing somewhat less seed. Then the rows will be 12, 14, or 16 inches apart; and the spaces may be cultivated by adapting an ordinary spreading cultivator, or using a wheat hoe, such as has often been described in the American Agriculturist. A yield of 60 to 80 bushels per acre has been obtained they had been rehearsing a last "sensational" act.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

AN INVASION OF KANGAROOS .- A great invasion of kangaroos recently occured in various parts of Australia, especially Queensland, the animals being no doubt driven from the interior by the drought and its effects, in search of food. They came in thousands, devouring everything in the shape of herbs or grain, so that the sheep and cattle were often reduced to dry leaves for fodder. The colonists promptly met the attack, in some cases driving the kangaroos into an enclosure and shooting them. In one battle more than 4,000 kangarcos were killed in four days.

PINE-APPLES .- The history of the pine-apple dates back for three or four centuries. Columbus found it on the Island of Guadalope in 1493. The Javanese cultivated it as early as 1590, and it is supposed that it was first brought to Europe from Java. It appears that this fruit was transplanted from South America to Asia and Africa, for in 1592 it was carried to Bengal and China from that country. It be sown this month. An oat stubble plowed and fertilized, may easily produce 600 or 800 bushels per acre, well worth 10 cents a bushel spoil very easily, and sometimes during the spoil very easily, and sometimes during the voyage the whole cargo of a vessel is spoiled. It is considered a good trip if three-quarters of the cargo is in good condition when the vessel arrives. This depends not only upon the length of the voyage, but also on the bad weather experienced, thunder-showers being particularly destructive to them. It is estimated that 4,200,000 pine apples are brought into the port of New York annually. The business of canning this fruit is becoming quite extensive, and likewise profitable, in that city. Several firms are engaged in its preparation and they put up at least a million pine-apples in cans every year.

RAW OYSTERS AS FOOD.—The oyster is a species of food combining the most precious alimentary qualities. Its meat is soft, firm, and delicate. It has a sufficient flavour to please the taste, but not enough to excite to tion; mixing easily with other food, and assimilating with the juices of the stomach, it aids and favours the digestive functions. There is no alimentary substance, not even exceeding bread, which does not produce indigestion under certain given circumstances, but raw oysters never. This is a homage due to them. They may be eaten to-day, to-morrow, for ever, in profusion; indigestion is not to be feared, and we may be certain that no doctor was ever called in through their fault. Of course we except cooked oysters. Beside their valuable digestive qualities, oysters supply a recipe not to be despised in the liquor they contain. It is produced by the sea-water they have swallowed, but which, having been digested, has lost the peculiar bitterness of salt water. The oyster water is limpid, and slightly saline in taste. Far from being purgative like sea-water, it promotes digestion. It keeps the oysters themselves fresh, prolongs their life for some time, until it is destroyed in our stomachs, or until the oyster has been transformed into a portion of ourselves.

VEGETARIANISM.—Professor Gubler, in his recent researches as to the causes of cretaceous degeneration of the arteries, has made the very interesting discovery that a principal cause lies in a vegetable diet, and thus explains the frequency of cretaceous arteries among the French rural population at the early age of forty. This is the more impor-tant, because it is well understood that "a man is as old as his arteries," and the chalky degeneration of is the most fatal kind of premature aging. Further proof he finds in the fact that the Trappists, who live exclusively on vegetable food, very soon show arterial degeneration. In districts where chalky soils load the drinking-water with earthly salts a vegetable diet acts more rapidly in affecting the arteries than in regions of siliceous formation.

THE EFFECTS OF SMOKING.—The British Medical Journal, is speaking upon the general health of boys under sixteen years of age, says: "A celebrated physician took for his purpose thirty-eight boys, aged from nine to tifteen, and carefully examined them. In twenty-seven of them he discovered injurious traces of the habit. In twenty-two there were various disorders of the circulation and of digestion, palpitation of the heart, and a more or less marked taste for strong drink. In twelve there were frequent bleedings of the nose, ten had disturbed sleep, and twelve had slight ulcerations of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which disappeared on ceasing from the use of tobacco for some days. The doctor treated them all for weakness, but with little effect, until the smoking was discontinued, when health and strength were soon restored."

EFFECT OF ACID VAPOURS ON HEALTH. - Dr. Angus Smith, in his eleventh annual report of proceedings under the Alkali Acts, gives some interesting information on the influence of acid vapours on health. Among other observations, the inspector says it may be taken for granted that, where trees flourish, there also man is uninjured by acids such as are given out by chemical works, the effect on vegetation being more striking than upon human beings. The conclusion is that gases from chemical works are hurtful to the health; nor can they, on the other hand, be said to be curative in certain diseases, as so many suppose. In collating the statistics of a district peculiarly exposed to the fumes from alkali works, Dr. Smith was struck with the following points: 1. That bronchitis was not high. That scarlet fever, which gases might be supposed to disinfect, was very high; while whooping cough, often thought to be benefited by the fumes, was low.

A party of vegetarians who were boarding at water-cure establishment, while taking a walk in the fields, were attacked by a bull, which chased them furiously out of the field. 'That's your gratitude, is it, you great hateful thing?" exclaimed one of the ladies, panting with fright and fatigue. "After this, I'll eat beef three times a day!"

There is a flurry among the whiskey men of Milwaukee in consequence of the sureties of those members of the great whiskey ring who were convicted in 1876 being called upon to pay up and their property being seized by the Government.

A nervous traveller making a stay in San Francisco, after retiring to bed very late one night, was startled by hearing fearful groans in the adjoining apartment. There were evidently two occupants of the room, one of whom was passionately shricking, "Give me the gold—I must have the money now!" while the other cried "Monster, would you murder me? Help! help! help!" The Baldwin Hotel is supplied with the latest automatic calls, so the traveller rushed hastily to the dial, and turned on the signals for a ton of coals, a policeman, a doctor, a telegraphboy, and a general fire-alarm. In less than half an hour a squad of officers and the entire fire-brigade were at hand, together with four doctors and a messenger. The men who had so terrified the traveller proved to be the leading man and the heavy villain of the Dashaway Hall Amateur Theatrical Society, and

ITEMS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD. Salt fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

Cold rain water and soap will remove grease from valuable fabrics.

Ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth, also from the hands. Fish may as well be scaled if desired before packing down in salt, though in that case do not scald them.

GRAPE OR PLUM JAM .- Stew in a little water, and press the fruit through. a colander or coarse sieve, adding a little water to plums to get all the pulp through. Add sugar and fizin as other jams

To CLEAN IVORY .-- If the real ivory handles of the knives should get stained make a paste of sal volatile, prepared chalk, and oil; rub the paste on the ivory with a feather, when dry add more, and having left the whole to become thoroughly dry, rub it off.

Conx bread: One cup of hominy; boil it

and stir in some Indian meal; add a teacup

of milk, one egg, a piece of butter half as large as an egg; then make it as thick as pound cake with Indian meal. Then comes the secret. Bake it quick to light brown color. To FRY CHICKENS .- Cut up the chickens, and season them with salt and cayenne pepper roll them in flour, and fry them in hot lard

when the whole are fried, pour off the lard, and

put in 3lb. of butter, one tea-cupful of cream,

a little flour, and some scalded parsely chopped fine for the sauce. STRAWBERRY JELLY .- Crush the fruit and strain through a coarse linen bag, and to each pint of juice allow one pound of sugar; boil ten minutes, skimming as necessary; pour hotinto jelly glasses and stand the glasses in

the sun, as for preserves, for two days. Tonato Preserves .- Pare and quarter good ripe tomatoes; place them in a porcelain kettle with a little water, so they will not burn. They require to be cooked until the juice is nearly all out: then add one pound of white sugar to each pound of fruit. Cook slowly half an hour.

TOAST AND WATER .- This is a most wholesome and, if properly made, palatable drink for children and invalids. Toast two or three thin slices of bread thoroughly until they are quite dry and of a red-brown colour, not burnt. Pour boiling water on them, and add a small piece of lemon-peel. When cold, strain off into a jug for use.

SHAKER bread: Take half the flour (unbolted) you intend using and pour on boiling milk (be sure it boils), and have it about the consistency of batter that you would have for making pancakes; let this stand till cool enough to work, then knead in the rest of your flour just sufficiently stiff to mold on a board. One hour in a middling hot oven is sufficient for baking.

Squash fritters; One pint cooked and wellmashed squash, one pint of milk, two eggs and a litile salt, make the batter stiff enough to turn on the griddle, and not too thick. The addition of a teaspoonful of baking powder will tend to make them lighter: bake on a griddle as pour-cakes. This is a delicious dish. The surplus squash of a dinner can thus be economically used for

breakfast. STRAWBERRY JAM .- To six pounds of fruit allow four pounds of sugar; remove the calyxes crush and put into preserving kettle and cook one-half hour over a moderate fire, stirring constantly; remove from the range and add the sugar; mix the sugar with the fruit, and again boil twenty minutes, stirring as before. To tell when sufficiently cooked, take a teaspoonful out on a plate, and if no juice gathers about it, and it looks dry and sparkling, it has cooked enough.

PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES .- Three-quarters of 43-4ins a pound of fruit and one pint of water to seven pounds of sugar. Put the sugar and water into a porcelain kettle and boil from seven to ten minutes according to thickness; then adthe fruit previously washed and drained and boil four minutes; skim out the fruit: turn the syrup into tin pans and set in the sun, protecting from insects, the sunny part of two days; put into glass and screw down; it is not necessary, however, to have them air

tight. To CLEAN PLATES .- The very best material for cleaning plate that is in constant use is soap and water with a soft cloth. If it is tarnished, a little damp whiting and a small brush will soon remove it; but if it has been lying by, a small quantity of gin or spirits of wine must be added to the whiting and left to dry, and then brushed off. The reason of the superiority of whiting over other plate powders is that it contains nothing metallic, and therefore cannot act upon the silver and wear it away, which is of more importance than to obtain a more brilliant temporary polish.

DRIED FRUIT .- In Germany, especially in the country, most families lay up a store of dried apple slices for winter. The apples are peeled, and bruised or grubby spots being cut away, and then cut into slices and strung on a thread by help of a thick needle. This festoon is hung in the sun, in wet weather being suspended from the kitchen ceiling or walls. fushrooms are treated in the same way, and, if used in hashes, stews, &c., impart a most excellent flavour. Pears may be treated in the same fashion as apples. Bilberries and plums are also dried. These require daily turning.

"POCKET-BOOKS."-To one quart of warm milk add a cup of butter, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and two well beaten eggs; then stir in flour enough to make a moderately stiff sponge; add a cupful of yeast, and let the dough rise; afterward, mix in flour enough to make a soft dough, let it rise again; then dissolve a lump of soda the size of a bean in a spoon of milk, work it in the dough, and roll into sheets half an inch thick; spread with a thin layer of butter, cut into squares, and fold over pocket-book shape; let them stand in the pans to rise a little while before

FIRESIDE READING.

What is it which has a mouth and never speaks, and a bed and never sleeps? A river. Parson-"Better fed than taught, I fancy, boy." Boy-" Ees, I be; cos I feeds myself and you teaches me!"

The St. John River is so high that the greater portion of the marsh hay will be spoiled, and the wheat fields are suffering.

Some public men think it unkind in a newspaper to criticise their public acts. They seem to expect that when it rains and they are caught in a shower, it is the duty of the editor to run out and hold an umbrella over them.

A jury in North Carolina, after being charged in the usual way by the judge, retired to their room, when a white juror ventured to ask a coloured associate if he understood the charge of the judge. "Golly!" exclaimed the aston ished juror, "he don't charge us nuffin for dat, does he! Why, I thought we as gwine to git pay!"

During the Crimean war, a Terk, while at his noon prayer one day, was kicked and told i

to get out of the way by an English soldier He paid no attention to the insult until his prayers was finished, when he offered to fight the Englishman. Johnny Bull, thinking he had a soft Turk, "squared" himself, but received a most severe thumping, and as he cried, "Hold, enough," you can imagine his consternation when the victorious worshipper exclaimed, "Next time ye insult a Turk, be sure he's not from Kilkenny!"

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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 rotall 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. Ready-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 citizens 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 fovercoats, 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 of every description. They carry at all times a fine slock of tweeds, broudcloths, &c., &c., in bales. Their clothing, for excellence of quality and first-class work-manship and finish, cannot be surpassed. We commend any of

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12-g

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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-ly. Loretto Convent, Belleville.

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

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ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE. A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC REMEDY.

To Major Ino. Lanc. 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 render 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.

Price, \$5 per package.

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Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid, on receipt of price—a liberal discount to Clergymen, Physicians and Charitable institutions. B. E. McGALE.

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(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:— Remedies :-

Dr. Coderre's Expectorating Syrup.

For the last thirty years the Expectorant Syrup has been known and used with never-fulling 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 Colies, Diarrhose, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, dc., and is now regarded as the standard remedy for the above.

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Dr. Coderre's Tonic Elixir

Is specially adapted for women requiring the use of tonics and alterant agents. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leucorrhea, or Whites; Dysmenorrhea, or difficult course; Anaemia, or thinness of the blood; General debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses, 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.

Cortificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Cod-

Certificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Coderre's Proprietary Remedies, viz: Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup, Tonic

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 treatment of the diseases for which they are recommended.

the diseases for which they are recommended.

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OLD. Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address at home. Costly outfit free. Address
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dame ANNIE KEENAN, wife of Donald McLean, of Verdun, in the District of Montrest, Trader, has this day, the Twenty-seventh day of July eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, instituted an action against her said husband for montreal, 27th July, 1878.
Montreal, 27th July, 1878.
L. N. BENIAMIN,
S1-6 Plaintiff's Attorney.

SEWERAGE OF CITIES (MONTREAL IN PARTICULAR.)

BY A SANITARY ENGINEER.

VI. A correspondent in one of your contemporaries takes exception to some of the statements made in my last communication to your journal. He states that a scheme of general sewerage may be well devised and carried out, and yet its benefits much curtailed if the property owners do not attend to the effectual drainage of their own premises. This statement made as it is in a general way, 1 entirely endorse. If the proprietors do not provide means for the removal of the waste and other matter generated within their premises, so as to have them conveyed into the public sewer, they cannot profit by the effici-ency of that sewer. But the trouble in Montreal is that the sewers are not efficient.

He says that my communications consist of repeated and exaggerated statements, damaging alike to the city and to the reputation of those who were connected with its drainage. I would be sorry to say or to do any thing to injure the reputation of anyone; nor did I understand that I was doing so in the communications I have written. In a late communication I pointed out the difficulties which a city engineer has often to encounter, and that in many instances he is compelled to submit to dictation or resign his office. In my exposure of the defects in the sewerage of Montreal, I had this idea in view for the Carpenter intended to diminish the gas in the reason that I did not believe that an engineer uninfluenced in his professional duties by those higher in authority, would devise a plan of sewerage, which every citizen perceives now to be an abominable nuisance. The correspondent bears me out in this supposition, for he states that the electors threaten their representatives in the Council with vengeaned if their views are not carried out in the sewerage of their districts. This being the case, cannot see how a gentleman who has been only an assistant in the City Surveyor's office can be to blame for defective sewerage; nor can I understand how any exposure of the defects of the sewerage can affect his reputation.

He says he has been for twelve years assist ing the City Surveyor, who during that time caused all sewers to be constructed at grades which give a velocity deemed by the best authorities of this day to be sufficient. He says the greater portions of the city are effectively drained, and he challenges me to point out any sewer that is too large, although he says it must be admitted there are small portions of the old sewers unnecessarily large He proposes, as a test of the efficiency of the sewers that have been built within his own time, that a committee of some of our leading architects or builders select any of those sewers, and that it be opened for their inspection, at such places as may be indicated by

The velocity to which your correspondent this a deposit will be formed in the bottom of the sewer; which will increase and putrify from day to day, until it is flushed out or otherwise removed. This velocity is equivalent to 40 miles a day. It follows then that if your cor-respondent is right, any sewerage, although formed in the remotest part of the city, will be removed off and discharged into the river in a few hours after its formation. Now, it is a property of sewage that it does not putrify and before the expiration of about three days after ticular trap for that purpose, which he deits production. It would follow from this scribes and delineates.

After a thorough investigation of the whole gas is forced out of it, and driven into every subject of sewerage by the English Board of house connected therewith.

"Offensive smells proceeding from any works intended for house or town drainage, indicate the fact of the detention and decomposition of ordure, and afford decisive evilence of mal-construction, or of ignorant or

defective arrangements." Our citizens are well aware that the offenlows from the above quotation that sewage sewers, so that the velocity does not exist contributed my share to the public good. as your correspondent represents it; and the assertion that the greater portions of the city are effectually drained is not a correct representation of the actual state of things, a fact which it would be wicked to conceal from the

citizens. Sewers too large.-Seeing that sewage matter is detained in the sewers of Montreal during certain intervals of time required, it is manifest that it has not the regular velocity capable of propelling it forward. Now, from hydraulic science, we know that the velocity varies as the square root of the inclination and hydraulic mean depth; but there is no doubt that the inclinations, or grades of the sewers, are sufficient for good sewerage if they are properly utilized; moreover, your correspondent says so; it follows then that the hydraulic depth is deficient; but as the latter and, after an exciting trial, they parted with quantity varies directly as the section of sewfollows that when the velocity is too small is six feet and a quarter of an inch in height, the wetted perimeter is too great for the quan- and he weighs 197 pounds. Lynch is only tity of sewage; that is, the sewage is flowing five feet ten inches in height, and he weighs in too large a bed, or, in other words, the 180 pounds. In the contest which preceded sewer is too large for its duty.

It does not appear to me that architects and builders are the most suitable parties to report on a system of sewerage. I do not believe that such gentlemen take much pains to become acquainted with hydraulic science, and on that account they would scarcely be proper parties to be selected in order to scertain what amount of duty a sewer has to perform, and whether it is properly proportioned to fulfil that duty. They could report very well on the character of the masonry, but that is a small item. If a merchant's set of books have to be examined, a writing master is not the person that will be selected to make the examination; for it is not in the

penmanship the parties take any interest. With respect to ventilation of sewers, he says, in substance, that the use of the manholes for that purpose should not be entertained; for the perforations in the covers would in summer be more or less filled with mud, and in winter would be absolutely sealed up with from six inches to two feet of snow. He says the carrying of the soil-pipe through the roof of the house, as recommended some years ago by Dr. Carpenter of England, is the most effective means yet known for the ventilation of sewers, and is especially adapted to this climate,—and, pending its street gully is trapped it is owing to private and 9 feet 6 inches. The difference between interest overriding public welfare.

Such is the theory that governs the sewer- was 41 inches. age of Montreal, and such are the principles

whose practice has given rise to its sanitary condition.

If there is anything more generally misunderstood than another, it is the end Dr. Carpenter had in view when he recommended a ventilating pipe through the roof of a house. He simply used this ventilating pipe to get rid of the sewer gas which had entered the waste pipes of the house and forced the water traps; he had also in view the prevention of the water traps from being syphoned out. If there had been efficient traps, and not deventilating the sewer through it never entered | Aug. 16th. his head. This ventilating pipe even fails in many instances to accomplish what was ex-

pected from it by Dr. Carpenter. Suppose a farmer lives convenient to the river St. Lawrence and above the Lachine Rapids, and that at time of high water in the river his cellar gets flooded. To relieve his premises from this nuisance he builds a drain from his cellar to a locality having a lower level, and he is accordingly relieved; for the drain carries off any water which enters his premises. Dr. Carpenter did exactly a similar thing to carry off the gas entering a house from the sewer. No man in his senses will suppose that the farmer intended to diminish the flood in the St. Lawrence with his drain, and it is equally absurd to suppose that Dr. sewer with his pipe.

The idea that the perforations in the manhole covers will get filled with mud is correct if they are made intentionally to get filled; but if made as they ought to be made, and as they are made elsewhere, they never can get filled. In winter time the gullies do not get "sealed," and yet they are subject to the same climatic influence as the per-forations of the man-hole covers. When the principles of ventilation and the end sought by it are considered, it will appear that the winter does not at all enter as a function o what there is in view.

The supposition that it is against "the public welfare" to trap the gullies is certainly extraordinary; but when the startling annonneement is made that it is the intention of the Corporation to keep them opened until all the citizens shall have pipes through the roofs of their houses, public attention should be directed to it at once. If such a course is continued, Montreal, although bad enough at present, bids fair to become yet the plaguepot of North America.

The correspondent quotes "Latham" and Waring," two eminent authorities, and yet the course which is being pursued in Montreal shows a contempt for their teaching. Latham ventilates the sewers through the man-hole, and is so cautious about preventing sewer gas from coming in contact with the citizens, that he not only recommends the trapping of the gullies and describes several traps for that refers as being admitted by the best authorities to be sufficient is 21 feet per second. If coal ventilator for the man-hole so as to renthe velocity of sewerage be anything less than | der the sewer gas innocuous on its escape from the sewer. In this city it is believed to be against "the public welfare" to cut off the sewer gas from the citizens, and the gullies are left open to poison the people for the public good. Such a state of things may well induce a stranger to ask whether the citizens of

Montreal are intelligent beings.

"Waring" acts similarly to "Latham." He recommends Latham's charcoal ventilator for the man-holes. He directs that the gullies should be trapped, and recommends a par-

Cantin's Dock .- The correspondent referred to cites Cantin's Dock and the William street sewer as an example, which, he supposes, is moved many miles away from the city. This opposed to my statements; but as it does not is what would would occur if your correspon- require much reasoning to perceive that every dent is correct. Let us now enquire whether | time the contents of Cantin's Dock is discharged into the William street sewer, the

body were published, and among them is the tions on sewerage contain no exaggerations, as the correspondent says; they do not even give the whole case-they only expose some of the grossest errors; but this exposure is correct, and any contradiction of it will make

the case worse.

The letter of the correspondent referred to is an important one, inasmuch as it exposes the programme intended to be carried out by sive smells emitted through the gullies in the Corporation. The citizens of Montrea Montreal are of the most abominable kind, are pretty lively, and when a threatened evil and are a nuisance all over the city. It foi- is properly explained to them, they are sure to act. If my communications are explanamatter is detained and decomposed in the tory enough to them, I shall feel that I have

IRELAND AGAINST SCOTLAND.

The Emerald and Hamilton Rowan Clubs are composed of about one thousand young Irishmen. For ten years past they have been devoted to social and charitable objects, but recently their ambition was turned to the cultivation of athletic skill and prowess, in emulation of the Caledonians and Scottish-Americans. They contested for the first time vesterday in the Jones's Wood Colosseum. About three thousand persons were present. The particular interest of the occasion due to the competition between Duncan Ross of Toronto and Thomas Lynch of New York. On the fourth of June last Ross met Lynch in Jones' Woods, out any decisive result. They contested yesage and inversely as the wetted perimeter, it terday for \$1,000 and the championship. Ross the event of the day there was considerable interest. There were three silver prizes, four gold ones and four which were composed of money.

Lynch and Ross first threw a weight of 56 pounds from the side. The distances in three trials were: Lynch, 21 feet 6 inches, 22 feet 10 inches, and 24 feet; Ross, 24 feet 9 inches, 24 feet 10 inches, and 24 feet. Ross was the winner. In putting a 56-pound weight from the shoulder, Lynch measured 19 teet 71 inches, 20 feet 4 inches, 20 feet 4 inches; and Ross, 17 feet 10 inches, 19 feet 3 inches, 18 feet 81 inches. Lynch was the winner. In throwing a 16-pound hammer, Ross's score was 86 feet, 97 feet 21 inches, 96 feet 3 inches; and Lynch's, 80 feet 101 inches, 98 feet, 93 feet. Ross won. The 12-pound hammer was flung by Ross 105 feet 2 inches, 107 feet 10 inches, 110 feet; and by Lynch 101 feet 6 inches, 98 feet 9 inches, and 107 feet, Ross winning. Lynch put a 30-pound stone from the shoulder 29 feet 4 inches; 31 feet 2 inches, 30 feet 1 inch: and Ross sent it 27 feet 7 inches, 28 feet, and 31 feet. Lynch winning. Lynch put a 16-pound stone 40 feet 7 inches, 43 feet 3 inches, 43 feet 4 inches. Ross measured with it 36 feet 10 inches. 39 feet 4 inches, and 38 feet 10 inches. Lynch won. The seventh trial was in the standing general enforcement by law on the citizens of broad jump. Lynch cleared 9 feet, 9 feet 10 Montreal, it was deemed advisable to keep inches, and 9 feet 101 inches, beating Ross, the gullies untrapped, and that wherever a who cleared 9 feet 2 inches, 9 feet 5 inches, the best distance of the one and of the other

Those who knew the capabilities of both bounded laughter of the passengers.

men were now convinced that Ross was defeated. Lynch had won four trials against two won by Ross. There remained only two more, and of one of these Lynch was pretty sure, because of his greater lightness and elasticity of limb. This was the running high jump. Ross cleared a height of four feet and eleven inches, and failed at five feet. Lynch bounded over the bar lightly, and was hailed as victor with hearty cheers. As the five points scored by Lynch made him the vic. tor the final 100-yard foot race was declared pendent on water as a seal, he never would off, although Ross wished to run. Lynch said have recourse to this ventilating pipe. He that he could not win it because of the consimply used it as an auxiliary to the water dition of his knee, and he would rather give trap, and certainly the preposterous idea of it to Ross than to run it .- New York Sun,

NOTES FROM THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

ORMSTOWN.

This is a thriving settlement of about fifteen hundred inhabitants. Its oldest resident is Mr. Winter, who emigrated from the old country in the year 1827, and who claims that his beloved mother was a first cousin to the Hon. Peter J. McGill, founder of the McGill University, Montreal. The village is well supplied with churches and schools, and agriculture is the leading branch of industry. The harvest has not been better for over 20 years; grain averages from 15 to 18 bushels per acre, and hay about two tons. The Chateauguay River runs through the country, and gives abundant pleasure to sportsmen and travellers. Bass, pickerel and white fish are plentiful.

MELOCHEVILLE

is rather a dull place, and is inhabited chieffs by French Canadians. The settlement is inhabited by the lockers and their families, who live by their hard industry in attending to the locks of the Beauharnois Canal. Each locker is furnished with a nice stone house, wood and coal oil, and also a very fair salary by the Government. There is only one grist mill. The canal is about 12 miles long, having nine locks. The inhabitants are blessed with good schools, and as a rule, they are good Christians and educated. The face of the country is stony.

VALLEYFIELD

has the appearance of a great commercial town, on account of its manufacturing. It lies on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, and has all the water power that it requires. Men of ability and brains can find here a good field for any branch of business that they require to begin. At the present there are several factories, giving employment to about seven hundred hands. Religion and education have a good footing. The place is clean and the roads are in a good condition. The Chatcauguay runs through, giving abundant chance to tourists.

HUNTINGDON is quite a large, and I may say English, settlement. The land is in a splendid state of cultivation; the present harvest is the best that has blessed the place for years. Wheat, oats and barley cannot be surpassed; potatoes are promising; hay was never better. Stockraising is carried on to a considerable extent. The inhabitants are hospitable and free, and, as a rule, well educated and industrious. Newspapers are to be found almost in every house; volumes of the Sacred Scriptures are to be found on the parlor tables of every householder; schools and churches decorate

LANCASTER is rather a large settlement. The Grand Trunk. Railway runs through it, giving employment to several persons. Tourists find here a splendid place for fishing, as the river is wide and has many other small rivers running into it, some of which are well stocked with the picest of fish. The national game of lacrosses The statements made in my communica- has made its way among the descendants of the Highlanders, and Lancaster can boast of having a fine club and good grounds for their sports. It is here where the Very Reverned. Father John Macdonald resides. He is now in the 97th year of his age, and is the last of the old Highlanders who emigrated from the Highlands of Scotland in the year 1782. His parents furnished him with a good education, and after a long study he was ordained priest in the year 1815, thus becoming the Apostle of his Highland Clansmen. In this office of his Divine Master he laboured hard for upwards of 65 years, cultivating the hearts and souls of his clausmen for a more glorious kingdom than that of England. His duty was to preach and teach the doctrine of Jesus Christ crucified. This he has done, and no he is a worn out pilgrim left as a holy relic of the past, awaiting the call of His Divine Lord to those mansions which he has prepared for all those who deny themselves and take up their cross and follow Him. He passes his days and nights in prayer; his bed consists of hard boards, and his pillow is a log of wood. He is like the early Fathers, who passed their days in the wilderness-no covering but the heavens over them, and with the bare earth under them. He has a good home and all the comforts of such, but these luxuries he denies himself, deeming himself not worthy. The population of this place is six thousand. Mr. D. MacDruer is the Town Clerk, and is one of the ablest men in the place. It is a credit to the inhabitants having such a man to superintend their business. Macrea's Hotel is about the best in the place. The proprietor is a very pleasant Highlander, and one who takes the greatest interest in all who

> "Is there anything that will make grains come up quick?" asked a gentleman farmer of the old husbandman. 'Well, no, I don't know of nothin' that' ill do it," was the genial old fellow's reply; "unless it's crows." Then the gentleman farmer wanted

E. R. A. F.

patronize his house.

Lancaster, Aug. 19, 1878.

to know where he could get some.

THEY FOUND OUT .- The Scottish Highlanders have long been famed for their rough and ready, but shrewd, mother wit. The forlowing, for instance, is merely a common specimen of the natural logic of the Gael: Donald, brown as a berry, and newly from his native hills, was a passenger on board a certain steamboat plying between Aberdeen and Glasgow. Two smart city-bred gents on deck thought they would have a side-splitting laugh at the simple mountaincer's expense. "Donald, can count any?" "Och, ay," replied the Highlandman; " she'll may be can count one or two." "Then how many are here ?" asked the second swell; "I mean myself, my friend—myself and you?" The Gael seemed to consider deeply for some time, then slapping his knees in sudden gladness, as if he had just solved some problem, he cried aloud. Shentlemen, there will be a hunner "A hundred!" cried the laughter—vulsed fops; "caplain yourself." "Woll," said." Donald, thumping himself on the breast, "herhansel is one (1) and you two nothings (00's); is not tat a hunner?" (100). The crest-fallers coxcombs retired to their cabin amidst the un-

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.

Boys Cotton Hose for Knickerbockers—State, 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.

colors, all scamiess, no lumps in the tee, too to 35c per pair.
Girls White 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 \$1 per pair.
Ladies Unbleached Hose, 10c to \$1 per pair.
Ladies Balbriggan Hose.
Ladies Black Hose.
Ladies Self-colored Hose, Brown, Navy Blue,
Gray, Oxford Slate, best make from 15c to \$1.25
per pair.

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

Underclothing.

Canadian Hosiery.

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

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

(East side).

Splendid assortment of Tweeds and Cloth. For Tailoring, 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.
Rebeges, 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, 12jc, 15c, 20c, 25c to 50c.
Figured Lustres, quite new, 20c, 25c and 30c.
Seal Brown Lustres, all prices.
Sliver Grey Challies.
Slik and Wool Mohair, beautiful shades.

Grenadines.

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

Small Wares.

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

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

Domestic Goods.

English Prints, from 6c to 17c per yard.
Brown Cotton from 5c up.
White Cotton from 7c up.
An extra bargain in 36 in. White Cotton for 10c, worth 18c per yard.
Twilled Cotton, a good make, for 20c, worth 25c; sold elsewhere for 25c.
Table Linens, in all makes, from 30c to \$2.50 per yard.

yard.
Towels, Brown and Bleached, a splendid assortment, from 7c each to \$1.00 cach,
Oxford Shirling, from 10c to 40c per yard; are splendid value.

We believe in the best goods always!
White Shirts—a good line for 75c each, warranted full finish for evening dress.
A good assortment of White Dress Shirts, from 75c to \$1.25 each.
Our 75c White Shirt is the best value in the trade.

Regatta Shirts, assorted.
Oxford Shirts, assorted, for \$1.50 each, two collars, same as sold elsewhere for \$1.75 and \$2.
Chintz and Alexandra Quilts, at greatly reduced

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

Gloves.

ALEXANDRES! '

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

10UVIN'S!

JOSEPHINES!

Best Makers.

Pure Silk Gloves.

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

Umbrellas.

Cotton, 30c up. Zanilla. Alapacı-Siik. Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas.

Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties.

.A magnificent assortment. GO TO

CHEAPSIDE,

437 AND 430 NOTRE DAME STREET.

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR. [ESTABLISHED 1819.]

For Sale.

PLANINO,

SAWING, MOULDING, and other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at helf price, or exchange for Lumber. Address box 1188 P. O. Montreal

CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

Special to THE POST. QUEBEC, August 20, 1878.—The St. John

street railway is in good working order all along the route, and is well patronized. The Rev. Pere Roy, cure of Lotbiniere, who has been under treatment in the General Hospital, has so far recovered as to leave there to-day for his parish.

Another miracle at the shrine of St. Anne s reported as having occurred last Sunday. It was announced to the pilgrims who went down on that day by the Rev. Father Gauvreau that a miraculous cure had been operated that morning on the person of a crippled boy, twelve years of age, from Crane Island, who had walked away from the Holy Table healed, leaving his crutches behind him.

Barefooted pilgrims, ladies of the highest respectability, are to be seen daily on the Beauport Road, en route for the holy shrine of St. Ann's.

Amongst the remains found by the workmen at the delapidation of the Jesuit Barracks, two have been fully recognized—Father DeQuen, the discoverer of Lake St. John, and Brother Selgeois, architect of the convent, who suffered decapitation from the bloodthirsty Iroquois during the Sillery massacre, on the 17th August, 1655.

Grand preparations are already in progress of formation for the jubilant reception of the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne. Illuminations, torchlight processions and a grand chorus of 100 voices in the Skating Rink are among the principal features of the festivities.

OTTAWA, August 20.—In a letter to this morning's Ilerald, ex-Mayor Waller strongly objects to the Union men of Montreal visiting this city on the 5th September, to attend the Union pic-nic of this city. The Herald, commenting on the letter, says editorially :---"Under existing circumstances, and considering the present state of feeling in certain quarters, it would be a graceful and proper course for the Union to pursue in persuading their friends at Montreal to postpone their proposed visit to Ottawa for a time at least."

lowing cases, in connection with the recent troubles, were disposed of:—John Lunny, Catholic, striking a Young Briton, \$20 and costs. Wm. Lilburn, Protestant, of Montreal, carrying a revolver, \$50 and costs. Joseph Millar, Catholic, disorderly, discharged. Jas. Fraser, Protestant, disorderly, \$5 and costs. James O'Neil, Catholic, throwing stones, \$50 and costs. Thomas Campbell, carrying a loaded revolver committed for trial. A large number of cases were laid over.

The Rev. Father Belland was ordained priest of the Oblate Order on Sunday morning, at St. Joseph's College, by His Lordship, Bishop Duhamel.

OTTAWA, August 21.—In this morning's Herald, Mr. J. J. Kehoe, Grand President of of yesterday in reference to the visit of the Montreal Union to this city. Mr. Kehoe says already been taken by the Montreal Union to

visit this city on the 5th proximo. The leading Orangemen here say that all the Orange Young Britons who have appealed from the Police Court, or have been committed for trial, will be cleared by a County of

Carleton jury when their cases come up.
TORONTO, August 21.—The Globe has again mounted the Orange horse to-day, and at-tempts to ridicule the evidence of Sir Francis Hincks given at the Orange trial in Montreal. It says the opponents of Orange processions in Montreal ought not to call any more witnesses like Hincks, unless they want to defy oppression and make mob law final and supreme.

The Mail to-day refers to the treatment by the Government of O'Donaghue, who figured | young ladies go to the Grove twice a week, in the Red River troubles, and says it was infamous, but as he had not a province at his back he was made a victim, and died unamnestied four months ago through the duplicity ind dishonesty of the Ministry. The Irish Canadian says Mackenzie pandered to the Orangemen by over-riding the views of nineteen-twentieths of Montreal magistrates and covering an Orange procession on the 12th of July with 3,000 Orange bayonets, a most wanton and criminal act.

Kingston, August 21.-Considerable party feeling has been manifested in the city recently between members of the junior Roman Catholic and Protestant associations, and several small street fights have taken place. To-day, at the Police Court, John Steacy. jr., was fined \$20 for being engaged in one of the rows. It is said he does not belong to any

for Ottawa, the conditions upon which he agreed to do so having been complied with by the Conservative Association of this city. The conditions are said to be that Tasse was paid \$2,000 yesterday, and that all his election expenses are to be paid besides. The Conservative meeting for the nomination of candidates will be held at the By Ward Market Hall to-night. Messrs. Currier and Tasse are

certain to receive the nomination. Mayor Bangs and Dr. St. Jean will likely be the Reform candidates.

At the Conservative meeting on Saturday night, Messrs. Currier and Tasse were nominated as the Conservative candidates. The leading Conservatives in this city claim that they will elect their candidates by over five hundred of a majority

A large excursion party from Montreal, accompanied by the St. Jean Baptiste Band, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and left for home last evening.

A mass meeting of the Catholic Literary and Benevolent Union is called for te-night, to take into consideration the question of inviting the Montreal Union men to this city on | Protestants, the latter of whom he might the 5th proximo. A large number of the term-speaking politically-Scotch Reformers. Union are strongly in favor of the Montreal After making a nice speech with his usual men visiting the city on the above date.

It is rumored to-day that the Reformers of this city are trying to induce the Hon. R. W. was dissolved. The Irish Catholics who Scott to accept the Reform nomination for were present feel that there was little symthis city. He is the only man that has any pathy between them and the promoters of possible chance of defeating J. M. Currier, the this Liberal caucus. Conservative candidate.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Archbishop Lynch of Toronto has gone to Algoma on a visit to Bishop Jamot.

The ground was white with snow Tuesday morning at Battersea, Ont.

A number of families have left Quebec to settle in the Saguenay District.

Rails have been laid on the New Brunswick Railway to within nine miles of Grand Falls. Work has been commenced on the new St. Louis Gate, Quebec....

The Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Sheriff of Montreal, is at Halifax. The Ontario scores for next year's Wimbledon Team are very high.

Track laying has been commenced on the Q. M. O. & O. Railway between Hull and nominated for Ottawa in the Liberal interest. Alymer.

Experiments in raising sugar cane, made near Grimsby, Ont., have proved very successful.

An Orange Young Briton, named Foster, has been committed for trial at Ottawa, for having a revolver in his possession during the recent

The contract for the completion of the Belleville and North Hastings Railway to Madoc, has been let to E. O. Bickford. Work is to be finished by 1st November.

A brakesman named Stein was killed on the Brantford and Tilsonburg branch of the Great Western Railway Friday. He was standing on the top of a freight car which jumped the track and fell on him.

A man named Checkley, living in Ottawa, has been arrested for having counterfeit bills in his possession, which were sent him by his brother in Milwaukee, as he says, without being aware that they were counterfeits. One Boyle, who is under arrest in Chicago, is also accused of complicity. The three are to be tried at Ottawa.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF CANADA.-It is reported that the post of Governor-General of Canada was first offered to the Earl of Dunraven, and that the subsequent appointment of the Marquis of Lorne was by the Queen's desire and not altogether with the approval of Lord Beaconsfield.

A startling telegram comes from Victoria, B. C., via San Francisco, to the effect that the Attorney-General has introduced a resolution to memorialize the Queen, setting forth the grievances of the Province, and asking to be allowed to withdraw from the Confederation if the terms of union are not complied with

by the first of May next. The Kingston Daily News, "which was wont to be so gay" in describing the doings of the Young Britons, has changed its tone and now fiercely assails them. Is this because election times are come and the poor devils have no votes? Speaking of the row At the Police Court this morning the fol- there on Saturday evening, the News says editorially:-" The good feeling which has existed between Protestants and Catholics for so many years in Kingston should not be broken up because certain parties may be offended by foolish expressions of roughs on either side. We may state that the Young Britons of this city repudiate all connection with the row, and say that the parties who were in it do not belong to either of the City Lodges. We hope this is true, but we know the fellows who were most loud-mouthed were those who claim to belong to the organiza-

tion. LORETTO ACADEMY .- It will be observed that the next term of this institution commences on the 2nd Sept. next. It will reopen, we believe, with an increased attendance, and with the Union, replies to Ex-Mayor Waller's letter all parties encouraged by the successful past to go in cheerfully and heartily with their work. Arrangements are now in progress that it is too late to "persuade," as action has that will add greatly to the health, and to the training facilities enjoyed by the pupils, and to the attractiveness of the Academy. The new feature comprises the changing of Hutton's Grove from an ordinary farm bush into a fine park, with broad avenues for riding and driving, arbours and cosy seats for rest and recreation, croquet grounds, and broad green swards for exercise and amusement. The Grove comprises about twenty-five acres of fine maple and beech, with a considerable number of evergreens, affording shade everywhere and natural arbors wherever wanted. There are a number of splendid beeches and maples, and two or three giant elms. A winding carriage-drive is being made near the outer part of the Grove, and is almost entirely in the shade. It is proposed to have the and while a couple are detailed to cook dinner, thus receiving useful instruction in that take a gallop around the park, for which purpose there will be horses. cessary utensils. The plan is a capital one, and will be heartly seconded, we have no doubt, by the young ladies themselves. The siderable, and though much will be done within the next two or three weeks, it will take another season before it will be completed. We may add that the chopping of the larger fallen timber has been done by Father Stafford himself, who evidently finds as much enjoyment in the exercise as Mr. Gladstone does. We should in fact be almost inclined to pit him against the "People's William," though in our opinion Father Stafford chops cut a little too slantindicular.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The adjourned meeting of the self-appointed Liberal leaders assembled in the Long Room of the Mechanics' Hall again last night Mr. Geo. Horne in the chair. Amongst others present was the Hon. Mr. Holton.

The Chairman, after a few explanatory remarks, said in his most sarcastic style that he never thought much of the Post, and thought still less at present. He quite agreed with the gentleman who mised objection to the presence of Mr. L. P. Murphy at the last meeting. He said that a committee had called upon the Hon. Mr. Holton, Dr. Sheridan, Mr. R. W. Sheppard, Messrs. Hugh McKay and J. McKay, and each and every one of those gentlemen refused to stand in the Liberal interest or to sacrifice himself on the altar of his country, in fact, he would not accept the nomination. At this announcement a heavy silence sat on the tongues of all present. The Hon. Mr. Holton said that the present meeting was not only not a representative reform meeting empowered to make nominations, but that it was not even a respectable one. In his constituency the electors were composed chiefly of three elements, French Canadians, Irish Catholics, and Irish candor and eloquence, Mr. Holton repeated his assertion as to the meeting, after which it

POLITICAL EOTES.

M. Jules Gareau is the Liberal candidate

in Temiscouata. Mr. Frechette is coming out on the Liberal ticket once more.

Mr. Sheriff Jarvis has received the writs for the Toronte elections. Strong efforts are being made to induce Sir Francis Hincks for the West.

Dr. Tasse has consented to oppose Dr. St. Jean (Liberal) for Ottawa City. Dr. Larralt Smith has declined to come out for West Toronto in the Liberal interest.

The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott is coming from England to contest the county of Argenteuil. A meeting of the friends of the Hon. Mr. Laflamme was held at Lachine on Thursday.

It is expected that Mayor Bangs will be The Rev. Mr. May, Anglican clergyman, is out in the Conservative interest for Carleton

County. Mr. Sparks, of Ottawa, has issued an address to the electors of Carlton in opposition to Mr. Rochester. Both are Conservatives.

Quebec advices say the Conservatives are re-organizing under Mr. Coursol and that the Hon. R. Masson is retiring from public life on

account of ill health. An attempt is being made to bring out Mr. Tourangeau to oppose the Hon. Wilfred Laurier in Quebec East.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, first cousin of George Canning, the whilom British Premier, is a contributor to the Nineteenth Century for

August. He is past 90. In regard to the ceremony of the investiture of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury with the freedom of the city of London, the New York Herald savs :—

The ultra-radical papers are not complimentary, certainly. "The poetic muse," says one of the most bitter of them, "could only have done justice to the tattered bunting, the tinsel dragons, the floral efforts, the corporation plate, Lord Beaconsfield's star and snuff-colored liveries, by parodying Bishop Heber's lines on Pharaoh issuing from hundred-gated Thebes in pursuit of the Prime Minister's ancestors as they filed across the desert to Suez:

Mother of humbugs! how the diamonds glow'd, As, deck'd with Siar and Garter, Israel rode! And, rob'd in rugs, those brazen wheels before, The scampering roughs in Jingo lingo swore.

It is said that at the Duke of Connaught's marriage in February next a wedding tea will be substuted for the traditional wedding breakfast Lord and Lady Carrington having led the try in this direction. A new departure in the matter of bridesmaids' dresses is also likely to occur. The Carringtons were delighted to read that the dresses of the ladies who engaged in the ceremonies of their marriage were "simple, cool, and very pretty."

Mr. R. Assheton Cross, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking at a banquet in Liverpool, after a hopeful forecast of the situation of Great Britain, said the great duty of the Government now is to retrench

as much as possible. Baron Blackburn, one of the Lords of Appeal, Sir Robert Lush, Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, England, Judge Charles R. Barry, of the Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland, and Sir James Fitz-James Stephen, Q.C., an eminent jurist, have been appointed Commissioners to consider changes in the draft of the Penal Code which was submitted at the recent session of Parliament, and to present an amended Bill at the next session.

FRANCE. Count de St. Vallier, speaking at a banquet here, said the principal aim of his mission to Berlin was to assure the security of France by dispelling distrust and establishing good relations between France and Germany. In this he had "so far" been successful.

ITALY. A gang of burglars composed of two Americans and three Englishmen has been captured in a hotel at Sorrento. They recently effected an entrance into a wealthy pawnbroker's office in Naples and escaped with a large booty. About the same time valuable articles of gold and silver were missing from several churches. A merchant's house was also invaded by the same gang, it is supposed, and robbed of pre-

cious plate. A French paper says that Lord Beaconsfield had no sooner returned to London from the Congress than he wrote over to Paris for necessary acquirement, the others may twenty-five new novels, the more extravagant pursue their studies, or walk or play, the better. Were this true, Lord Beaconsfield would not be the first eminent statesmen who has frequently sought similar recreation. neat frame kitchen has been built in Metternich, Alexander I. of Russia, and the ground, and is supplied with all the ne-Gregory XVI. were all readers of Paul de

Kock During the recent Congress at Berlin the King of Italy telegraphed his representative work of cleaning out the forest has been con- to see the Crown Prince and insist on having a slice of territory handed across the Alps in the proposed divison of the spoils of war. Fritz saw Bismarck and begged him to induce Austria's cession of Trieste and Trent; but, although the Chancellor brought his batteries to bear upon Count Andrassy, Francis Joseph refused pointedly to pull up a single peg along his southern frontiers.

New York, August 20 .- Subscriptions to the Fenian Skirmishing Fund have fallen off from \$1.000 per week to only \$118 since

O'Donovan Rossa resigned the Presidency. Paris, August 22.-President MacMahon has pardoned or commuted the sentences of 80 Communists:

CITY RETAIL MARKETS.

There was a very large attendance of market gardeners and farmers at our city markets

to-day. VEGETABLES-Have greatly reduced in price, and are of a much superior quality. Tomatoes are selling at 20c to 25c per bushel; potatoes, 50c to 55c per bushel; sweet corn, 6c per dozen; onions, 9c per string; cabbage, 10c to 15c per dozen; carrots, 13c to 15c per dozen; cucumbers, 30c per bushel; rhubarb, 10c per bunch; red beets, 15c per dozen; turnips, 10c per dozen; vegetable melons, \$1.00 to 2.00 per dozen; celery, 30c per dozen; beans, in

pods, 30c per bushel. Fruit—Still remains brisk. Apples are very plentiful, and sell at from \$1 to \$2.25 per barrel, peaches, \$3 to \$3.50 per box; Eartlett pears, \$10 to \$12 per barrel; green gages, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per box; blue plums, \$2.50 per bushel crate; grapes, 10c per lb. melons, \$2 to \$3 per dozen; blueberries, 50c to 60c per box.

POULTRY.—Business in this line was rather brisk to-day; prices remain unchanged. Spring turkeys, \$1 to 1.25 per pair; spring geese. \$1 to 1.10 do; spring chickens, 25c to 60c do; wild pigeons, 20c to 25c do; eggs, 11c to 12c per doz.

GRAIN-Remains very firm, and prices are unchanged. Oats, 80c per bag; bran, 70c do; corn, 55c to 80c do; flour, \$2.36 do; Indian meal, \$1.20 do; moulie, \$1.20 do; old peas

Hay and Straw.

There was a fair amount of business done in this line to-day; the supply was not very large, and prices remain firm. Hay sold at \$8 to \$10 per 100 bundles of 1,500lbs. Straw. \$5 to \$7 per 100 bundles.

St. Gabriel's Cattle Market.

A very large number of cattle were offered for sale at this market to-day, and buyers were

sale at this market to-day, and buyers were numerous.

BEEF-Sold at from Sie to life per lb. Mr. Harper bought 20 head at \$42 per head; James McShane, M.P., purchased 162 head for shipment to the British markets.

Hous-Were also in good demand, and sold at from life hogs at life, and \$14 extra.

WEEKLY TEST.

· CONTINUES.

Increase..... 766 THE CRISIS IS OVER!

At least one should say so on entering our Store, as it is crowded all the time.

They come by thousands to CARSLEY'S RUNNING SALE.

Good Oxford Shirting for 6c.
A splendid choice of superior quality Oxford Shirtings, in all the new stripes, regular prices, 10c, reduced to 6c only.

NO MORE HARD TIMES,

when you can get a splendid quality Washing Print in choice patterns for 5c. The fair sex say when they want something new, neat and stylish in Dress Goods, they are sure to find it.

sure to find it AT CARSLEY'S.

Your choice for 13c. From over 500 pieces of Spring, Summer and Winter Dress Goods for 18c. Short lengths of Dress Silks, 45c yard only.

A splendid lot of black and colored Silk and Satins in short lengths, reduced from \$1 and 80c to 45c only.

to 45c only.

Beautiful Striped Skirting, only 13c.

Superior quality Fancy Skirting in all the newest patterns, only 13c.

NEAT UMBRELLAS FOR 55c. 500 Brazillian Umbrellas, superior quality and finish, assorted handles, with patent cups and chains, only 55c.

Linen Costumes \$3.00, reduced to 1.00. Linen Costumes \$3.90, reduced to 2.50. Linen Costumes \$4.25, reduced to 3.90. Linen Costumes \$6.50, reduced to 3.90. Linen Costumes \$6.50, reduced to 4.50. Linen Costumes \$8.50, reduced to 5.50.

SHOW ROOM.

These are the cheapest Linen Costumes ever offered to the public in Montreal. A large stock of Black Alpaca Costumes-prices from \$5.50.

Handsome Stuff Costumes-prices from 7.50. A lot of Wrappers to be sold for only \$1.50, sorth 250 and 225, made from the best English Ladies' Cotton Underclothing at desperate

Low Prices.

Ladies' Cotton Drawers, from 30c. Ladies' Silp Waists, from 40c. Ladies' Chemises, from 50c. Ladies' Night Dresses, from 55c. Ladies Bustles, from 40c.

Call and see our Ladies' Underclothing. S. CARSLEY, 393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

And S PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON,

PHELAN, MANUFACTURER OF

PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES Orders from Town and Country solicited, and promptly attended to.

Nos. 299 & 301 William Street, July 22. MONTREAL.

NOTICE!

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:

Ist. To become an ordinary loan and investment society, with the psivlleges accorded to Permanent Building Societies accorded to laws in fosce.

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

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 psefer not to retain such shares, powes to make arrangements with them for the repayment of what is due on Saddier's Headline Copies in eleven numbers.

Bothny-How Plants Grow.

Parker's Juvenile Philosophy—Part I.

Parker's Complete Philosophy—Part II.

Parker's Complete Philosophy—Part II.

Parker's Morail

Arrive at Truth.

Balmes' Elements of Logic.

Doublet's Logic for Young Ladies.

Fasquell's Introductory French Course, Complete Course.

Oliendorf's New Method of Learning French.

Magili's French Prose.

Dinsmore's Spelling Blanks in three numbers.

Sadlier's How to Write Letters—A Manual of Correspondence.

Jenkins' Students' Hand Book of British and American Literature.

Botany—How Plants Grow.

Parker's Juvenile Philosophy—Part II.

Parker's Complete Philosophy—Part II.

Parker's Morail

Balmes' Cliements of Logic.

Doublet's Logic for Young Ladies.

Fasquell's Introductory French Course,

Complete Course.

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 borrowers, who will remain shareholders for the full amount advanced to them. And if they psefer 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 ionns made by it.

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

If From the Cleveland Herald, June 8.]

[From the Cleveland Herald, June 8.] OTICE.—Notice is given that Elizabeth 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.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

SCHOOL TERM OF 1878-79.

The Metropolitan Primer.

1st Reader. 2nd " 3rd " Young Ladies' Reader. Do Young Ladies' Reader.

Do Speller

Do Speller and Definer.

Do Catechism of Sacred History.

Do Illustrated Bible History.

Do English Grammar.

Do Key

Brown's First Lines of English Grammar.

Do Institutes

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