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VOL. XXIX.-NO. 10.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1878.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH

THE ORANGE TRIALS.

TUESDAY, October 15.

The Court of Queen's Bench opened shortly after ten o'clock this morning, their Honors Judges Ramsay, Monk and Cross on the Bench. Messrs. Archambault, Q.C., and Ritchie, Q.C., appeared for the Crown.

THE ORANGE LEADERS.

Judgess Archambault, Q.C., and Ritchie, Q.C., appeared for the Crown. THE ORANGE LEADERS. This case, pursuant to adjournment, fell to be argued this morning, and the Court in conse-quence was crowded long before the hour of opening. The Orange leaders, as before, were opening. The Orange leaders, as before, were represented by Mr. Doutre, Q.C., while Messrs. (arter and Bernard, as on previous occasions, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. houtrus, in opening the argument, said that His Honor in taking the question of the change of venue into consideration, had been compelled to exercise his discretion. He had decided that it and not yet been sufficiently prov-ed that it was impossible to secure an impartial igry in Montreal, and asked for evidence in the fin of other affidavits. He (Mr. Dou-riet, in accordance with this decision, now produced five affidavits bearing on the subject, in which were contained most of the circumstances he was now about to mention. On the 12th of July five hundred agent constables were sworn in, which proved affinge amount of popular excitement in the matter. For almost two months after the 12th July unto nearly the 21th September last the proceedings of the Police Magistrate in rela-tion to the affinitr were reported faily in five daily papers,—the *Heraid*, *Gazette*, Without the matter ind been discussed with Law-rence Murphy, Murphy had said that the eity whon the matter ind been discussed with Law-rence Murphy. Murphy had said that the eity information as to the procession, and that every-body in Montreal ought to be grateful to him, as he had saved the citizens from a scene of blood-shed never known before in the town. The wit-mess had gone on to state that he inad himself mixed in the mob, consisting of four or five intownad, and that the circumstances of that they were discussed by almost every citizen of Montreal, and taken part in, either on one side or the other, for the prosecution and for the de-cence. He consubstown th

real. Iton. Justice RAMSAY—In what way does it show the state of public opinion—is it one-sided? Mr. BOUTRE said it was. Mr. BARNARD spoke briefly against the mo-tion for change of venue. He did not see why an imparital and honest jury should not be found in Montreal as well as in any other place. In this case all that people wanted was a simple decision in a court of law. That was his posi-tion, and he wished it to be clearly understood. He would not object to the trial going on imme-diately.

The same counsel were employed on both sides as yesteriany. Crawford Johnson, bookkeeper, Star office, was the first to enter the witness-box. Mr. CABTER produced the proclamation signed by Fredk. Hamilton and published in the Star, asking who paid for it. Witness said that to the best of his knowledge t was Frederick Hamilton, one of the defend-

ants. Mr. DOUTRE being about to call evidence for

<text> Derived framt some days previous to the pro-cated of mate some days previous to the pro-cated of hybor ophicin, to create a breach of material construction.
 The dominant was not allowed to be put in.
 Witness and be kad visited St. James struct about 9 a.m., when there were quite a number of people around. Its had called a meeting the dreament was not allowed to be put in.
 Witness and be kad visited St. James struct about 9 a.m., when there were quite a number of people around. Its had called a meeting the dreament was not allowed to be put in.
 Witness and be kad visited St. James struct and people around. Its had called a meeting the special constables had been avorn in mad the constables had been avorn in the t

TERMS: 81.50 per annum Jo advance.

evidence was identical with that published in the Post yesterlay. The most of those in the hall, he said, were decornted with regalia, which, to the best of his knowledge, signified connection with the Orange Order. Six others were also in livery. Witness understood the defendant was to act as Grand Marshal of the procession. He heard the Mayor asking Grant to forego the procession. Mr. CANTER-Of your own, knowledge, was this an Orange Lodge where the demonstration was held? Witness-I don't know, but when 1 went into the hull they said they would make an Orange-man of me, and put a badge around my neck. (Laughter.) Naturn Mercer, Alderman in the city of Mon-treal, was next sworn.

Tucksony, October 17.

The Court met at 10 a.m., their Honors Jus tices RAMSAY and CROSS on the Bench.

THE ORANGE LEADERS. The same counsel were employed on both

real, was next sworn. Mr. CARTER—Do you know where this Orange

lodge is? Witness-Yes; it's near the office of Le Na-

Witness—Ves; it's near the office of Le National. (Laughter.)
 Witness then detailed what he had heare? If the interview between the defendant and May of Beautry on the 12th.
 Mr. CARTER-When you went 12to the lodge, were the inmates decorated or not?
 Witness—Oh, I must decline to answer that.
 I was informed confidentially.
 I if HONOR, on being appealed to, said witness for must factor orders you, you are set investigation of the set.
 Mr. CARTER-As the Court orders you, you are set from all responsibility of hears.
 Mr. CARTER-As the Court orders you, you are set of the form all responsibility of hears.
 Witness—I aroust insist—Witness—I give evidence with any party feeling.
 I is Hoxon-This is a strict matter of law, and has nothing to do with your imaginary sense of honor.
 Witness—I must decline, your Honor, hear and the set of the set of

honor. Witness-I must decline, your Ronor, he-

Witness-I must decline, your Itonor, be-cause-Itis Hoxon-Now, I am not going to argue the question with you, but to explain it. It is very unfair to the law that you should refuse to an-swer. You came here to tell the truth, but I must refuse in this instance. The door was very cantiously opened to me. It is just the same as if a man were passing the door of a house which was accidentally left open, seen a lady, and re-fused to tell anything about it. Mr. DOUTRE-On our side we must also insist on an answer. Hits Hoxon-Will you answer the question, witness?

His Hoxon—Will you answer the question, whness." Witness." His Hoxon—Will you answer the question, whness." Witness – I did see persons in the hall with re-galins. I give that answer most unwillingly, your honor. It is Hoxon—Very well. Witness proceeding said he couldn't name any of the orangemen he had seen with regalin. On being asked if he recognized a book, (produced) witness said he did. Asked from whom he got it, he said he did. Asked from whom he got it, he said he did. Asked from whom he got he had refused to answer that question previously, but Col. Bond having avowed the fact, he had now no hesitation in saying that he had got it from that gentleman. Dunbar Brown next entered the box. All he knew about the proclamation signed " David Grant" was that he had seen it in the papers (a hugh).

Grant" was that he had seen it in the papers, (a lnugh). Mr. ('ARTER—Do you know whether David Grant is County Master of the Orangemen. ' The Witness—I decline to answer that ques-tion, and the reason I decline is because it is my opinion that no one could know the position of David Grant as County Master without being it member of the Order; and I decline to answer it question which would subject me to such annoy-ince as the present defendants are now subjected to (laughter). Its Honoit objected to such witnesses being brought into the box, their evidence being mere-



diately. Mr. DOUTRE agreed, and consented to with-draw his motion, so that the trial might be at

After some further discussion the case was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE RUSSELL-HARNEY SHOOTING CASE.

Mr. Carter, Q.C., appeared to ask for a change of venue in the case of James Russell, charged with feloniously shooting the young man name Harney. It was stated that the accused had done the act in self-defence, and that the feeling in the district against the society to which he belonged, viz. the Orange Young Britons, was in disfavor amongst a large class of the commu-

in distayor amongst a mrge class of the continuity. Mr. ARCHAMBAULT, in resisting the motion, said that he believed the Irish Catholics were not in such large numbers as to influence feel-ing amidst the community as pretended. Be-sides, there were plenty of unpredudiced Protes-tant English and Irish in the city. Mr. CARTER said that this week a new jury would be empanielled about whom nothing at all was known. His sole object in making this motion was to secure a fair trial, as the case was one of importance.

one of importance. Their Honors took the case en delibere.

MOTION TO QUASH.

A motion was made to quash an indictment charging Henry MeVittie with perjury, the state-ment being that the document in which the alleged offence was committed was not intended to be did to const of law to be filed in a court of law.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16. ...

The Court opened this morning at 10.80 o'clock, Mr. Justice Ramsay presiding. Mr. Archam-bault appeared for the Crown.

THE ORANGE LEADERS.

THE ORANGE LEADERS. Mr. CARTER said that his colleague, Mr. Bar-nard, had stated to him that he would be ready lo go on with the case to-morrow morning. His HONOR said it had been arranged that the case should be proceeded with to-day. Mr. CARTER--It was understood that this morning my colleague should say when he would be ready. Mr. DOUTRE said that the understanding was that there should be no further postponement unless good grounds were given. Mr. ARCHAMBAULT spoke to the same effect. His HONOR said the case must go on. Messrs. CARTER, Q. C., and BARNARD, Q. C., appeared for the private prosecution, and Mr. Doutre, Q. C.; and Mr. Abbott, Q. C., for the de-fence.

Just as the case was ordered to proceed, Hon Justice Monk also appeared on the bench. Mr. CARTER asked that as the jury was Eng-lish speaking, they be sworn to the effect that. they did not belong to an Orange society. His Honor acceeded. The first juryman called was Mr. David Mc-Rendy.

Ready. Mr. CARTER-The question I have to ask you

Mr. CARTER-The question I have to ask you, Mr. CARTER-The question I have to ask you, Mr. McReady, is, whether you are a member of an Orange Society? Mr. McReady-Considering the amount of agitation which has lately been going on in the celly on this question, I consider that to admit that I was a member of that society might be counted a criminal offence. (Laughter.) Mr. McReady was, accordingly, ordered to stand aside. John Thomas, Timothy Healey, Daniel Mur-

Ann. alcheeagy was, accordingly, ordered to stand aside. John Thomas, Timothy Henley, Daniel Mur-tay, and Bernard O'Brien were also, challenged. A. W. Fraser, D. D. Mann, James Davidson, James Marvel, George Wilson, Alexander Scott, Charles Black, Wm. Parry, James Kemp, John Forestor, Frederick Lindley and Trank Jarvis were then empanelled, each swearing in reply to a question from Mr. Carter that bluey did not belong to any Orange Society 14, 14, 24, 34, 4 Justlee GRoss and Chief, Justice DOBION, then ascende the bench.

Witness said he didn't suppose it was a sign of friendship. He would not say that they wanted to strike prisoner. Witness told them to go back to their places, which they did. They were in two rows, four deep, on each side of the street.

back to their places, which they did. They were in two rows, four deep, on each side of the street. Mr. DOUTRE—Then you were considerably busy in keeping back these special considerables " Witness said he had ordered them to close in. At the time, he thought their attitude was a threatening one, but it might only have been curlosity. He didn't know who furnished the batons. He had seen one of the Orange party strike a gentleman at the hall door. He did not mean to say that the man who struck the gen-tleman was one of the defendants. The con-stables were divided. His Hoxon—Did you attempt to clear the street—that is the question ? Witness—We did our best on St. James street. I helped the Deputy Chief to keep order. I should say there were five or six thousand per-sons in the vicinity of the hall—perhaps ten thousand. It was known in public that the Orangemen were to walk in procession to church. I believe the gentleman struck was Mr. Gault, present member of Parliament. Charles Contant deposed that on the 12th July last he was on duty at the Contal Station. On that morning five prisoners were arrested and brought to the office. He recognized four of them amongst the accused. He searched the prisoners and found badges, handkerchiefs and bands of various descriptions about their per-sons. (Articles produced and handed to the jury for inspection, as also a small book said to con-tain a subscription list towards the Orange Ban-ner Fund, and taken from Mr. Frederick Ham-ilton). Witness had no communication with defendants. outside.

ner Fund, and taken from Mr. Frederick Hall-liton). Witness had no communication with defendants. Constable Ferdinand Beauregard said he went to the Orange Hall about nine o'clock, and saw the assmebiy of persons there. He arrested In-gram, who was on horseback, apparently wait-ing for their companions to start in procession. Witness seen a lot of people inside who were crying "To h-II with the Pope and Popery." Hamilton had a yellow cord around his hat. By Mr. Dourne-Was on St. James street from nine a.m. until five p.m. He saw somebody struck with a pole inside the hall; did not see any special constables rush towards his prisoner, but heard them shout and told them to be quict.

but heard them shout and tota them to be quiet. Pierre Desmouchel was the next witness. He arrested Hamilton, who was in the middle of the street at the time. Ho had also a yellow cord round his hat. Witness had never heard that the Orangemen meant to attack any one. He wasn't inside the hall, but would guess, from those he saw coming out and going in, that there were about 250 there. Napoleon Langlois was on duty on St. James street on the 12th of July last. He believed that if the Orangemen had been in strong enough force they would have waiked.

THE ORANGE LEADERS.

Sergeant Kehoe was the first witness called this afternoon, and testified to the regalia produced being the property of Mr. Ingram. The Hon Jean Louis Beaudry, examined by Mr. Barnard, said that a letter professing to represent the Loyal Orange Society of Montreal had been addressed to the Mayor and Corporation by a Mr. Hamilton (The letter announced the intention of the Orangemen to go to church in procession, and asking His Worship to assure them of protec-tion.) Witness did not remember whether the letter had been produced in Council. There had been some excited discussion especially between two members. Mr. Dourne objected. The Orangemen

were not mixed up with that discussion. The witness continuing, said :-- What in-

duced me to issue the proclamation, asking the citizens to stay at home, was the general fear existing among the citizens of Montreal Mr. CARTER then said that the indictment Sgainst the defendants, which he held in his peace on the 12th. My desire, as well contact.

Mr. Douring-Well, was that a sign of friend- The order respecting the swearing of the They would have been excited, I believe, had

tell anything regarding their creed or nation-ality. Witness could not say whether the pectable men; it is a shame to speak of them copy of the oath produced was or was not a as some people do. I wondered that so true copy of the affidavit taken by the special respectable men could have been called constables. Witness had allowed the small together at so short notice. Don't know boys in the Lodge to have something to cat, whether there was a Protestant amongst them or not. and had proposed to send thom home in cabs.

By Mr. CARTER-There was a crowd at 9 a. m., previous to the arrest of the defendants, intimated that he would protect the Orangeand there was quite a spirit of anxiety men if they walked without regalia, but if amongst many. Witness was in front of the not, he would arrest them. lodge the whole day, and saw a considerable number of young men enter with their re- called. He said he had resided in Canada

couple of hundred people in the Orange indicated connection with the Orange Order. Mr. CARTER-Do you know what the cause

of this large gathering was? Witness-I suppose one cause was curio-sity, and the other opposition. He did not Orangemen were opposed to them, and that

think there would have been such a gather- they have been connected with the wrongs ing had there been no talk of a procession. It was the proposal of the Orangemen to meet and walk that caused this great fear and anxiety in Montreal.

Mr. CARTER-If this procession had taken place, what would have been the result?

Witness-If the procession had taken place, I believe there would have been bloodshed, and perhaps destruction of real estate, from the feeling of opposition which exists to this procession in Montreal.

Witness, proceeding, said he thought from what he seen that those inside the building considered themselves protected as the crowd was cleared away from the front. During the day they amused themselves with that music which is offensive to some parts of the population, and various speeches were made. Wit-

special constables was given to the police by witness two days before the 12th Γ never heard of any French Cana-of July; and as witness was not present at the swearing in, he was unable to regalia; they are a very penceably-disposed

By His Hoxon-I believe that the Mayor

Sir Francis Hincks was the next witness galias. He recognized Mr. Grant, but none of more than forty-five years. He had no doubt the other defendants. There were about a that the inscriptions on the regalia produced Hall, and a large number had gathered Had the procession taken place, there would have been a disturbance. He knew that wherever the Catholics were strong enough, they would prevent any such demonstration. The reason was that they knew that the

> they have suffered for over a century, therefore they opposed them.

By Mr. DOUTRE-Am not an Orangeman, and have never been one. I don't speak about the significance of the regalia from personal knowledge.

Rev. Alfred James Bray, sworn, deposed :know that the regalia produced are emblems

And I names in the state of the (a) Martin Santa V. Alardali B. S. Santakara and David Andra Andra and Andra Martin and Andre S. C. C. C. C. C. C. Santakara and M. S. Santakara and Andre Martin. J. S. Santakara and Andre Martin. J. Santakara and Andre S. Santakara and Andre Andre Santakara and Andre Santaka Andre Santakara and Andre Sant Andre Santakara and Andre Andre San

NOT GUILTY.

On enquiry, our reporter learned from the tearned counsel employed in the case that there was no possibility of the affair going further. In criminal cases, unless there were a convic-tion, there was no possibility of appeal.

BALLOT BOX STUFFING CASE.

In the Jacques Cartier ballot-box stuffing case, Hon. Mr. Chaplenu, for the prosention, and W.-H. Kerr, Esq., Q.C., for the defence, adjourn-ment was granted until Tuesday, when the new jury will have been empanelled. ANOTHER ORANGE CASE. His HONOR adjourned the Court for half an hour. On his return Ma, Barnard applied for a postponement of the case in which the Orange-men were charged separately with belonging to an filegal secret society, as he was not now ready.

In hieght secret society, its he was hot how ready. His Hoxonsaid that had Mr. Barnard let him know this half an hour ago, when he postponed another case until Tuesday, he would have had no objection to the application. Mr. BARNARD strongly pressed his request. His Hoxon said he could not make the defend-oute suffer for the approximate the defend-

His Honon said he could not make the defend-ants suffer for the convenience of the prosecu-tion, while there was really nothing in law against them. He was aware that the day before a private arrangement had been made between counsel that the defendants should be tried by a Protestant Jury, who were not Orangemen, and in this instance, unless the defence agreed to a postponement he could not grant it. Some discussion arose between the counsel for the prosecution regarding this private agree-ment, and

ment. and

Ment, and Mr. DOUTRE said that, as he understood the agreement come to between the learned gentle-men on the other side had been broken, and an intention expressed to have a mixed jury in this case, he would stand upon his rights and ask that the services of advising counsel be dispensed with. So far as possible, the case ought to be re-stricted to the care of one counsel. Mr. BARNARD having explained the case to the jury in French.

I know that the regalia produced are emblems of the Orange Order. Had there been a pro-cession as proposed, I believe that they would have been attacked. The attack was expected from the Irish Catholics. James Stewart, J.P., sworn, said that he had met Grant on the 12th along with Ald. Childs and Taylor and Adam Darling, J.P. They endevored to induce Grant to give up the idea of having a procession. Witness thought that Mr. Grant had said they had made up their minds to walk. had been embodied in the Consolidated Statutes of Canada. The learned judge went on to quote his charge to the jury, previously published in the Post of the 20th ult. The charges against the defendant were that he had taken an unlawful oath, and that he had made an agreement not to divulge anything that took place in the Lodge. Now it was necessary to prove that David Grant be-longed to the Loyal Orange Association of British North America, and that he made an illegal agreement. which is offensive to some parts of the population of the fact that the factor of the construction of the fact that the factor of the construction of the fact that the factor of the construction of the fact that the factor of the construction of the fact that the factor of the construction of the fact that the factor of the construction of the fact that the factor of the construction of the fact that the factor of the construction of the fact that the factor of the construction of the fact that the factor of the construction of the fact that the factor of the construction of the fact that the factor of the construction of the fact that the factor of the factor of the construction of the fact that the factor of Hritish North America, and that he made an lilegal agreement. There was no proof that he was a member of the Association mentioned, although there was plenty of proof that he did belong to some asso-ciation. The witnesses had all refused to answer any question that might throw light on the subject, lest they should criminate themselves. Nor was there any evidence preferred to prove that the laws of the Orange Society mentioned made it an illegal society. Mathematical proof, then, the defendants must be acquitted. The CLERK—Are you agreed upon your, ver-dict, gentlemen? The JURY—Yes. The CLERK—Do you find the prisoner guilty of the offence mentioned in the indictment, or not guilty? the offence mentioned in the indictment, or not guilty? The JURY-Not guilty. Mr. DOUTRE-I suppose the other cases will not be proceeded with? Mr. CARTER-I wish these cases postponed... until to-morrow, in order that I may ascertain the wishes of my clients on the subject, and I have no doubt that they will then take my ad-vice, and follow the line laid down in the presen-instance, abandoning the other case. This was agreed to. Immediately after the verdict was given Mr. Grant pushed forward and shook hands warma-ly with the other offenders, to the great amuse-ment of the Court.

(Confinued on eighth page.)

question which would subject me to such annoy-ince as the present defendants are now subjected to (ingible). Its Hoson objected to such witnesses being brough into the box, their evidence being mere-by a waste of time. Witness, proceeding, said that ho belleved the premises at 81 St. Jances street to be an Orange badge, because, when practising as a hwyser, he had examined the lease eight or nine years ago, and he understood they were rented for that purpose. He declined to answer the question as to whether the premises had been used as an Orange lodge ever since that time for the reason before given; he did not wish to place himself in the position now occupied by the defendant. He couldn't say in whose favor the lease was drawn out. He thought the lessor was Mr. Alexandre (ross—now Judge Cross. (A laugh.) The Court adjourned at one o'clock. The following are the names of the jury em-panelled := Toussaint Memard, Joseph Trembiay, Ferdinand Bian, John H. Jones, Domina Lath-miere, John McCallum, David McCallum, John Trossider, Severe Pilon, John Larmonth Fouce-canit, Robert Toid. The Court opened at 2p. m. Hon. Justice RAMAAY on the Bench. The Court opened at 2p. m. Hon. Justice RAMAAY on the Bench. The Court appened at 2p. m. Mor. Course provens the first witness. He was shown a book purporting to be a copy of the Orange hws, which he was unable to ider-ify as the book lent by him to Alderman Mercer. He was not at liberty to say whether it was recognized as the Orange by-laws. Mr. CAnten-Do you know the position of Col. George Smith in the Orange Order? Witness (after some hesitation)—As none buf an Orangeman could answer that question. He field to do so, for it might criminate me. Andrew McKally, restaurant keeper, said he cond not know of the existence of an Orange Society in Montreal unless he were a member of it. He therefore declined to reply, lest it might criminate him. George Smith, excellened to reply, lest it might orimined in. Hugh Scott, sworn—Knew David Grant,

STISIN

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

For the TRUE WITNESS. INSCRUTABLE.

2

L I saw a child whose life's orightmorn Was as a tender llly cared; To every good example born; In grace and love by virtue reared. I saw the man an abject slave-Bondsman to sin on manhodd's tide; His life had nothing good or brave, And when it ceased a staper died. 13

л. II. I saw a child whose youth ne'er knew The voice of Love—the tender hand; His sorrows many—pleasures few— His passions by example fanned. I saw him, from the filth and mire Go forth, a man of truth and grace; And when the Master called him higher Celestial Joy shone on his face.

III. And while I thought, perplexed and sad, O'er this two-fold life and history, Of bad from good—of good from bad, And all its hidden mystery. Methought I heard a voice divine :— "Mortal, to none of earth 'lis given To know the secrets that are Mine. Or sound the mysteries of Heaven!" FR. GRAHAM. ш.

For the TRUE WITNESS.

TO THE ANGEL OF DEATH.

Come with a smile, when come thou must, Evangel of the world to be: And touch and glorify this dust, This shuddering dust that now is me, And from this prison set me free.

Long in those awful eyes I quail, That gaze across the grim profound; Upon that sea there is no sail, Nor any light, nor any sound From the far shore that girds it round.

Only two still and steady rays, That those twin orbs of doom o'ertop; Only a gulet, patient gaze Which drinks my being, drop by drop, And bids the pulse of Nature stop.

Come with a smile, auspicious friend, To usher in this cternal day, Of these weak terrors make an end, And charm the pailry chains a way That binds me to the timorous clay.

And let me know my soul akin, To sunrise and the winds of morn, And every grandeur that has been Since this all-glorious world was born, Nor longer droop in my own scorn.

Come when the way grows dark and chill, Come, when the poor mind is weak, And in the heart the volce is still Which used in happier days to speak, Or only whispers sadly meek.

Come with a smile that dims the sun, With pitying heart and gentle hand; And waft me from a work that's done To peace that waits on thy command, In God's mysterious better land. A. M.

DORA.

By JULIA KAVENAGH,

Author of "Nathalie," " Adele," "Queen Mab," \$c.

CHAPTER XL.

MR. TEMPLEMORE's sister-in-law wanted to speak to him, and Mr. Templemore, it was found, after a quarter of an hour's search, was with his wife in the room which had been the governess's sitting-room. But Miss Moore had good reason for not choosing to speak to him there and she sent a civil message full of apologies, but implying plainly her wish for a private interview. Dora, who held her husband's hand, as if she had feared he should escape her, was obliged to relinquish her hold. She could not go with him, she could not bid him stay, she could only say :

"You will soon come back ?' "Very soon," he replied, cheerfully.

He went rather pleased at having made his escape, for he wised to see John Luan again, and he did not want his wife to accompany him and encounter that sad sight. "Shall I go and see him first ?" he thought, as he went up the staircase, "Miss Moore can wait a woman," he replied, with scorn; "believe few minutes." So, instead of entering the that, Dora!" drawing-room on his right, he turned toward Mrs. Luan's room on his left

ingratitude. ... Are these my thanks for parting him from Mrs. Logan, whom you so Mr. Templemore who had listened as-

tounded, now started as if he had been stung. "You part me from Mrs. Logan !" he cried, -you could not!"
"Yes," replied Mrs. Luan, with a sullen nod, "you always scorned me—I was stupid,

hated?"

was 1? But I could make you put by one woman and marry another, clever man though you were, and foolish woman though you thought me."

The insolence of this boast exasperated Mr. Templemore. "I tell you 'tis false !- false ! he said sternly; "you never did it!"

"Did I not, though ? Who made Florence jealous? "Twas I. Mr. Templemore. Who gave something to Eva that made her ill, and who told you to go to Dora that night whilst Florence was watching? 'Twas I. Ask her, ask Florence, ask Mrs. Logan, if you do not believe me."

Mr. Templemore looked thunderstruck. "No, you could not be so base," he said you could not be so cruel as to tamper with my child for that object-you could not. I had heaped you and yours with benefits-you

could not pay me back thus!" "Benefits! Yes, you robbed me and John and Paul and Dors of my brother's money, and you threw us a bone in return. And you wanted to marry that Florence Gale, who jilted Paul. No, Lo, Mr. Templemore, I said you should marry my niece, and you did-you did !"

Dora, overwhelmed with shame and grief, hid her burning face in her hands. Mr. Templemore could not speak.

"You thought me stupid," said Mrs. Luan again ; "you thought me stupid, eh?" She said no more, but sat down again by her son.

There was a brief silence. A sorrow too keen for anger or indignation had fallen on Mr. Templemore, "Poor Florence?" he said, with a quivering

lip; "poor, foolish Florence!" His troubled eye fell on Dora as he spoke.

Perhaps he did not see her, but that look, so far away, so remote, cut her to the heart. She withdrew from his side, and he did not detain or call her back ; he stood as the blow had struck him-pale, motionless, and, save those words, silent. Dora forgot her own grief in the sight of his. "Richard," she said, coming back to him,

and her tears flowing, " forgive me if I cannot set you free!-forgive me!" Her eyes were raised to his, tears were on her cheeks, and her look seemed to say, "Oh ! dare I be happy again !'

He laid his hand on her shoulder, he looked down at her very sorrowfully, but with returning tenderness, and that sad look seemed to | Mrs. Logan."

reply : " Be happy, my darling, be tappy !" John Luan's mother stared at them with jealous, angry eyes. Her son, whom the happiness of these two had, brought to death's door, lay on his sick-bed, pale, breathless, exhausted with delirium, and they stood there happy and fond, braving he with the insolence of their love.

"You little hypocrite!" she cried, starting to her feet, and shaking her resentful hand at Dora, "how dare you make me do it? How dare you, and be jilting John all the time ?" " I !" cried Dora, amized at the imputation "I made you do it?"

"Yes-deny it nov-do!"

"Oh! Richard, Bichard," said Dora, with sudden anguish; "you will never believe that, will you?" "Believe that you could abet this miserable

hand, or even by word or sign, tried to save him. She had done nothing deliberate, but she had allowed another to act; and when all was ready-when Florence and he had be-

come her victims, when pity and honor had made him turn to her, she had appeared before him with the pale and troubled beauty of a proud and fair martyr-she had ensnared him with her youth and her hidden love, and wakened in his heart a passion so violent and so engrossing that it completed her double helped me, was your wife's aunt. To her, triumph over Mrs. Logan. Yes, and as these Mr. Templemore, you thus owe your present thoughts passed through him with the cruel rapidity of lightning, it stung Mr. Templemore to feel that she had robbed Florence of her lover, even more than of her husband. He turned upon her, wrath and grief

in his looks. "Madam, speak!" he said impetuously and imperiously. "Do you not hear that you are accused ?—speak, 1 say!"

Thus adjured, Dora looked up.

"I am innocent," she said. "Innocent!" said her aunt; "yes, you never questioned-you did not want to know -yon let me do it, and now, like a coward, want to escape the blame. Let Mr. Templemore ask your mother if I did not promise that you should marry him, that's all."

Dora saw the angry light that passed through Mr. Templemore's eyes as her aunt uttered these words; she looked from him, her judge, to Mrs. Luan, her accuser.

"I am innocent." she said again.

Mrs. Luan laughed scornfully, and Mr. Templemore was mute. For a while she too stood silent, then a coldness as that of death seemed to fall on her heart, She turned away and left the room without a word. Mr. Templemore walked up to Mrs. Luan,

and seizing her arm, he looked down in her face, and said sternly, "What was your motive?"

His look, his tone, alike mastered her. "I did not want her to marry John!" she answered.

He smiled bitterly. He had been sacrificed that John might be safe. "And what was her motive?" he asked

again. "You know it," sulkily replied Mrs. Luan "she liked you." - DIIL'S

Yes, some men are betrayed for their money, but Mr. Templemore had been cheated out of his liberty for love. For love! He bit his lip till it bled, and he grasped Mrs. Luan's

arm so tightly that she said with some anger, "Let me go; you hurt me. Why do you put it all upon me? Mrs. Courtenay was always talking about it, and Dora was fretting to have you. I did you no wrong, after all-

you liked Dora, you know you did." "I liked her! yon dare to tell me that? I liked your niece whilst I was pledged to

"Never mind, you like her now," was Mrs. Luan's ironical reply.

"I like her now?

"Yes, and let me go-I say you hurt me." "Let you go?" he replied, dropping her arm with a look of the deepest contempt. "Mrs. Luan, I leave the house to-day-let me not find you here, or your son, or your sister, when I come back."

"And Dora," defiantly asked Mrs. Luan, "are you going to turn out Dora ?--you can't, you know-she is your wife."

She may rue it yet," he said, his eves flashing with anger, " but she shall stay here, of course; as for you, Mrs. Luan-do not trust to my forbearance for your son-leave soon-

leave quickly." He left the room as he uttered the words. As he closed the door he met mav. Without a word of preface or courteous greeting, with a sternness which she had never seen in him, he stopped her and said : "Mrs. Courtenay, is it true that when I brought you to this house, with your sister-inlaw and Dora, you contemplated that I should marry your daughter ?" Mrs. Courtenay knew nothing, but Mr Templemore's manner and looks frightened her. Oh! Mr. Templemore," she implored, "de not be angry with poor Dora, do not." "Oh! I am not angry-not at all. Mrs Courtenay, I only want to know if Mrs. Luan did really, as she tells me, promise Dora that she should become my wife ?" " She did," engerly replied Mrs. Courtenay, heart?

miss the train, you will excuse me if I come to the point. You wanted to know, when T last had the pleasure of meeting you, through whose agency I had entered the house and surprised you with Miss Courtenay on the night of the storm. You were kind enough to suppose that I bribed the servants. Allow me now to tell you that the person who admitted-me, who received, and guided, and happiness, and I am not so cruel or so unjust as to rob that good and kind Mrs. Luan of your gratitude."

"Yes, Mrs. Logan," replied Mr. Temple more, with emphatic bitterness, " you fell into a trap, and now that you see it, it is too late.'

"I can'thelp it," she said desperately. "You might as well tell a bird not to be caught as tell me not to be deceived. Besides, why did you let them deceive you, Mr. Templemore?

His color deepened, his dark eyes flashed, he bit his lip to check the angry words that might have come up, as she put the taunting question. Ay, he too had been snared by the net of the fowler, and its meshes were woven thick around him. Adieu to a noble life, adieu to liberty, ay, and almost adieu to honor! Never more should his footsteps be free. never more should he know the happy solitude of his own thoughts; he was tied till death should part them, to that girl who, innocent or guilty, had stepped in between him and all his desires. What though she had wakened in him the folly of a moment? Was he the man to go on loving a woman for the soft, shy look of her eyes and the pretty turn of her neck? She loved him, perhapsshe had said so, at least, and he remembered her fond confession with a sort of fury-but had she entrapped him because of that love? Had he given her a double triumph over him -that of first deceiving his judgment, then of conquering his proud heart?

"Yes," he said, " you are right, Mrs. Logan -I, too, have been cheated, and where is our remedy ?" he added, the veins in his forehead swelling with anger, as he felt both his wrong and his powerlessness to avenge it. "Where is our remedy? We have been deceived and betrayed. Mrs. Luan was the arbitress of our fate, though we knew it not, and we must bow to her decrees."

"Yes, it was Mrs. Luan's doing, hut it was Dora Courtenay's too," cried Mrs. Logan, with her old jealous anger. "She planned it, and she did it, Mr. Templemore."

He turned pale as death, and moved away from her side; and when he came back he looked at her and Miss Moore, and said. "Do not say it-do not believe it, Mrs.

Logan. She is my wife. You made her such, remember that, and also that her honor and mine are one."

"You want me to be silent !" she cried. "I will not-I will not, Mr. Templemore. The world shall know, and the world shall judge between her and me."

"Do as you please. You will find my wife guarded by something to which the world, skeptical though it may be, ever adds faith-

the respect of her husband." "Your wife!" repeated Mrs. Logan, turning pale at something in the tone with which he uttered the word "wife."-"Yes, I know she is your wife, Mr. Templemore, and you are newly married, too, and, of course, your

honeymoon not being over-" She ceased, and looked at him. The blood had rushed up to his very brows-his very heart was thrilled at the remembrance of his lost happiness. He could not help it. A passion, even though it be but two weeks old, cannot be conquered at once in a man's heart; and as Florence spoke, there came back to him, not the remembrance of the love which had bound them-not the resentment of the fraud by which they had been divided, but fervid and sudden, like the glimpse of a warm summer landscape, the memory of those two impassioned weeks which he had given to another woman. Florence stood before him, beautiful, angry, and jealous, and he saw Dora, pale, beseeching, and sorrowful-Dora, with love in her upraised eyes and her parted lips. He saw her, do what he would; but with angry wonder he also asked bimself what brought her image before him then, why days had been stronger than years, and why he thought of the girl who had ensnared him, whilst he looked at the chosen one of his

that her folly had abetted Mrs. Luan's cun-ing and halped to his undoing "Dean mid Mr. Templemore, how old yor. "Dean mid Mr. Templemore, how old yor. "Dean mid Mr. Templemore, how old yor. "Instruction of the second for the secon

Twice love had cost him so dear, that now he it is nothing to the pure and the proud. But feels as if he were too poor ever to buy it back, could she have lost his esteem? Was it pos-Twice love had cost him so dear, that now he again. The tears of Florence pained him, but sible? No, he was staggered and deeply so would those of Eva if they had had the hurt; and perhaps even he could love her no so would those of by it in the final the interior is great was his sense of his wrong-same bitter cause to flow. With a sort of more, so great was his sense of his wrong-wonder at his own coldness, he remembered but how could he doubt her.?. It was a sweet bow dear this wronged woman had once been, and now he could gaze on her as if from a remote shore. His love was dead, and dead, too, felt that other love which had suddenly flowed between them, and wrought in a few

weeks the work of time. "I must go now," said Mrs. Logan, rising

as she spoke. Even as she said it, the door opened, and Dora entered the room. Miss Moore looked scared, Florence defiant, and Mr. Templemore turned crimson. Dora looked at them quietly. Whatever she might feel, no token of it appeared on her pale face. No wonder, no anger, no jealous indignation were to be read there.

"I beg your pardon, Richard," she said, with a proud and tranqui smile; "I did not know you were engaged." And, bowing to Mrs. Logan, she passed on. Slowly and leisurely she crossed the long drawing-room leaving it by another door than that through which she had entered. Mr. Templemore could not help looking after her. She might be an adventuress and a schemer, but she would never, if jealous, have betrayed that jealousy by watching her lover; she would never have come to that lost lover's house and humbled her pride so far as to repreach him, or to accuse her more fortunate rival. Yes, she still had, even in her humiliation, that cold charm which reserve and pride give a woman, and which allures man far more than the fondest seduction. Florence felt stung, for she saw that look, and half read it. Dora's sun might be under a cloud just then; but a

wife's day is a long one, and in how calm, how cold a voice she had called him "Richard !" "I beg your pardon !" exclaimed Florence, bitterly; "I came to enlighten you, but find vou enlightened. I might have spared mymyself, even though it was too late."

Mr. Templemore could not help feeling a pity both tender and deep for this beautiful but very foolish creature as she spoke thus. She had no judgment, no pride, no dignity, no generosity even, but she had been shamefully wronged,, and it stung him that he, who had once so loved her, should have been made the instrument of that wrong. Dora would never have acted thus. But surely her very folly ought, like a child's, to have made Florence sacred to generous hearts, for how could a

creature so frivolous resist even the most you? transparent artifice, or save herself from perfidy? There was indignation, there was sorrow and emotion in Mr. Templemore's voice as he now said to her :

"Good-by, Florence-Good bless you! We are cousins; we have been friends, and we were to have been more. Let not the baseness which parted us so prevail as to break the old tie. You have no brother to protect you, no near relative to befriend you, but remember that you have me."

Mrs. Logan did not answer, but her color deepened, and as she stood with her hand clasped in his, she thought, looking at the he replied ; "I do not wish to wound, or floor, "Ah! if Dora were to die-but she is offend, or even seem to accuse you, Dora." sure to live. Good-by, Miss Moore," she added aloud.

frailty. That room, those pictures those familiar objects, all seemed to upbraid him with infiditiver. Here he had been seemed to upbraid him parsion had hill him in chere bonds. Here passion had hill him in chere bonds. Here in innocent, though not brilliant woman, had her day after day, forestalling the peage of marriage, and not taking into marriage the troubled joy of unwedded Tove. Florence wept on as if her heatry would break, but dull and heavy felt Mr. Temple more's heart. He did not love her—he did not love his wife—he loved no woman then. Twice love had cost him so dear, that now he and avenging thought, that though no longer adored, she must be honored. Let love be lost—there are many such bitter wrecks in life-but let her innocence be confessed.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD OCTOBER, 1878

"His liking will go back to Florence" thought Dora, and tears rushed to her eyes, and her heart swelled; "but he must do me justice. There will be great darkness be tween us-it may last years-but light will return, as morning follows night; and though age should have come and youth fied in the meanwhile, his love shall be welcome were it but for the sake of the two happy weeks he has given me. But he must do me justiceoh! he must !"

She turned back toward the house. She wanted to see him-to speak to him that moment. She felt upon her a flow of proud and tender eloquence-of words that would come from her heart, and must needs reach his. She asked where he was. In the draw. ing-room, said Fanny; but she did not add that Florence was with him. The blow fell full upon Dora when she saw these two: and calm though she looked, her heart was bitter to overflowing when she left them. He was with Mrs. Logan! If she could have avoided one enemy, she could not, it seems, escape the other. If her aunt had not spoken, Florence would. She went up to her own room-it was vacant. The sun shone in through the open window, and the breeze fluttered the muslin curtains; but no fond husband sat in the arm-chair waiting for his wife's return ! He was below with Mrs. Logan !

"I must dress for dinner," thought Dora with a sigh.

She shook out her long hair, and began combing it slowly. A gleam of sunshine fell on the glowing tresses and turned them into gold, and Dora remembered how one morning, self the trouble of coming; but you see, being at Deenah, her husband, coming upon her silly and foolish as ever, I thought I had but and finding her thus, had admired that beauto speak to confound Mrs. Luan and justify | tiful hair, and lifting it up with a caressing hand, had said it was matchless.

"He loved me then !" thought Dora "Yes, he loved me then !"

And was all that over? She could not be lieve it. It is so hard to fall asleep a queen, and waken a beggar. She hoped, but that hope died as the door opened and Mr. Templemore entered the room. With her two hands she parted her long hair, put it back from her face, and looking at him calmly, she said:

"How ill you look, Richard! What ails

She could put the question.

"Something does ail me," he replied, something which I need not tell you, Doral "You have seen Mrs. Logan," she said, wilfully misunderstanding him, " but I am not iealous."

She said it, and she looked it so thoroughly that be felt strong.

"Mrs. Logan told me nothing I did not know," he said, very coldly.

"And what do you know?" usked Dora with a proud, sad smile. "I have no wish to enter on that subject."

"Accuse me!-of what, Mr. Templemore?"

But scarcely had Mr, Templemore entered the sick-room, when the door which he had closed opened again, and Dora appeared, pale and breathless. She had guessed all, and followed him.

"My darling, what brings you here?" he asked, with gentle reproof. "It is a sad, a wery sad sight for you.

A loud, appalling fit of laughter from the sick-bed confirmed his words.

" Mrs. Luan raised her bowed head and lookelat them. Dora stood near her husband. 'His arm was passed around her with protecting tenderness; her eyes were raised to his with something beyond love in their gazesomething of the worship and despair of a lost spirit looking her last of paradise, for she thought, "Now the time has come!"

John Luan's mother rose on perceiving them, and Mr. Templemore saw aunt and niece exchange a look so strange that it amazed him. Why did Mrs. Luan's eyes gaze so fiercely on his wife, and why did Dorn turn | Luan's arm, and, looking her steadily in the so deadly pale as her own eyes met them ! He began to understand that something which concerned him, but of which he was kept ignorant, lay hidden under these silent looks —some war, some contest! What could it be? Why had Dorn followed him?

"How is your son, Mrs. Luan ?" he asked, gravely.

"How is he!" she angrily echoed. "Why do you ask? Why do you come? What brings you both here? Could you not stay away? Is it to taunt him that you come? Look at them, John, look at them.

"Is that woman mad, as Dora says," thought Mr. Templemore, "or what is it?"

She stood by the bed looking at her son, and pointing with a scornful forefinger to Mr. Templemore and his wife. Then turning upon them with sudden fury-

"Begone!" she said; "begone; or I will make you repent having come near him !" Mr. Templemore did not move, and Dora

only clung closer to him; but she looked at her aunt with mingled dread and entreaty.

"Ha! I can make you quake, my lady! said Mrs. Luan, nodding at her pale nicce. "I gave you a husband, and you robbed me of a son in return-but I can make you quake !"

"Aunt-aunt!" implored Dora. Mrs. Luan laughed, and John Luan, who

had been silent awhile, tossed restlessly in his bed, and laughed with his mother.

-go both of yon this moment!"

"Richard, let us go away !" entreated Dora ; " oh ! let us go away !"

more stir. He darted piercing locks from Cold drops of perspiration stood thick on Mrs. Luan to his wife. There was something Mr. Templemore's brow. Once more he had -some hidden quarrel between these two other, for he felt Dora tremble in every limb, What was it ?---what could it be?

"Dora," he said, in a low, kind tone, and drawing her more closely to him as he spoke thus, bending over her-"Dora, what is it? Trust in me."

"And so I an to bear the burden of the sin,

and you are to reap the benefit !" cried Mrs. Luan, enragei-" you who made me do it. I say it again!

"Peace!" said Mr. Templemore, turning sternly upon her. " But for your son's sake, you should leave the house this instant. As it is, I forlid you from this day forth ever to

address ny wife again!" "Of centre not," answered Mrs. Luan, with much storn; "Iam too wicked, and she is too good. I promised her she should become your wfe, and now that I have kept my word I must not speak to my lady!"

Mr Templemore looked both indignant and incredulous.

"Jora," he said-" Dora joining in a plot so shameful !- Dora a betting you in entrapping Mrs. Logan!-Dora helping to work her ovn disgrace! It is false!"

"Tis true," doggedly replied Mrs Luan. Dora turned crimson with indignation and shame. She left her husband's side. She went up to her aunt, she laid her hand on Mrs. face, she said firmly;

"Aunt, how dare you say it ?- how dare you say it, with John Luan lying there?" "And how dare you deny it?" cried Mrs. Luan, placing either hand on Dora's shoulders, and looking at her wildly ; " did I not promise the first day we all entered the house-did I not promise you should become its mistress?

Denv if you dare!" Mr. Templemore looked at Dora; she was ashy pale, and her lips quivered, but she was

mute "And did you, or did your mother, ask me how I was to make you Mr. Templemore's wife ?- how I was to part him and Florence Gale? Did either of you question or try to know, or say, 'Do not do it?' Not once-not once."

Mr. Templemore again looked at his wife She could not bear that look ; her eyes sank before his.

"She can't deny it!" triumphantly exclaimed Mrs. Luan. "You know," she added turning pitilessly on Dora, "you know you taxed me with it the next morning. 'Aunt,' you said, 'who did this?' You knew 'twas I, but you said nothing to Mrs. Logan-you liked Mr. Templemore. Deny that-and also that you hated Florence ?"

Dora denied nothing. The net that ensnared her was drawing so close around her that she felt both fettered and tongue-tied. No, she could not deny her aunt's predictions, "You hear him !" she cried, stamping her she could not deny her love and her hatred, foot and looking angrily at Dora; "go, I say! now both turning against herwith such vengeful power. She had boasted of both to him,

and both now stood up as implacable wit-nesses to condemn her. She felt it, and she But no more than before did Mr. Temple- also felt lost, ruined, and undone.

been cheated and betrayed, but this time how women-a threat on one hand and fear on the frightfully! He had been robbed of the woman he loved, and entrapped into marrying another, and the best feelings of his naturegenerosity, pity, honor,—had been enlisted to work out his undoing. A colder man, or a less generous one, a man of inferior nature,

by no means loth to throw all the blame on her sister-in-law, "she did, as soon as she found out you were Mr. Templemore." "Oh! of course not before," ironically re

plied Mr. Templemore : "and your daughter, Mrs. Courtenay, she raised no objection ?" "Mr. Templemore, she liked you."

"Ah! to be sure; an excellent reason. Thank you for your candor, Mrs. Courtenay," he added, sarcastically.

He turned away, but his mother-in-law followed him anxiously.

"Then you are not angry with Dora?" she said.

"Oh! not at all," replied Mr. Templemore. "1 am too happy to have your daughter on any terms!"

The words were very bitter, if Mrs. Courte-nay had but understood them rightly, but the mood in which they were spoken was far more bitter still. Love, tenderness, passion, everything that had once made Dora dear seemed to have vanished in the humiliation of his betrayal. To be duped, to be deceived, to be made a fool and jest of-such had been Mr. Templemore's lot.

CHAPTER XLI.

" Miss Moone is very anxious to speak to you, sir," said Fanny, meeting her master. "Very well," he replied, with bitter impatience, and, retracing his steps, he went back to the drawing-room.

Miss Moore was not alone. A lady stood in the middle of the room, attired in a travellingdress, with a shawl on her arm, and looking as if she were going to step that moment into a railway carriage. And that lady was Mra. Logan. She laughed at Mr. Templemore's amazed look, and curtsied to him with mock politeness.

Oh! but I must see Mrs. Luan too," she said, nodding ironically, "I am not afraid of her now, though I was so silly as to think her mad, you know. I must see her with you, Mr. Templemore."

"Never!" he answered angrily. "Mis. Luan leaves this house to-day, and never will I address her, or willingly remain five seconds in the same room with her."

Miss Moore clasped her hands and said pitifully, "I knew it could not end well;" whilst Mrs. Logan exclaimed scornfully, "Poor Mrs. Luan | is it so soon over?" Mr. Templemore looked angrily at these

Trust in me." The words were like dew from heaven. She threw her arms around his neck. Ohl for-the contemptible woman before him, and he forgot her wrong, and only remembered shame which a noble heart feels at its own

"She is not innocent !" cried Mrs. Logan, breaking off from sarcasm into impetuous accusation. "Did I not say to her, "Tell me how it happened-explain it, Dora, and I will believe you,' and did she not turn away without a word-without a word? I tell you, Mr. Templemore, that she plotted to marry you from the moment she entered your house."

"She did not!" he said, sullenly.

"Then why did she marry you?"

"She had her fair name to redeem, thanks to you."

"Ay, she risked much, but she won-she won, and I lost; but it is not all gain to her, Mr. Templemore. The world will have something to say to her yet."

" Then the world will lie !" cried Mr. Templemore, his dark cheek crimsoning, and his voice trembling with passion as the pure and pale image of his young wife seemed to rise before him. In all his misery it was something to know that-so far, at least, she was one could rob him. Mrs. Logan looked at him, then clasped her hands in indignant amazement.

"Mr. Templemore," she said, "were you Mrs. Luan's accomplice, and was all this a plot to make me break my engagement, and | his brief happiness. set you free ?"

He gazed at her more in sorrow than in anger. She was unchanged, after all. She read the meaning of his cold, grave looks, but she would persist in this new outrageous fancy

"I know what you think," she said, speaksilly creature she ever was; but I am not so toolish as you imagine me to be, Mr. Templemore, and I say that you always liked heralways, Mr. Templemore-and that, if she had been a plain girl-you would not have married her from honor."

"If Dora Courtenay had been a plain girl, you would never have suspected her, Mrs. Logan."

"Yes, yes, I know ; but tell me, if you can I did not marry her for love'-just tell me that, if you can, Mr. Templemore ?" "I decline your right to put such a ques-tion," he coldly answered ; "you broke our

engagement, Mrs. Logan." She sank down on a chair, and burst into

at .

handkerchief to her eyes, solbed a good-by, which darkened Mr. Templemore's face. How he hated all this! How bitterly he felt his last privacy! He said not a word to detain Florence. He went down with and accompanied her to the gate, where a carriage was waiting. She entered it, he saw it drive away, then he walked down the sunburnt, dusty road, brooding over the odious, intolerable wrong. He had been cheated to save John Luan from a poor marriage-also for his money. Such things take place in life daily ; Mr. Templemore had often seen them, and looked on with mingled scorn and pity for the victim. And now the case was his, These three women had ensnared him as only which nature has given their sex as the com-pensation for weakness. Mr. Templemore But he had never thought the deceit would conquered even wrath. His whole flesh quivered with the pain, and he stood still, mastered by grief, and unable to go on. When he looked around him, Mr. Templemore found that, led by habit, a more faithful guide than love; his steps had brought him to Mrs. Logan's door.

Again the house was closed and silent, Florence was really gone this time-she was gone, after having made Dora's guilt deeper and plainer. She was gone, and never, unless in some great crisis, must Dora's husband cross that once friendly threshold, or enter those once-loved rooms, now haunted with the spectre of the past. With cold and gloomy innocent. Of that knowledge nothing and no | eyes he looked at that silent dwelling. If Florence could have seen him then, she would have known it was not her loss that had brought that dark meaning to his face; if she could have read his heart she would have felt more jealous of his griei than she had felt of

Dora had said it truly-his love for her was man's passion for youth and that beauty which his eyes see in a loved woman; but a noble nature is the alchemy which transmutes the baser metal into pure gold ; and Mr. Templemore's love for his young wife could not live on the fleeting charms which had subdued ing very fast-"you think she is the same him. He wanted to revere, he wanted to trust; and now that he could do neither, his love felt expiring—but in what throes—in what agonies! He roused himself from that mood, both passionate and bitter-he walked back to Les Roches. He had thought enough over his wrong. It was clear, it was certain, it was irremediable. "Now I must see my wife," he thought.

His wife! Oh! bitter, insupportable thought! She was his wife. It was the founest name she had heard from him-the most tender he had found it possible to give her, and now it sounded so dreary, so ominous, so

and the second second second second second CHAPTER XLII.

WHEN Dora left John Luan's room she tried to think, but she could not. She went down to the garden, and walking along one of its

"Of nothing. I tell you I do not wish it Miss Moore, who had prudently kept her | You are my wife-I do not forget it !

She clasped her hands and looked at him. Was this her fond, impassioned husband? Was this the man who for two weeks at least had adorek her? She was his wife, and he did not forget it. That was the end. She had been the toy, the pleasure of an hour, the sultana of a day, but he was no Eastern despot, he was a Christian gentleman; and there was the law, too, and she was his wife, and he did not forget it.

"God help me!" was all she said, or could say.

He looked at her. He had denied her guilt to Florence; but in his heart he believed it. He believed that she had been her aunt's tacit accomplice, and that she had betrayed him, women can ensnate man, with the subtle arts perhaps for ambition, perhaps for love. which nature has given their sex as the com- Whichever it was, he felt her prey and her victim. It was not in Mr. Templemore's nahad a credulous, generous nature, loth to sus- ture to think that, and not resent it. He pect; a nature which made him liable to almost hated her just then, not merely for deceit, and he knew it, and could laugh at it the fraud which she had abetted, but because once the first vexation of discovery was over. she had shaken the very foundation of faith within him. If she was false-who was true? take this aspect, or that the deceiver could | But bitter though his resentment was, he was wear Dora Courtenay's face. The anguish of master of himself now, and he scorned to bethat thought overpowered his fortitude, and tray it; the magnanimity of his nature re-conquered even wrath. His whole flesh volted at the thought of crushing that humbled woman, and there was pity in his tonea pity which stung his wife, as he said-

"Dora, this is a severe trial; let us go through it as wisely as we can-we have a whole lifetime before us. Let us be patient!

"I would give my life to set you free," she replied in a low tone: "I would give my life, Mr. Templemore, that the last three weeks had never been 10

No other word of deprecation or regret passed her lips. Mr. Templemore saw no signs of genuine sorrow or repentance in his wife; nothing but pride and sin---defiant, though conquered and revealed.

"Dora," he said again, "this is a cruel trial; perhaps we could not pass through it safely if I were to remain here. I do not wish the wrong I have suffered to make me forget the relation in which we stand to each other. Therefore, I shall go away for a time. When I return we shall both have learned to be silent on a subject which must never be mentioned between us."

He spoke very coldly, "When I return !" No gleam of joy shone in his eyes, but dull and heavy remained his look, as the words were uttered. He bore his burden as patiently as he could, but it was a burden, and in his heart he hated it. Again she clasped her despairing hands; she raised her eyes to heaven in wondering appeal at his injustice and her misery.

"I am not jealous," she said, " but there are wrongs beyond endurance, and this is one. You married me two weeks ago, and now my presence is irksome to you, and you go. I am not jealous, but if you had married Florence, would you treat her so ?"

"If I had married her," he sternly replied, his cheek flushing with anger, "I should not, at least, have been cheated into it."

Dorn felt tried, judged, and condemned, everything which a human being can feel in the way of condemnation, as he said this. Duty would bring him back to her, but love was over. She had no hope to win that back, but she made a desperate effort to save her honor.

"Mr. Templemlre," she said, " your wrong:

A

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

is great; but so is mine: 1 am a proud not. He could not give his word of honor woman!. Then imagine, if you can, my shame and my humiliation. Your glfts, your car-against her. and my numination. 1 our give, your car-esses, your tenderness can only sting me now that I know treachery and frand made them mine. Thave said it already, I say it again -I would gladly die to give you back your liberty.

WEDNEEDAY, 23BD OCTOBER, 1878.

her pale face was very fine; there was a light in her eyes, and a proud smile on her lieve in you; I know you are innocent and lips, which went to her Husband's very heart. good." The embers of love were there sfill, and it The embers of nove, were there still, and it would have taken very little—a few caresses, a few fond words—to kindle the old flame anew, and subdue him. But Dora was a proud woman, as she said—one whom suspicion wronged, and she could not de that. Not to secure an eternity of love could she now have thrown her arms around the neck of the man on whom she had been forced, and who so plainly thought her an accomplice in who so plainly thought her an accomplice in the fraud. Some questions are not questions of will merely, but also of power, and the power to do that was wanting. Her coldness was fatal to her cause. Mr. Templemore could reconcile all she said with guilt, and though the thought of that guilt wrung and tortured him, he could not dismiss it. Had not her sunt declared it 2 had not her mother "I suppose so" s not her aunt declared it ?-had not her mother betrayed it ?--- had not Florence asserted it ? and did not his own judgment confirm it? Was it possible that such a plot could be car-ried on under her eyes for her benefit, and that, though warned from the beginning, she should never suspect it !. Oh ! that he could believe her to be so simple and so guileless ! But he could not, and his agony spoke in the | time at least, flow between them. The bond very tones of his voice as he said :

"Oh! Dora, Dora, how could you allow it?" how could you die to your better self? I had such faith in you ! If there was a being whom I respected, it was you; you seemed to me so pure, so stainless. I could have placed my honor in your keeping, and placed it blindfold. And oh! that you should have come to this! Would to Heaven that all else had perished, and that I stood a ruined and

She could not bear this. Her pride melted her lips. before the sight of his grief. Looking up to heaven, she said, passionately, "I am innocent !-- oh ! believe that I am innocent !-only believe that, and love her, if you like. Look at me, Mr. Templemore, and believe that I am innocent."

sec innocence there, but with a deep, sad sigh, he made one desperate effort for belief.

"Dora," he said, "I do not wish to wound or offend you, but tell me this : Is it true that when you came here for the first time, Mrs. Luan promised that you should become my wife ?

Dora felt the blow, but she replied calmly, "She predicted---she did not promise it." Her lips quivered as she uttered the words.

He pitied her, and made no comment upon them. "Is it true," he continued, "that when Flor-

ence asked you what had taken me to you that night, you refused to reply?" "It is true," she answered, and she smiled

rather proudly. There was a pause, then he said, gently.

" Good-by, Dora." As he uttered the word, the smile passed from her face, as sunshine passes from the sky. Her eyes darkened in the intensity of their gaze ; her lips turned white, and her features grew rigid as stone or death. From head to foot she shook like an aspen-leaf in a strong wind, but she looked bravely in his face, The storm that might rend her asunder should

not. at least, conquer her. "Then you are going ?" she said-" on I ever seek you, Mr. Templemore ?-- was I

forward or alluring ?" "No," he said, with sudden energy. "If ever a girl was free from that vice, you were. of heart or in aversion, for howsoever If ever I saw modesty in woman, it was in short or how long a time, he had left her.

"Dora," he said, "is not all this over ?" "Yes," she replied vaguely; "it is." She had seen and read his troubled face and

she could read, too, the very tones of his voice, so fond, and yet so hesitating. "Dora," he said, " have pity on me. 1 be-

But you cannot give me your word of

honor !" she said. He took a few turns in the room. He felt

dreadfully agitated. "Have pity on me," he said again, coming back to her. "You would despise me if I could utter the shadow of a lie to please you."

"Yes I should," she replied calmly. She did not reproach him—she did not even look at him; but Mr. Templemore felt that a wall of ice had riscu between him and his wife. He could better forgive the sin than she could

He looked at her moodily.

"I see I must go, after all," he said, bit-"I suppose so," she replied, apathetically.

"I shall soon return," he continued, looking at her; but she did not answer.

And so they must part! These two, who, but a while back, had been clasped in so fond an embrace, must part. One had split on the rock of pride, and the other was lost in shoals of doubt, and the waves of life must, for a of love was strong still-strong and fervent; but the nobler bond of faith was broken.

"Yes, I must go," he said, desperately; "it is best."

Dora had not believed she could suffer so much. She had been married two weeksnot three-aud he left her either because her presence was an infliction he could not bear, or because the conviction of her guilt was one he could not conquer. All wish of justificapenniless man, with Eva and you, so I still tion died within her. She felt turned to had that innocent wife, whom I looked at stone. He might go, he might stay; not sleeping this morning!"

"Good-by," he said again, and he kissed her; alas! how coldly now, and he left her. "He will go soon," she thought; and, hav-ing locked herself in, she went to the window, and stood there waiting. She looked down the road. How often had she watched for He looked at her as she asked, but he only his return when he had no thought of her! read love and despair in her face; he did not She remembered how he and Floredce had once entered the house together. She remembered howher laughing face was raised to his, and how their two sunlit figures dazzled her with their brightness. The jealous thrill that shot through her as she looked at them, the flush of pain which rose to her face as she turned away from the sight, and Eva's wondering, "Oh! how red you are, Cousin Dora!" She remembered them every one, and think-

ing of all she had suffered for the sake of that man, and how she was requited, she passion-ately wished that she had never been born. No one came near her. Solitary was her bitter hour. Its keenest pang was soon over. She heard the carriage-wheels grinding on the

gravel, she saw it going down the steep road. She sank on her knees and looked at it through blinding tears, and when it had vanished she remained there still weeping, how long she knew not.

When Dora rose, at length, her heart felt changed within her-a bitterness, a resentment was there which even his accusation had not wakened. "Deserted," she thought " betrayed, wronged and cast away at the end of two weeks!"

CHAPTER XLIII.

IT was thus Mrs. Luan kept her promise of such testimony you condemn me! I am a making Dora Mr. Templemore's wife; but her schemer and a plotter in your eyes—a woman boon had been fatal—like that of the evil who will do anything to win a husband! Did | spirit in the legend, it had turned into calamity, and only led to the deepest woe. Mr. Templemore was gone ; he had left his wife. Whether in doubt or in weariness, in coldness

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE. Since the outbreak of the yellow fever

forty-one ministers of religion, including eighteen Roman Catholic priests, have died of the epidemic. A Catholic church is shortly to be erected in Ridgetown, at a cost of between \$3,000 and

\$10,000. Already considerable money has been subscribed, and it is thought a sufficient amount will have been raised to proceed with the work next spring.

Mr. Ward retires, through ill-health, from the editorship of the Dublin Review, and we to distinguish what it was, sent for a boat, and understand that his chair will be filled by the the object he first supposed to be clothes Right Rev. Dr. Hedley, O. S. B., whose literary powers give ample assurance that there will be no decline in the intellectual force of the periodical.

THE CATHOLIC PARTY IN AUSTRIA .- While Belgium has turned "Liberal," Austria has turned "Clerical." The elections in upper Austria, we learn, have resulted in a total de-feat of the irreligious party. Yet this part of the Kaiser's dominions has always been said (by the Liberals) to be the most enlightened.

THE Vicar-General of the Diocese of Orleans, France, has issued a work in which he shows that the great peril of the Church in that country is the difficulty of obtaining priests for the various missions. Almost every diocese in the country complains of the scarcity of clergy. The salaries paid by the Government to curates is ridiculously small

Queenstown Cathedral is gradually developing into the noble proportions 't will finally assume. The Lord Bishop (Right Rev. Dr. MacCarthy) has just performed thefeat of as-cending the scaffolding and affixing the finial to the south-east turret of the south transept. The Bishop was accompained in the accent by several priests, and the height was about 140 feet. We may add that the main tower will be 300ft high.

The last issue of the Whitehall Reviaw cantains the names of 600 converts to the Catholic Church in these kingdoms since Dr. Newman's change of faith. Our contemporary does not pretend to give more than the notable personages ; nevertheless the array is formidable and must startle those people who imagined that the stream was after all too thin and broken to be feared. Anyone who takes the trouble to go through the list will be surprised at the mass of wealth, talent, and probity it presents.

ARISTOCRATS TAKING THE VEIL .- Five noble and wealthy English girls are about to take the veil, all having considerable fortunes in their own rights. They are Lady Edith Nocl, daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough; the Hon. Constance Howard, sister of the Mar chioness of Bute ; "two daughters of the Hon Maxwell Stuact, of Traquhar, Peebleshire, and the youngest daughter of Mr. Blount, of Mapledurham, the representative of the stanchest Catholic family among commoners in England.

TOLERATION RETURNS TO SWITZEBLAND. On Sept. 13, the Grand Council of Berne agreed with unanimity, 209 members being present to the propositions of the Government to proclaim a complete amnesty in favor of the Communes the latitude of electing the priests they may wish. The Bernese Government, if occur, Catholic priests come to be chosen.

Mr. John O'Hart, of Dublin, has received a letter from Cardinal Manning acknowledging Irish descent. His Eminence says :--- I thank you much for your kindness in sending me your book on the Irish Pedigrees, and I am rejoiced to see that I may claim kindred with your faithful race, if not descent from King Fiacha. Hitherto I have been afraid that you would count me among the Saxons of Henry II., for the name is a tribal name of the Frisians, and is settled in Sussex, Kent, and Nortolk. I am glad, however to know that it is,

"THE LACOLLE" MURDER.

The trial of Cyprian Costafrolaz, alias de Mirabel, was commenced at St. Johns on the 12th instant. Judge Johnson presided, and the court was crowded. The prisoner was defended by Mr. E. Guillot.

WALTER PETERS, farmer, of Lacolle, was the first witness :--He deposed that on Thursday, 25th of July, he found the body of Mathevon floating in the River Richelien about two

o'clock in the afternoon, in front of his house; saw something like a lot of clothes in the water ; went to examine it, but not being able floating in the water he discovered was the body of a man; several of the neighbors arrived, and with their assistance he carried the body to his barn and covered it with a sheet; he recognised the body the moment he saw it as that of a man who, the night before, had given his name as Mathevon, and who had taken tea at his house ; deceased, when he took supper at witness' house was accompanied by Costafrolaz, the prisoner. This was on Wednesday; after tea both the prisoner and deceased went away in their boat, saying they were going to Rouse's Point. Witness gave deceased some flowers which he had been admiring in the garden; he took the small bouquet which witness gave him and put it in the left breast of his vest; and when witness found the body the same flowers were still on his breast. Witness is positive the body was that of the man who had tea at his

house on Wednesday night. Examination resumed—Watched the body in the barn until the arrival of the Coroner on Friday, the 26th, the doctors came to make the post mortem examination ; the body was in the same state then as when it was found in the river, except that there was more discoloration; witness never saw deceased before that Wednesday; deceased very much resembled the prisoner in stature; thought he was a little taller and heavier than prisoner; from what witness saw both men seemed to be on excellent terms; the body had the same clothes on that deceased wore at witness house the night before; both men left the house together, prisoner rowing the boat; aw the men afterwards change places ; did not know if they reached Rouse's Point that night: the next time he saw Mathevon was when he was floating dead on the water ; did

not see Costafrolaz afterwards until he was brought back to his house a prisoner. Cross-examined by Mr. E. Guillot for the defence-Rain fell on the evening the men were at the house and witness made a fire to

dry their clothes, which were wet; Mathe-von seemed glad to have a fire; he asked witness' wife if it would not be too much trouble to make some tea for them ; witness' wife replied, " certainly not ;" and both men took tea together; they seemed on good terms. Deceased was slightly stouter and taller than prisoner, and witness thought the former should have the advantage in a scuffle.

JAMES PETERS was the next witness, and corroborated the evidence of the preceding one (his father).

JAMES TREMBLAY, Of Lacolle, was next sworn and deposed :- Know prisoner; had known him for 17 or 18 months ; knew Mathieu Mapriests revoked in 1873, and leave to the Jura thevon; met both men on 22nd July; had known Mathevon for about two years and six months; prisoner came to witness' house the Communes adhere to this proposition, will and told him Mathevon was at Mr. Ennis' ratify all the elections, even if, as will certainly place, and witness went to meet place, and witness went to meet him there; saw witness and prisoner there; before leaving, prisoner gave him a revolver which had been taken to pieces; witness returned the revolver to prisoner the

same afternoon; after giving him the revolver prisoner told witness he was going to Mr. Charpentier's, where he had left Mathevon, and that they were going up the river Richelieu; saw prisoner again on the Thursday following at Ennis' at about three or four the way; witness asked where he had left Mathevon had taken his departure suddenly; prisoner replied that he had very saw a valise when Mathevon was with prisoner; did not see the contents of this valise closely; from Ennis' he went to Featherstone's store, where prisoner bought a pair of boots; did not see the valise on this occasion; prisoner produced an American bill for \$10 to pay for the boots; and deposited it on the counter; he afterwards pulled out a roll of bills from his pocket, and gave one to the young girl who tended the shop ; she observed that it was a \$4.00 bill, upon which he seemed to get excited, saying he did not know he had a bill of that denomination; witness immediately afterwards saw several S4 bills in the roll he had in his hand; they then went to the hotel and had a glass together ; witness said he was in a hurry to get to the railway station ; saw Mathevon's body next on the 26th in Mr. Peters' barn; recognized the body as that of Mathevon's, whom he had seen with prisoner on the previous Monday. Being shown the revolver, witness identified it as the weapon he had repaired for prisoner; to the best of witness' knowledge the revolver was in a serviceable state when he returned it to prisoner; it was clean and free from rust. · ROBERT HOWARD, physician, deposed to the appearance of the body when found and ascribed death to fracture of the skull, produced by some hard instrument, any one of the blows he explained was sufficient to cause death.

her moorings; the reason he thought it was Thursday evening was because some parties had been enquiring for Costafrolaz ; witness' residence was opposite the Government lands . did not see any other party visit the prisoner; At this stage of the proceedings the prisoner partially concealed his face, whereupon His

Honor ordered the Sheriff to see that prisoner show himself fully to the jury. The next witness was Mark Graham who deposed to the hiring of a boat by

prisoner after the murder. UBIAN MANDICO, deposed-Knew prisoner; had known him for a couple of years; prisoner came on Wednesday the 24th July, to witness house, to get witness to take him to Lacolle; it was about half-past twelve; Costafrolaz was alone; took him to Lacolle in Graham's boat; Costafrolaz had a hand valise; when they got to Sand Beach Point they stopped, and Castafrolaz told him that in the morning he had left a valise on shore, the suspected of having committed this murder, wind being so strong that he could not row and that he had come to Montreal on the 24th; against it; witness did not know that witness made a search with his comrade for it was not very strong when they frolaz was a long time looking for the had gone away on board one of the Upper around the place ; witness went ashore and | trunk labelled "Henri Sauve ;" witness left met prisoner coming towards him; presently he stooped and picked up a valise out of the morning train and arrived in Kingston at grass and returned to the boat. The small valise being produced, witness iden-tified it as the one they had in board the boat, and learned that the prisoner ferryboat, the water being too shallow to gone on shole i but witness met him row ashore; witness returned to Rouse's Point on the wharf returning towards the then, prisoner had also a small striped satchel; he brought this satchel from Rouse's Point; witness identified the satchel shown him as the one they had in the boat ; witness could not say if the wind was so strong on that occasion that Costafrolaz could not have rowed to Lacolle.

Constable P. Lunier, Louis St. Michel, Thomas Hawson and Virginie Montel were the next witnesses, who deposed and testified to the trade relations existing between Costafrolaz and the murdered man for the most part.

SECOND DAT'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Court opened at 10.30, Mr. Judge Johnson presiding, Mr. E. Z. Paradis for the Crown, and Mr. E. Guillot for the prisoner.

A large crowd had gathered, all eager to catch a glimpse of the prisoner, who during the whole day's proceedings sat the picture of despair and unconsciousness.

THE EVIDENCE CONTINUED.

Detective Spikas, of Rouse's Point, gave his testimony to show that immediately after the murder, while he was looking up the case in Rouse's Point, he saw a letter addressed to Mrs. Costafrolaz ; the superscription was in Costafrolaz's handwriting ; got a man to deliver the letter to Mrs. Costafrolaz and immediately after she opened and read it; witness told her that he took possession of it; the letter was signed Henri Sauve, and pretended to be written by Sauve to his sister, but it was in Costafrolaz's handwriting; there was no date; witness has not the envelope.

The letter was read in Court :---

My DEAR SISTER-I have nothing to do in Montreal; I have obtained some money to go to Toronto or London ; I have recommendations; I will write to you later on. Nothing new ; I have not dared to say all to-day. If any one asks for news, say I am absent and have sent no news.

Your brother, HENRI SAUVE.

Cross-examined-The letter was addressed in English to Mrs. Costafrolaz; would not swear it was addressed Mrs. or Miss; thought it was Mrs. Costafrolaz; it was addressed to her, and she opened it ; she said at first it was following at Ennis' at about three or row written by her husband; writtens ton her no peaced that no had stress would her why she denied it; she replied have shown that he never tried to kill de-swered that they got there at a late swered that they got there at a late tention was to screen the prisoner; witness believed her in-swered that they got there at a late tention was to screen the prisoner; witness believed her in-swered that they called at Mr. Peters' house on the prisoner's handwriting; had seen Mathevon in that country; he could not get it before ; knew it was his handwriting ; did left for the West ; witness observed that not know anything against Costafrolaz's character before this; had little to do with him, as witness did not speak French ; witness identi fied one of the shirts produced as the sume prisoner added that Mathevon had gone to sell his silks, &c., in the West; witness saw a value when Mathevon Matheva is a subbedroom ; told prisoner's wife that the sleeves had been recently washed in cold water could not swear that they had been washed perspiration could not make the sleeves clean from the wrist to the clbow; a man might wet the sleeves if in a boat by dipping his arms in the water; the stains on the shirt looked like blood stains; could not swear positively that they were blood stains; knew that witness' own shirt looked like these stains ; possibly acids might make such stains as these; could not swear that the stains on the coat produced were blood stains. Pierre Dozois, Lacolle, Stephen Ennis, hotel keeper, Lacolle, and William Edmond, merchant, Lacolle, were then examined and gave testimony bearing on the subject. HENRY DREIFUS, Sergeant of Police, Montreal, deposed : Witness knew Costafrolaz ; had known him for two or three years; on the 26th July last a telegram was received at the Police Office in Montreal, from Rouse's Point, stating that a man suspected of having committed the murder was in the city; on the following day he left for Kingston with Detective Cullen, having heard that prisoner had gone there by boat, and on arriving at Kingston they discovered on the steamer "Passport" the trunk now produced; witness showed prisoner's photograph to the captain of the "Passport," who recognised it as the portrait of one of the passengers who were on board; witness then saw prisoner coming from the city; the witness returned with prisoner and Cullen to the steamer, where they found the trunk and portmanteau now produced; found also the gold watch and chain now produced on the person of the prisoner when they searched him in the police station at Kingston; prisoner did not wear the chain in the usual way so as to make it visible; the watch and chain were both in his pocket; the gold locket and the small gold medal now shown witness were also found on the person of the prisoner when they arrested Mirabel he turned deadly pale; he was very much excited; did not inform him at the time why they arrested him ; found a ticket by the Great Western Railway for Hamilton on his person ; after examining the articles found on him, witness asked to whom did those articles in the trunk belong prisoner replied that they were his, that Mathevon had given them to witness to sell for him, as he was in want of money; witness then told the prisoner that this was extraordinary seeing that Mathevon had \$3,000 in ment, all machinery and implements, from the bank. Prisoner made no reply. When whatever country exported, are to be admit-told that Mathevon had been murdered he ted duty free, for one year, into Cuban ports. manifested in surprise but preserved the So also are all mules, horses, cows and oven. same expression of countenance. When told The object of this departure from the ordinary

something when we get to Montreal-"-Witnew had been told that the value of these articles, holuding the contents of the trunk and valise, was about five or six hundred dollars. The prisonws wife had been married to him under the name of hase Delima Sauve; witness understood she had relations, in Ste. Genevieve, near Montreal; did not Know if she had a brother called Henry Sauve.

Cross-examined-Had known prisoner for three or four years; knew nothing against him, nor could he say anything in his favour.

ANDREW CULLEN, detective officer, Montreal, deposed : Witness with Sergeant Dreifus had arrested prisoner at Kingston; witness had learned that on the 26th of July the body of a man was found on the bank of the river at Lacolle, and that from the appearance of the body there was reason to believe that this man had been foully dealt with; was also informed that a jeweller at Rouse's Point was and that he had come to Montreal on the 24th; the wind was strong that morning; the prisoner; having obtained the photograph it was not very strong when they of the suspected party, witness learned were at Saud Beach Point then; as Costa- that a man answering to the description trunk, and witness saw him taking a turn Canada boats and that he had with him a for Kingston with Sergeant Dreifus by the about four o'clock in the afternoon; saw the board the boat, and learned that the prisoner, the boat; and continued : They then went to had come up on the same boat; prisoner Lacolle where Costafrolaz got on board the was not on board at that time, having boat: witness asked prisoner his name and he replied that it was Sauve ; Dreifus, coming up then, shook hands with prisoner, addressing him as Mirabel; they then arrested him and took him to the police station, where, on searching him, they found on his person the articles now produced; the prisoner was afterwards taken to Montreal, and next to St. Johns, where he was given into the custody of Mr. Launier; witness, accompanied by Spiers, then searched the place where the trunk had been hidden on the island; the young man Mandigo brought them to the place; they searched for a cane that prisoner was said to have had in his possession at the time, but they did not find it; found the hat now produced; it is in the same state as when it was found also found a stone with blood on it, which he did not take away then, as they had to get over creeks, &c.; witness then went to Peters! house and got St. Michel to go with them and point out the place where he had seen the man towing something in the river; St. Michel pointed out the place where he had seen the man rowing the boat, and it was on-Posite this spot that the stone with blood on it was round on the shore. Several other minesses were examined by the fourt, and at noon the court tool recess

for half an hour.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. GUILLOT called and examined the only witness for the defence, the Rev. F. X. Chagnon, Catholic priest, who testified as to the general good character of the accused.

THE VERDICT.

The jury, after hearing the eloquent addresses of both lawyers and his Honor, retired. and, after about twenty minutes' absence, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

The prisoner being asked by the clerk if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, answered slowly that he had nothing to say except that he was left without any defence. He had telegraphed to Montreal for papers having reference to his case-for four letters which were in possession of the lawyers that were to defend him-but these papers had not been sent to him, and he found himself unable to make any defence. The prisoner again re-

"That much justice you do me," she said, and her lip quivored a little as she spoke; " but perhaps you think me mercenary—per-haps you think that, being a poor girl, I must needs covet being a rich man's wife, Mr. Temmore? Mr. Templemore," she said, the tears rushing to her eyes, and her voice broken by the weeping she could not check, "I know a poor girl who met a poor man, or one who seemed such and who liked him though he looked a man of broken fortunes. I know a poor girl who thought that, if he liked her too, it would be pleasant to lead a life of toil and poverty with him, and whose heart ached sorely on the day that proved him wealthy. 'That girl-" She could not go on ; she buried her face in her hands, and when she looked up, she was in Her husband's arms, and his eyes were dim. "No, you must not kiss me," she said, turning her head away; "I will not be caressed if I cannot be loved, and I will not be loved it I am not honored. I am a proud woman, Mr. Templemore, and I warned you not to take me. I did not want to marry you -it frightened me-I ran away from you, and you followed, and persuaded me, and now I am your wife. If heaven and earth were to tell me that you had broken your honor, would I believe them? Then, as I trust you, so must you trust me-so must you think me incapable of a falsehood, implied or spoken. You must trust me even though every voice should condemn me-do you?"

She turned upon him suddenly, with a flush on her check and a light in her eyes, that made him feel both dazzled and bewitched. He had never loved her more than at that moment. He could not resist her-he felt subdued and won over. With tears and caresses he said he loved her-that he believed in her; in her his wife dear, honored, and beloved.

"And you will not go ?" said Dora, smiling through her tears.

Go! he had forgotten all about going-all about doubt and estrangement. He was her lover once more-her fond, enamored lover, and what could part them? But there are many jealous recesses in a woman's heart. This sudden return of tenderness was not what Dora wanted-for this, perhaps, she had never lost. She gently moved away from Mr. Templemore's side ; she put her two hands on his shoulders, and looked up in his face. Never had he seen that piercing glance in hersoft bright eyes.

"Mr. Templomore," she said, "give me your word of honor that there is not a doubt left on your mind against me."

Honorl there is something strangely solemn in the word. It is more than a mere appeal to truth, and sacred though that be, it is more than truth. Honor! It is the pure stream from which some of our noblest virtues spring-it is the grace of manhood. It is what neither man nor woman can sully nor aunt!"

taint in vain. We can sin, repent, and be She did not see them. She was going down forgiven; but, upon earth at least, a lost an avenue, peeping first on one side than on honor can never be restored. Mr. Templet the other; evidently seeking something or more would have given anything to be able some one.

very depth of his heart. He would have given "I don't know," replied Dora, w her anything—done anything to please her wearied sigh. but this, And this he could not—he could (10 be continued.)

It was best, no doubt, not to pass from such fervid affection to the desolation of coldness and doubt ; it was best, but, oh! how

dreary ! "And Miss Moore and Eva are gone too, and they have taken away Fido," indignantly exclaimed Mrs. Courtenay.

Dora smiled bitterly. The dog too! And the child had not so much as bid her goodby. She was an outcast in her husband's house. But she did not complain. She felt wrecked on a shore which no joy could reach, and no murmur passed her lips. It was so uscless to repine. "I suppose it is all right, after all," thought Mrs. Courtenay, seeing her so calm ; and when they met that evening in the garden, whither Dora had wandered to seek that peace which came not, Mrs. Courte-

nay's mind was full of another theme, "Dora," she said, mysteriously, "I met Mrs. Luan here awhile back. What ails her? How came she to leave John?"

"I don't know," apathetically replied Dora What should ail her ?"

"Why did she creep along that avenue, Dora? And, when she saw me, why did she smile and look as cunning as a fox?"

Dora put her hand on her mother's arm and looked at her. Each saw what the other meant, and Dora at length said it in covered speech

"If she be so," she said, " she has been so years.

"But surely-surely," gasped Mrs. Cour-tenay, "Mr. Templemore wowld have seen it."

"Has John seen it? I gave him a hint once, and he received it with scorn, No, Mr. Templemore could not see it. She was never the same when he was by-never. Every-

thing was against me—everything." "But, Dora what are we to do?" asked Mrs. Courtenay, looking frightened. " What are we to do?"

"Nothing," said Dora. "I wish Mr. Templemore were here," said Mrs: Courtenay, looking wistfully at herdaughter.

Dora could not answer this. Even her mother felt how desolate they were without him-how his presence would have brought security with it, how his absence meant maeasiness and dread.

"The first time he took me in his arms," thought Dora, "I felt, Now have I found a refuge against every ill man can inflict, now God's hand alone can reach me here!' That

"Dora !" cried Mrs. Courtenay, for Dora's

tears were flowing. "I did not know I was crying." she said, trying to smile. "Do not mind it, mamma." "I am afraid it is not all right," began Mrs. Courtenay, hesitatingly. "Hush!" whispered Dora. "Look at

to comply with his wife's request. Some of "Why has she left John ?" asked Mrs. the words she had spoken had stirred the very depth of his heart. He would have given "I don't know," replied Dora, with a

like the name Catholic, a bond with Ireland.

CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKY TO BE TRIED AGAIN -The Roman Correspondent of the Pilo, writing on Sept 10th, says :- "I have just learned from an excellent source, that Cardinal Ledochowsky, Archbishop of Posen and Gnesen, has received a summons in the Vatican, where he lives, calling him to attend his tral which is about to take place in the Germin Ecclesiastical Courts. The trial must go on without him, and no doubt he will be condemned in contumacy. He has already had rather bitter experience of the results of Eccesiastical Court sentences in the two years inprisonment he suffered. He is already condemned to various terms of imprisonment, which, if he would undergo them, would amount to 90 years, or as my informant put it, to three generations. It is furthermore mid that Cardinal Nina, the new Secretary of Shie, has written to the German Chancellor, vith the object of inducing him to forego the thals of the German Ecclesiastical Courts and to let the question pass into oblivion.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A PRIEST IN FRANCE. A correspondent writes :- The Abbe Lerredde, Rector of Ardon, in the department of the Aisne, and previously Vicar of Saint Ambrise, in Paris, was most brutally assasinated junday, Sept. 13th. His body was found at eight o'clock in the morning on the high mad, which he had been passing to say Mas at Lenilly, a village a little remote from his prin-cipal church. A child happened from a distance to witness the deed of horror, and describes a man armed with a large hatchet, as suddenly rushing on the venerable prize and striking him several times on the head with the weapon, until he fell heaviy on the road upon his face. His skull was broken it, but the assassin struck him when on the gound and apparently insensible. The wretch then coolly shouldered his harchet, took a path at right angles to the main road, and walked quietly away. The assassin is believed to be a man named Alexander Pillois, aged forty, who had just come out of prison, and was begging his way to a distant part of the country. No motive beyond a general hated of the priests, which he was in the habit f violently paoclaiming, is as yet ascertained But I have heard that the abbe had advanced money to bury a near relative of Pilles, and when he sent to ask repayment, the nan answered, "Toll him I'll pay him when . meet him, but not in cash." The countryaround Ardon is in consternation. The good dd man -he was near seventy-was universily respected. His unceasing benevolence hew no distinction of creed or politics. He had nherited two or three small fortunes, and wasalways, soon after, as poor as ever, for he gave with a generous hand and a feeling heart to ill, who stood in need of his assistance. Neve did the lines of Dr. Johnson better apply that in this case. Of the Abbe Lerredde as of levett, it might truly be said :-

In misery's darkest cavern known, His useful care was ever nigh. Where hopeless anguish poured his groan, And lonely want retired to die.

I have just heard that Pilleis, the resumed

murderer, is in custody, and that a hatchet, which can be traced to him, has ben found spotted with blood, and having some of the gray hairs of the venerable victim atachea.

•

DR. THOMAS S. HAYNES deposed to the same effect.

CHARLES W. LOVELL, of ROUSe's Point, de posed :- Knew prisoner at the bar; saw him on Wednesday, 24th July, in a boat opposite witness' residence; it was about half-past six in the morning; there were two men in the boat; one was the prisoner, did not know the other man; both went away in the boat; witness would not be able to recognise the man who was with the prisoner if he had met him afterwards; witness attended the Coroner's inquest; did not see the body. Witness being shown a photograph of Mathevon said the likeness resembled the man he had seen in the boat with prisoner; did not notice if the men in the boat had a valise; the boat was painted white; it had a pointed bow and a Square stern; the boat belonged to Mark Graham of Rouse's Point; did not notice if they had a boat-hook belonging to it; saw them go round the Point; did not see the prisoner any more that day; did not see him until the inquest; saw the boat the following evening in front of witness' residence, at the place where it is usually moored; did not see the boat return ; Mark Graham was the first person who had seen Costafrolaz on the day the boat returned.

these witnesses at the trial.

THE SENTENCE.

His Honor told the prisoner he had been found guilty by an intelligent jury and that the Court had only one duty to tuliil; it would be useless to make an exhortation, and he could do nothing but perform the duty imposed upon him. He could not change the law; but if by any possibility an error could exist, the Government would know how to do justice. Never in the domain of Her Majesty had an injustice been done; but he held out no hope to the prisoner. Then, addressing the prisoner, His Honour pronounced sentence of death as follows: The sentence of the Court is that you, Cyprien Costafrolaz, *alias* de Mirabel, be taken back to the place of confinement from whence you came, and from thence, on Friday, the 13th December, next, you be sent to the place of execution and hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul.

The prisoner was apparently unconsicous of his position, and was led from the Court as penceably as a child. The Court then immediately after adjourned.

THE ST. ANNE DES PLAINES MURDER.

The result of the inquest in this case was the exonerating of Frederick Leveille of shooting Damasse Depatic, but ordering him and others, for whom warrants were issued, to be ready for trial for creating an unlawful disturbance. The names of the other parties who have been arrested are : Cesaire Seriole, Treffle Leclerc, John Leveille, Joseph Jordan, J. B. Grattan, Joseph Gagnon, Hormidas Gauvreau, Edmond Magor, and Contad Gag-non. They have all been sent to the jail at St. Scholastique to await trial on the 6th of January next.

The Grand Jury at Bridgeport, Conn., have found a true bill for murder in the first degree against Mrs. Alexander, the modern follower of Burke and Hare.

Belfast piety has declared war against the plying of trams on Sundays. The pulpits and the newspapers non-Catholic, of course-were never so eloquent as in this crusade against a public convenience, and petitions are being signed at the request of canvassers to have the cars locked up for one day of the week. Why not go the whole way? Let the trains, and the ships, and the electric wires. be stilled during the Sabbath? Nay, we do not see why the sun should shine, or the tide flow, or the breeze play when Belfast sanctity proclaims that the Sunday should be a day of rest.

By a recent decree of the Spanish govern-ment, all machinery and implements, from that he was accused of having committed this murder, he replied: "We shall see about that" (Nous verrons cela): Before leaving for Mont-the insurection. The original period of ones Cross-examined-It was on Wednesday. morning, the 24th July, that he saw the man opposite his residence; it was on the evening of Thursday, the 25th, that he saw the boat at "We will see about that; I will tell you renterprise.-Ottawa Citisen.u

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TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE 20. 43 A 44. THE o retorativa المتحديد المراجع

The True Witness.

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AND WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

CALENDAR-OCTOBER, 1878

City (Delivered) \$2.00

THURSDAY, 24-St. Raphael, Arehangel. FRIDAY, 25-SS. Chrysanthus and Daria, Martyrs. SATURDAY, 26-Vigil of SS. Simon and Jude. St. Evaristus, Pope and Martyr. SUNDAY, 27-TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER PEN-TECOST. Epist. Eph. v. 15-21 ; Gosp. John iv. 46-53. MONDAY, 28-SS. Simon and Jude, Apostles.

TUESDAY, 29-Feria. WEDNESDAY, 30-Feria. Cons. Abp. Bayley: Baltimore; Bps. Loughlin, Brooklyn. and De Goesbriand, Burlington, 1853.

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UNKNOWABLE.

Is God unknowable? The great masters of "modern thought" say-"yes;" while the Church says-"no." Stuart Mill says that "selfishness" is the basis of Christian morals and the first principle of Christian action Tyndall and Mr. Golston have offered to prove by statistical tables that prayer is never heard. Leckey almost, if not entirely, justifies what Tacitus called the faith-"a new, pernicions superstition." Other "great writers of morals," from Marcus Aurelius to Mr. Bain and Mr. Buckle, hold rough ideas of the "Unknowable," and their teachings are, in our day, subtle enough to cause anxiety for the coming generations of men. But, after all, Christianity has produced greater minds than Tacitus, Tyndall, Bain, Huxley, Buckle or Froude. St. Augustine, Saurez, Boussuet, Kepler, Newman, were superior to the brightest minds of "modern thought." Plato and Aristotle bepresent state of feeling in Montreal we think lieved in the immortality of the soul, and they were both immeasurably superior to Kent or Voltaire. But because the adorable Majesty of God is beyond the grasp of unaided reason, men of "modern thought" therefore pronounce Him "unknowable." They will tell you that the doctrine of the Incarnation is assumption, and yet these same men, who doubt the Incarnation, will not doubt that there was a battle at Arbela or at Metaurus. Yet the witnesses in each case are sufficiently strong. St. Peter and St. John speak of witnesses, "which we at the closing scene of the "Orange" trials have seen with our eyes and with our hands have handled," and yet their testimony goes for naught, but the testimony of Xenophon and Livy are reliable, as to the battles before mentioned, and taken as historical truths. To prove that Christ was God would be to destroy for ever the theory of the men of "modern thought." And how can we expect to make men like Grote believe it when he said that "if an angel were to tell me to believe in eternal punishment I would not do make so much ado, is here denied a place in their philosphy, and they are prepared to deny the evidences of their senses rather than believe the doctrines of christianity. There is nothing more evident than the Transfiguration, Resurrection and Asgension of Our Lord. Jews and Pagans had seen Him do what no one but God could do. They had seen Him heal the afflicted, raise the dead, still the waves and cast out devils. All these things they WITNESSED, and yet "modern thought," while accepting many incidents in ancient history, which read like fables, yet must deny that which of all others is most like the truth. That there exists in all languages evidences of the truths of Christ's divinity, few men have ever had the hardihood of denying. Renan has not been able to shake these truths, although this "Ecce Homo" was, according to an English Bishop, the most pestilential work ever vomited from the jaws of hell." Just as Bishop Whately wrote an able, and to the illiterate, a conclusive argument that Napoleon the Great never lived, so do men of "modern thought" wriggle over the mystery of Christ being God as well as Man. They look upon Christ as being a philosopher, as Socrates was of Greece or Seneca of Rome, but they have not yet learned the noble modesty which firced Socrates to say near the close of his career, " Hoc unam scio, me scirc nihil," this one thing do I know, that I know nothing. We do not ask these men to believe theories, but we ask them to believe fucts, as demonstrative as a mathematical calculation. But

everybody talk of the "great andiscovered forces" of electricity, &c., which is destined they say, at some future day to make a revolution in the world. The sir, the earth, the ses, are each full of some mysteries which man cannot, or at least has not, fathomed, and tempts to take in space, is set at defiance by the matter who joins them, do wrong. elements around him. But the man who will frankly admit that he cannot understand the hidden mysteries of science will not RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JDHN A. MACDONALD, deny that science has hidden mysteries, but he may deny God altogether. There are thus certain forces in science which, although not understandable, are not unknowable, just as there is a God who we cannot understand yet He has existed for all time, does exist now,

and will exist forever.

COMMENCING THE BAD WORK AGAIN If the Post indulged in as many offences in twelve months, as the Witness does in one issue, we would be denounced by bell, book and candlelight from one end of Canada to the other. Nor would that denunciation be undeserved. The instant we offend Protestants, because of their religion, that instant we should forfeit whatever good opinion any class of the community may hold of us. Without assuming to be as modest as the proverbially blushing bride, yet we confess to a sufficient degree of bashfulness to know, that if we were betrayed, by any chance into insulting any man because of his religious opinions, we would there and then skulk through the alleys rather than walk the public thoroughfares of the city. What the Witness gains by such a policy it is difficult to find out. It may please the fanatics, but it cannot but offend people who desire to live in peace with their neighbors. Of course the Witness has its mission, and in that mission it is unique. It denounces "Romanism," and scatters brondenst assertions about "Romish" ignorance the world over, but particularly in Quebec, Ireland and Spain. Now, suppose we change our tactics and act upon the attack. Suppose, instead of quoting authorities against the statements of the Witness, we quote authorities to prove that the "clodhoppers" from the woulds of Yorkshire, the miners of Durham, or the "halt savages" from the fens of Lincolnshire were the most "ignorant" and the most "immoral "and the most "besotted" creatures outside of savagedom, what would the English people say? Suppose we, week after week, gave proof, the proof furnished by English Government commissions, of the demoralization and the degradation to which these people have come, what a howl there would be against us from ocean to ocean. And suppose further, that we attributed all the immorality, the crime, the ignorance, and the almost savage habits of these Englishmen, to their religion, what would become of us? To persist in such a policy would be just what the Witness is doing to us. But to do so we would be obliged to offend a class of people Speaker. This looks like the old game, and it is says the Testament, "is to be maintained in a not only wrong in principle, but amongst whom we live and with whom we are anxious to be friends. Not that we think discussions such as these should be avoided. By no means, but in the

our midst which was calculated to offend Protestants as Orangeism is calculated, to offend us, by its history and its surroundings, thousands of Catholics would array themselves to kick it from the thoroughfares if it attempted to insult men we want to call our friends. the mind of man, puny at best, when it at- All such conspiracies are wicked, and no

THE NEW CABINET.

Premier and Minister of the Interior. HONORABLE S. L. TILLEY, Minister of Finance. HONORABLE CHARLES TUPPER, Minister of Public Works.

HONORABLE J. H. POPE, Minister of Agriculture. HONORABLE JOHN O'CONNOR, President of the

Council. HONORABLE JAMES MACDONALD, Minister of

Justice. Honorable L. F. R. Masson, Minister of Militia

Honorable H. L. Langevin, Postmaster-General.

Honorable J. C. Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Honorable Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs.

Honorable J. C. Aikins, Secretary of State. Honorable Alexander Campbell, Receiver-General. Mr. L. F. G. Baby, Minister of Inland Re-

venue, The first six gentlemen were sworn in in order

to enable Sir John to form a quorum of the Council before His Excellency took his departure. If we are to bend to the lash of our censors, we shall have nothing to say to all tain, and that is, that the successors of Peter this. There is a class of journalists in th's country who think another class of jourralists should be as dumb as a community of Trappists. We are told that we outstep our functions when we urge the claims of certain gentlemen to a seat in the Cabinet, and we are politely reminded that it would be better for us to hold our tongue. We think it is our spocial duty to remind Sir John A. Macdonald that he cannot afford to, treat the Irish Catholics with less consideration than they were treated by the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. If he does, then he must be prepared to hear of a great deal of dissatisfaction. At the present moment the good will or the antagonism of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion hinges upon what Sir John A. Macdonald does. In this much we must not be understood as indulging in any absurd threats. We simply state what is patent to every man in the community, and that is that Sir John A. Macdonald will arouse a spirit of antagonism to his Government from the start, if he does not at least do as much for the Irish Catholics as the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie did. He may trust to luck and Protection to cool him "President of the Council." This is fol-

satisfied that the triumph is ours, and the defeat belongs to those, who for all the world, would not " criminate themselves." As for it did. Between it and Catholicism there must be eternal war. Peace is, we fear, impossible. We would like to hope otherwise, and we would like to see men put the law before every consideration of self. No man has the right to take that law into his own hands, and the man who does so should be punished as the law

directs. But Orangeism in this Province is a mistake. Were it not for it Catholics and Protestants would live in peace for ever. Wo have of late had abundand opportunities of proving that between Catholics and Protestants there exists that cordial feeling and mutual toleration which should be the guiding light of all Christian communities. It would be madness to set otherwise, and we can only hope that that feeling will not be disturbed by anything alculated to offend either one

side or the other. RUSSIAN POLICY.

When Peter I., the founder of the Muscovite Impire, died, he, like all sensible men, left a will. Sometimes the authenticity of

this famous document is doubted, and men vased in the tricks of diplomacy, say that, tke Hiram Holton's baby-"It is an invention, sir." But true or false, one thing is cer-I. have pursued the policy laid down by the founder of the Empire with religious fidelity. Mgr. Gaume, in his work entitled "Le Testament de Pierre le Grand, ou la clef de l'avenir," gives strong reasons for believing that the document is authentic, while other writers, with more vagueness, give reasons for believing that the document is a fraud. But in any case, Russian policy is indicated with a truthfulness which has been established over and over again. This, a reference to the Testament in question will prove. The will commences by a canting hypocrisy with which the world is but too familiar, and which the Emperor Wilhelm so impiously illustrated when writ-

" By Divine will, my dear Augusts We're had another awful busta, Ten thousand Frenchmen gone below, Praise be to God, from whom all blessings flow."

ing:-

So did Peter commit his plot to "the great God, of whom we hold our existence and our Crown," and forthwith the same impious pen concocts the most disgraceful plots for the overthrow, the slaughter, and the subjugation this antagonism down. He may see in the of the world, that ever was plotted outside future the means of making us forget and for- of hell. Peter said that he "found Rusgive the neglect of to-day, but Sir John A. Mac- | sin a stream," but he left "it a river, destined donald is not starting well. It looks as if he us by her successors to be made into a vast has shelved the Hon. Mr. O'Connor by making | " ' sea,'" whose "waves will overflow all the dykes which the efforts of weakness may lowing the wake of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, | raise to oppose them." Russia is to overrun such chicanery that has forced Irish Catho. | state of perpetual war," and "peace will be | it is fatal to the best interests of the country. lic to look to themselves. The Hon. Mr.] made to serve war," while she is to take part | The result is that Party, and not Capacity, is O'Connor is worthy of something better than on every occasion in the affairs of Europe and taken as the standard of merit. The scholar being made President of the Council, but we the quarrels of European nations, especially has to stand outside; the, too often, illiterate rest with the Judge, and not with the Jury. suppose Sir John's book would not allow it. in those of Germany, which from its great politician takes his place. Education is thus If Orangeism is illegal in the Province of

Count Frasco's gift to the organ grinder's monkey, "in the sacred name of humanity" while the way she treated gallant Poland the question of Orangeism, it stands just where refutes the claim of making sacrifices for the light, and no one, so far, has been found to cause of sacred Freedom. No, Russia, means try and obtain them.

THE EVILS OF POLITICS. In Canada everything is prostituted for

party purposes. The great and the little offices of the State are given to party friends; and every department is used to advance the interest, and to consolidate the power, of the men in office. The absence of competitive examination has forced the adoption of the system of patronage, and all men come to look upon the triumph of their party as "a good thing" for themselves. Politics is simply a game which works upon the passions of men through their expectancies of office. Sir John A. Macdonald proved it when he provided for so many of his followers after he had lost the confidence of the country, and now Mr. Mackenzie does the same thing, although in a minor degree. The fact is that the man who gains a seat looks upon himself as having gained, if not a fortune, at least the hopes of one. In Canada politics is but another name for money-making, and the few and a fraud. honorable men who are in Parliament will frankly admit it. Let anyone take a broad view of the situation. Who goes to Parliament? The cream of our merchants. Is it as a rule, men who seek the honor of representation? That a seat in the House of Commons ought to be a honor all men will admit. It should be a high distinction to be privileged to have a voice in the making of not, it helped to illustrate one fact, and that a people's laws. To represent a constituency is, that the Catholics of Montreal do in the House of Commons for honour sake, is a puble ambition : to represent it in order to make money, may be regarded as sensible, but it must sooner or later land the State in trouble. It is true many men are disappointed in their expectations, and many fortunes are lost by entering politics, but the tendency of politics in this country is to induce men to believe that "the Party will do something for them." Party is King, Party is power, Party is wealth, and Party is undermining the spirit of self-reliance which should induce men to look to themselves and to themselves alone for advancement in the world. Here men are educated to look to Party for favours; in the old country they are taught to look to no one but themselves. In a new country like Canada WG cannot, perhaps, expect to place the honour of representation before everything. We do not cry out against the giving of some patronage. It appears to us that for some years such a thing is inseparable from our condition. But the wholesale shovelling out of offices to party followers, when he shelved Mr. Anglin by making him | Europe first, and then the world. "Russia," | which so often takes place here, is

it better to avoid any new element of dis- We have no liking for urging men's claims be- proximity, more directly concerns us. If placed at a discount, and men who are positively ignorant aspire to hold the highest

vent the offices, where intelligence and educa-

tion are required, being given to the highest

affair. Boys are shot down, in. the open day. blame. Now it is evident to everybody that aggrandizement, and whether the Testament the authorities do not want an enquiry. The of Peter I. is true or not, it is her policy whole proceeding is a sham, and it is just as Constantinople and India are the goals of well for us to know it. The authorities do her ambition, and, if it takes ages, she will not want a conviction, or if they do they have given the public a very absurd way of proving it. Time will be wasted, the indignation of the public will have cooled down, and the affair will be allowed to slip from the records. But we possess one privilege at least which no authority can deprive us of, and that is the privilege of dinning the wrong into the public car, and of Opposing a policy of silence which is destructive to the best interests of the, may be, turbulent society in which we live. It is not by avoiding such enquiries that the peace of the community can be secured. It is not by passing over such outrages that the people can be taught to have confidence in the administration of justice, and to look upon the law as the fountain head of order. Some one has been guilty of a crime, and if there is any law at all in the country, every means within the power of that law should be used to find out who that some one is. Not to do so is to set a premium upon outrage, for the "enquiry" now going on is but a delusion

THE ST. HENRI SHOOTING AFFAIR

Mystery still shrouds the St. Henri shooting

THE ORANGE TRIALS.

On Tuesday Mr. Barnard offered to try the Orangemen before a jury composed of Protestants. The proposition was a novel one, and it must have come upon some people with surprise. However, whether it is practical or not object to entrust the question of their rights into the keeping of their Protestant fellow-citizens. We cordially approve of the suggestion, making, however, one condition. We think that we should be assured, that in that proposed Protestant jury, there will be no Orangemen. To Protestants we never have had single objection to urge, nor an unkind phrase to use towards them, but in a trial such as that now pending, we have a right to expect no Orangeman will find a seat upon the jury. Protestants and Catholics, as such, should have no squabbling about the Orange question at all, and a jury of citizens, outside the Orange order, will, we are sure, render justice where justice is due. If, then, the defence finally agrees, to the proposition to have a Protestant jury, and if it can be arranged, by all means let us have it. We are willing to accept the verdict of such a jury in good faith, and we believe the vast majority of Catholics will accept the arrangement as become citizens who trust one another to do what is right, irrespective of creed or class distinctions. Again, we must not forget that the question before the Court is more a question of law than anything else. The verdict will in all probability be on the construction of the law, and the responsibility of this will Quebec, then there is an end to it, and the

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turbance in our midst. If we wished we cause they are of this or of that religion, but we could make it just as hot for others, as others are trying to increase the temperature of the atmosphere for us, but we prefer to pursue another policy and leave it to the good sense of the community to decide-who it is that is commencing the bad work anew ?

ORANGEISM.

It must be the wish of every lover of peace that the words His Honor Judge Ramsay used be, not only remembered, but acted upon. They were words of wisdom, and are well calculated to restore that peace which we all so much desire. Here are his words as quoted in the Herald of Saturday morning :-

"The defendants now know whether their society is within the law, and if they continue to remain in a society which is contrary to law they put themselves in great peril, for it may happen that a case may arise when there is a witness there to complete the evidence. His Honor had further to say that Mr. Carter it." Even the "reason" of which such men had carried on the prosecution in a very proper manner ; it is one which ought to come before the Court, for there was a sufficient prima fucic case to justify the commitment." This opinion was concurred in by the colleagues of Judge Ramsay on the Bench, and it should settle the question of Orange parades for ever. At first we were not aware that such ing of the kind! That point was a strong expression of opinion had been given. not We had heard that it was so, but failed to learn it authoritatively. Subsequently, we made enquiries, and we have found that the report in the Herald is substantially correct. Thus our forecast has been verified ; Orangeism is illegal, and we hope that, in future, we shall hear no more of any attempts to violate the laws of the land. If Orangemen are the loyal men they profess themselves to be, let them avoid all attempts at illegal parades. If the press is so solicitous of seeing the law obeyed, let it sustain the action of the Bench, and decry anything calculated to outrage the law. We must remember that the press unanimously said that the Orangemen had "the right" to walk. That was the great argument. All the newspapers were full of duct of the Mayor has been eulogized, Orangethis "right" to walk as "British subjects." Now, if Judge Ramsay and his colleagues are from the Bench, and the Herald would have Turkey with, apparently, paternal solicitude an authority, the Orangemen have " no right" whatever. Thus the only argument which the press could advance in favor of the Orangemen vanishes, and we shall be curious to see what substitute is offered. But if our Protestant no quarrel, the men for whom we enterdo not now see that Catholics want to live in | without a murmur, having no desire to punish | was animated solely because of her desire to the shallow minds that cannot explain the good understanding which is so necessary for law, with the words of the Judge sounding in of her history will believe. The way she mysteries of this world presume to reject the our commercial advancement and social in- our cars, with the conduct of the Mayor ap- treats her own Christian subjects is enough in them, and what causes reflection must after

since the above was written.

THE " ORANGE" TRIALS.

The law-suit called the " Orange" trials has ended, and the "Orangemen" have been dis- advance without intermission northwards along charged. This is looked upon as a victory for "Orangeism," when there was no "Orange" trials, because there were no "Orangemen" to try. They would not "criminate themselves." They knew-or if they didn't they ought to have known-that the Orange Society was illegal, and being illegal, the has not yet been realized. In that plot, Peter is, necessary, but wholesale patronage, irres-Orangemen declined to "criminate themselves;" so there being no Orangemen in day new powers have sprung up over the Montreal the prosecution failed. The Herald of this morning, in an article which betrays sia to obtain Constantinople and the weakness of pandering to the "winning" India and "to rule the world." side, appears to think that the legality or the illegality of the Order has been settled. Nothtouched upon at all, and the opinions of the four lawyers remain intact, and we belive that opinion to be and there, too, we see an attempt at pursuing sound. Give us the "Orangemen," and our lawyers will soon prove them to be members of an illegal society. Show us the men who will admit that they are members of the Orange Order, and, if we are not mistaken, time when our shadows will no more darken they will very soon be "criminated" in spite of themselves. The Herald is unnecessarily offensive in its championship of the "innocent men" who were throttled by "ruffians," and it is illogical as well. These "innocent men " who " wouldn't criminate themselves " were members of an illegal society, and the the Judge for their good behavior. The conism has been condemned by Protestant judges exhibited better taste if it declined to pander | for her people, but with an eye of aggrandizeto the passions of an organization whose principles it dare not defend. The men who wouldn't "criminate themselves" have by from the rule of Mussulmans-then she would this trial gained a "success," but the Catholics | have the sympathy of the Christian world. mysteries of the world to come. We hear tercourse. If there was an organization in plauded, we may well close the book and be to refute the statement of doing good, like all do some good for mankind.

Russia has not pursued this policy to the are forced to acknowledge the fact, that we letter, it is because times have changed, not, offices in the land. And what is the remedy? fear we will be obliged to do so, if our people | perhaps, that her intentions were altered. A very simple one, we think. If the governare ever to get fair play. Sir John A. Mac- | Peter I. may have been wise in his own gen- | ors of the country adopted the same system of donald can now make nearly every Irish eration, but he could not have been preferment as Mr. Mackenzie adopted in Catholic in the Dominion, his friend, or his | wise for all time; and while his will may have | giving out his contracts-to the lowest he does, we will then know how to take ours. the light of experience it becomes shaded with labor and the best workmen. What is to pre-The last seven Ministers have been added the colouring of a dreamer or a dotard. It would undivide Poland; force Sweden to become insolent; seek English alliances for | tender, or the man most qualified to fill them alliances for purposes of power; and constantly | deal of opposition, but we all know the class

Peter thought of universal conquests, and

of men from whom the opposition will come. the Baltic, and southwards towards the Black We, for instance, know men whom we have Sea. Some of these plots have been accomoppesed, and yet because of their fitness and plished, but the final point, the dream of the of their ability we would rather see them in ambition of Peter I. and his successors, "Apoffice than men with whom we might be supposed to be in sympathy. Patronage may be, proach as near as possible to Constantinople and India; to rule these is to rule the world," and indeed in the present state of the country world, and those powers never can allow Rus-

COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

ashamed.

like the ancient of whom our history tells us, The Saturday Review recently said that "It in prospective he sighed for his successors is quite unnecessary to annoance that the because there were no more worlds to con-United States can, and probably will, wrest quer. But yet, there is the policy of Peter I., from England the commercial primacy of the world." The statement did not surprise the that policy by Russia of to-day, so far as public, for men had come to look upon the future of America as something colossal. Mr. modern circumstances will permit. As to the question of its success we do not care a Gladstone, in an article in the North American Review, says that he has no inclination to murbutton, for if it ever succeeds, it will be at a mur at this prospect of American commercial the earth, and when the evidences of art by supremacy, for he says : "If she (America) which we are now surrounded will be covered acquires it, she will make the acquisition by the evil spirit which was opposed to them. with the dust of ages, when London will be | the right of the strongest; but in this instance another Troy, and Paris another Thebes. The the strongest means the best." Speculation speculative brain of Peter I. may have con- may be vain, but as the resources of America jured up the ways and means by which appear to be unlimited, it is not unlikely that Europe was to be subjugated, but it will this commercial supremacy may some day "ruffians" were by implication applauded by take many Peters to accomplish it. No become a fact. The resources of England doubt the policy of Russia at this hour ndi- are great, but they are not great cates a faithful following of the will of the enough to expect their continuance founder of the Empire. Russin hovers over for centuries. Her iron and her coal must some day give out, but when that day comes it will be of very little moment to ourment as well. If Russia was sincere in her ex selves or to those who follow us for many pressed desire to free the Christians in Turkey | generations. But as men are permitted to speculate, we must remember that America is, according to many theorists, to become fellow citizens—the men with whom we have have, by the same trials, gained more than No doubt there may be some sincerity among overrun with Chinese, and it is certain a success-they have won a victory. Tolerant her soldiers, and the chivalry of her troops that to the future Chinese, and not to be all very well for others to decry their detain no other feeling than friendship-if they in everything; accepting a Protestant jury might lead us to believe it; but that Russia the future Americans, that the commercial sire, but if these others were in the same do not now see that Catholics want to live in without a murmur, having no desire to punish was animated solely because of her desire to supremacy of the world is to belong. Theories peace, then we despair of ever seeing that the Orangemen, but only to vindicate the help the Christians no man with a knowledge such as these may not be wild, but they are, at best, speculative. Mr. Gladstone and the

jury will have no responsibility the upon it.

CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION.

Some of our contemporaries think that no man should be appointed to an office because enemy. Let him take his choice, and when been looked upon with pride in his day, in tender. This included the cheapest he is a Catholic, no more than a man should be appointed because he is a Protestant or a Jew. In theory this is right. The best men should be taken irrespective of class or creed distinctions. We hope, too, that the time purposes of commerce; German matrimonial To such a proposition there may be a good is fast approaching when this theory will be put into practice, and that we shall hear no more of appointments being given because of anything but fitness. This is the theory, but not the practice. Irish Catholics have been somewhat unfortunately circumstanced. They came here, flying from pestilence and evictions. They came poor and friendless. Their first days were days of hardships, and the bread they atc cost them many a struggle. I. counted without mine host. Since his pective of the capability of the receiver, is a They could not compete with their surroundcrying evil, and an evil of which both the ings, because they were comparatively illite-Reformers and Conservatives should be rate. For 180 years it was a crime to teach a school in Ireland, and the immigrants who came to this country were suffering from the consequences of this policy. Years went on, and they were still engaged in a struggle for bread. They became well-to-do, and, in many instances, independent. Yet the prejudice against them had not died. That prejudice originated because of their poverty, and even when they outlived that poverty, yet the prejudice too often remained. They tried to become good citizens, but they were very often prevented by the systematic antagonism they received. They often combined in order to obtain representation, and thus to combat Sometimes they succeeded, and by degrees they came to be respected, because they were strong, and because, too, other people learned, meanwhile, to understand them. Englishmen. and Scotchmen had a long start of them. These latter did not require to' combinebecause they had things pretty much their own way. The House of Commons was full of them. Irish Catholics saw their own disadvantage. They were numerous and! not without wealth, and they naturally clamored for representation. They now number one-eighth the population of the Dominion, and we do not see anything unreasonable in their expecting representation in proportion to their numbers. It may position as the Irish Catholics; if they had to struggle for any representation at all ; if they had to fight the battle which unhappily fell to the lot of Itish Catholics abroad, they, too, would desire to have some men.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23RD, 1878.

far distant, and that the Irish Catholic will be then able to stand on this, ments as a citiand as a citizen only.

MR. COSTIGAN, M.P. C

We do not yet despair of seeing Mr. Costigan taken into the new Ministry. There is a ramor that the senior member of the Cabinet in each province will have the privilege of choosing his colleague. If this is so we hear that it is not unlikely that arr. Tilley will choose Mr. Costigan. About this choice, of course, the persons so chosen should be approved of by the Premier, but if there is an understanding of the kind, Mr. Costigan's chances increase. In any case, he is, after Mr. Tilley, the most qualified man in New Brunswick, and we believe that his appointment would be one of the most popular acts that Sir John A. Macdonald ever did. His eighteen years experience is a powerful appeal for the distinction, and if Sir John A. Macdonald is the astute politician we take him to be, he will make Mr. Costigan one of his Ministers.

THE HON. MR. OCONNOR.

The Hon. Mr. O'Connor's appointment to the Presidency of the Council will oblige that gentleman to seck re-election at the hands of his constituency in the County of Russell. It s stated that he will be opposed by Mr. Boyd, ex-M.P.P. for Prescott, and the Reform right for the Reform party to give what oppesition it can to the incoming administration. No one can object to Reformers doing all in their power to advance the interest of their party. Sometimes there is a great cry of Ministers, but to us it appears to be legiti- | in the Cabinet. mate warfare. But in the present case it is likely to be a disastrous failure. We are, indeed, well informed that Mr. O'Connor's retrue, although we would be more pleased to hear that the opposition had seen the uselessness of the policy it appears determined co pursue, and abandon the contest.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

The operation of the Temperance Act is about to be put in force by the people of the should vigorously take the lead, for the operation of the Act was almost a dead letter. A contemporary says :---

The temperance men of Fredericton, N.B., have taken the initiative by sending to the Secretary of State a petition, signed by two hundred and forty-three electors of that city, praying that the question be submitted to the electors. The proclamation issued, in reply, orders the election to be held on the 21st instant, the voting to be finished on that day. The Sheriff of the County of York will be Returning Officer, with power to appoint detario temperance people have little time to lose if they desire to emulate their friends in New Brunswick. Some time ago petitions were circulated in Carleton, Russell and other counties in the Ottawa Valley. What has been done in the way of securing signatures, or what further steps have been taken to-wards having the law tested in this vicinity, we are not in a position to say. Probably some of our temperance friends can inform us?

who understood them best hadminis-low mockery, then, I know not what is. But as Mr. Doutre felt, J repeat, that the safety of the accused derinded more on forensic time is not yet come when Irish Catholic strategy and a trained more on forensic tering ; and inking the development in as ar. Doutre feit, repeat, that the safety of the scused derinded more on forensic strategy and "facing" than on the rigor-ous application, as such, can be done away, ous application of the laws at judicial representation, as put in that that time is not hands, he spring on his opponents the dual with although we hope that that time is not hands, he spring on his opponents the dual with although we hope that the Trish Catholic will horns of a cilemma-either to grant him a packed jury in Montreal or a change of venue with a similar jury in Sweetsburg or some other Orange hotbed. As the prosecuting counsel saw that they could not escape both the horns, they reluctantly faced the one that would entail the least inconvenience and waste of time. And so this burlesque-this legal travesty—" drags its slow length along," to the disgrace of our judiciary abroad and the loss of our finances at home. And yet there are found some possessed of sufficient nerve and effrontery to tell you that this is justicethat this is a fair trial! O tempora, O mores !

Montreal, October 17, 1878.

MEETING OF IRISH CATHOLICS.

X. Y.

The gentlemen of the deputation which waited upon Sir John A. Macdonald at the Windsor Hotel on Saturday last, with a view to pressing the claims of the Catholics of the Dominion to representation in the Cabinet commensurate with their numbers, assembled again in the St. Patrick's Society Hall last Messrs. J. McCormack, M. Guerin, Sr., J. P. Hatchette requested to act as secretary to the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the object of the meeting was to obtain from the party in power increased representation-a representation which the number, wealth and intelligence of the Irish Catholics of the Domithey had not received. Referring to the result of the interview with Sir John Macdonpapers promise a sharp contest. It may be ald, they were aware that the Right Honorable Gentleman had informed them that he could do nothing towards giving a definite answer until the arrival from Europe of the Hon. Mr. Masson, the leader of the Quebec Conservatives, who, of course, has to be consulted in the formation of the new Ministry He (Sir John) could, however, inform them made about this opposition to the re-election that there would be at least one Irish Catholic

> Mr. O'FARREL said that according to their before the Conservative leader.

nect.

expected of Mr. Masson, but as he was a col-Cabinet representation was small enough. tion of a Government, elements and localiwere entitled to two. Mr. HATCHETTE thought the best was to wait after the interview with the member for ears and in a loud tone repeated Terrebonne. He (Mr. Hatchette) would take upon himself to send circulars around to the additional members of the deputation who might be named to-night, informing them of the result of to-night's meeting, and request- | hammed is his prophet." ing their presence on short notice through the press.

AFGHANISTAN.

BY MR. ROBERT MURPHY, " EVENING POST."

PART III.

STREETS AND SHOPS.

It is needless here to describe the citics of the East. That has so often been done by abler pens than mine, that I will simply say, they consist of a conglomerated mass of houses, planted, as it were, at the will of the owner, with narrow and dirty streets. There are no large factories or establishments of that kind, and the usual bustle and activity seen in our streets by the rumbling of carriages and so on, is not heard out there. The streets which comprize the bazaar are, for the most part, covered with an arched roof, through the top of which, at various intervals, are placed sky-lights. These places are crowded with pedestrians in many colored and fanciful garbs.' Women in their uncouth costumes are occasionally seen muffied from head to foot, perhaps deigning to raise a corner of the veil to some handsome passer-by. Now and then the motion of the surging crowd will become more agitated, and like a gloomy spectre a camel will silently glide through the throng. Then again, if some nobleman or other official in authority choses to pass along, a cloud of servants prenight, with the addition to their numbers of cede him with long sticks or wands in their hands, and we to the unfortunate wretch that dare to block up the Whelan, M. Guerin, Jr., P. Dinnhan, P. wretch that dare to block up the Kenny, J. Gallaher, and others. Mr. William Wilson was called to the chair, and Mr. John the blacksmiths together, the dry goods together, and so on. The merchant displays all his stock-in-trade outside the shop door, or, perhaps, only some few samples if that stock is too large, and behind this he sits, crosslegged, and smokes his narghilla with true Oriental gravity and composure. He is, hownion entitled them to, but which up to this ever, watching all around, and if he perceives the eye of any likely customer, he immediately becomes animated and, shouting Bismallah, invites your inspection of his wares. The bazaars are the only localities that there is any attempt at taking care of; as to the remaining streets, they are left to the care of the miserable dogs which so generally infest castern citics. MOSOUES.

There is, however, one exception, and that is in the neighborhood of their musids, or mosques. The squares surrounding these places are being continually swept by the atnumbers the Irish Catholics should have two | tendants, who keep a watchful eye on all inrepresentatives. He, for his part, thought truders, for fear of any act being committed that when under the Mackenzie regime they which would profane the holy precincts. It election is as much a certainty as any such had a Cabinet minister-such as he was-and is death for another than a Mohammedan to contest can be. We hope this information is a Speaker, the very least Sir John might do enter one of these mosques or churches. But was to make a step in advance, be just as well | I have often effected it in disguise, and as the as generous, and give them two seats. Sir John | interior of one is exactly the same monotonknew well that the Irish Catholic element ous routine as the other, I will relate my exwas mainly instrumental in placing him in perience of having entered the Musjid-i-Suliehis present position. He advocated the plac-ing of this proposition boldly but respectfully tume for one of the country, and darkening my face, hands and feet, I proceeded Mr. GUERIN agreed with the last speaker. towards the church. The ever-watchful at-He thought that Mr. Masson could scarcely be tendants soon discovered that I was a stranger, expected to forego his previlege as leader of to this mosque at any rate, and to their cager the French Canadians, of sacrificing one of enquiries I answered that I was a Mohamme-Maritime Provinces. It is well that some one | their Frenchmen, in order to have an Irish | dan from Hydrabad Scinde, and after several Catholic of the Province of Quebec taken into other enquiries as to the tenets of the religion the Ministry; it would be too much to ex- I was permitted to enter. Here I found mysel in a large vard, paved with flat stones, and Mr. J. O'NEIL said that no such sacrifice was which was spotlessly clean. Right in from stood a large fountain, gushing forth a spark league of Sir John he naturally had a voice in | ling stream of pure and fresh water. Around the matter and could speak in a measure for this were hundreds of the faithful, performing the whole Dominion. The Irish Catholics of the necessary ablutions before prayer. Be-Montreal were not so narrow-minded as to yond this stood the open door of the inconfine their political vision within a local terior of the church, and inside numerous radius. He hoped, and believed, they took votaries were discernible. Continuing my higher ground and sought increased Catholic course to the fountain, I also went representation no matter where the representatives came from throughout the whole face, hands and feet, with, I must say, rather be by ballot. The result of the polling will who in his hearing said that, for all that could particular attendant was taking in all my per-be declared on the 2nd of November. Steps be given him in the shape of preferment, fornances. I, however, went through the are being taken at Albert, also, to have the place or emolument, he would not have a ordeal successfully, and gathering my flowing Temperance Act voted on, and the friends of French Canadian displaced, for he thought, robes around me in true Afghan style. I prothe Permissive law anticipate success. On- in proportion to their numbers, their present | ceeded on towards the church in company with the hundreds of others going there. The He (Mr. O'Neil) thought that if, in the forma- interior of the building consisted of one large bare hall, paved with flat stones, exactly the tics were taken into account at all-if the same as the yard outside. At the far end 60,000 which composed the population of was crected a small stand, or box, which was Prince Edward Island received one seat in ascended by a flight of stone steps. This the Cabinet-surely the 750,000 English was the pulpit from which the Moollah ex-speaking Catholics of Canada (chiefly Irish) pounded the doctrine of the Koran. The roof was surmounted by a dome, the Mr. HATCHETTE thought the best was to wait outside of which glistened in the until the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Masson, bright, fervid rays of the sun, until it which could not now be long deferred. He would probably arrive on Friday morning, or The devotees were in all manner of posiperhaps to-morrow night. The original depu- tions-some standing, some kneeling, others tation could wait on that gentleman, with prostrate on their hands and knees, and all such an increase to its numbers as might be earnestly calling upon Allah. Those who thought advisable, and explain the state of had taken the precaution to bring small prayaffairs to him, without, however, forgetting ing carpets found the benefit of them when that Sir John A. Macdonald was the Premier kneeling. This precaution I had fortunately of Canada. Whatever Mr. Masson would decide upon in the premises would no doubt out my carpet I deposited my keblah-a suphave great weight with his colleague. In the posed relic, and which every Mussulman meantime he suggested that a memorial set- carries—on the far end. Standing erect and ting forth their views should at once be pre-pared, and given (if necessary) to the Premier hands with the thumbs resting behind my La Allah il Allah.

LONG EXPECTED, COME AT LAST.

[From the Toronto Telegram.]

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Roman Catholic Separate School Board was held last evening in St. John's Hall. Mr. M. O'Connor presided, and there were also present Very Rev. Vicar-General Rooney, Very Rev. Vicar-General Laurent, Very Rev. Dean | the gentleman has some faculty of baptizing Proulx, Rev. Messrs. Bergin, Conway, and Morris; Messrs. C. B. Doherty, J. Power, W. J. Smith, Herbert, Sr., Herbert, Jr., Marvyn, Walsh, Flannery, Ferry, and Burns. The minutes of the last meeting were read

and confirmed. ENQUIRIES,

Mr. Marvin asked how the St. Patrick's building was progressing.

Rev. Mr. Bergin-It is progressing rather slowly. Mr. Flannery asked when the Committee on

Accounts would report? The Chairman—I have been given to understand that the Committee will report this

evening, Rev. Mr. Bergin-They are certainly rather

slow. Mr. Power enquired if the contract for St. Patrick's School had been awarded to the

lowest tender. The Chairman-Contracts are let to the lowest tenderers in all cases.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Power gave notice of motion to increase

the salaries of the Sisters in the various schools by \$50 a year. Rev. Mr. Bergin-It will be time enough when the Sisters ask it themselves and not before.

INSURANCE ON THE NEW BUILDINGS. A communication was read from the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, in reference to the extra risk on the buildings in repair.

The Chairman-Notice has also been served on the Queen City, which company has also a risk upon the building for \$2,500. They have not sent a communication to be presented to the Board this evening, but the matter is safe. THE ACCOUNTS.

The Special Committee on the Accounts not having completed their report, the Board

djourned for half an hour. On reassembling,

Mr. Doherty said : Mr. Chairman, I have to present this fifteen years' report. (Laughter.) The report was received and read by the

Secretary as follows : To the Chairman of the Separate School Board

To the Chairman of the Separate School Board of the City of Toronto: Sin,—In pursuance of a resolution of the Board appointing Rev. P. Conway, Rev. T. J. Morris, Messrs. O'Connor, Smith and Doherty a com-mittee to investigate the financial accounts and statements of the Secretary-Treasurer for the years from 1882 to 1877, inclusive, I beg to submit that the members so appointed for said object met for organization in St. John's Hall, shorily after the passage of the resolution, when it was moved by Rev. P. Conway, and seconded by Mr. Smith, that Mr. Doherty be Chairman of the Committee. It was then moved by Mr. Dohertly, and seconded by Hev. T. L. Morris, that Mr. Smith do act as Secretary. With the result of the labors of this Committee I now present you.

Dr VECTORS

, (Dr. RECEIPTS.		
), If	To amount Government grant from 1s	t 907 507	
d	Jan. 1863, to 31st December., 1877 To amount school tax received during	5	
t	same period To amount collection by clergymen for		8
:- d	school purposes	. 340	
	To do sisters		
7 7 03	To do overpaid account returned To do donations	. 3	
1-	To do tuition fee received from Chris	-	
s	tian Brothers' Academy To do bank interest received on depo		y
y	sits	. 109	
t	To do insurance charged in error To do advanced and applied by parisi	. 167	1
g r	priests to schools, years 1867, '68, '69	,	
	70, 771, 72, 73,	5,930	
e	To do balance	1,857	11
r- e		\$\$1,560	76
g	Cr. EXPENDITURE.		

school. The plans were drawn for it as a school, though provision was made that the offices of the Church might be celebrated there. They have been only twice, and then on week-days. I think when the plans were drawn for that as a school, when the man who built it and paid for it, called it a school and gave it to the Board as a school, it is not right to write it down as a church, unless

at a distance. Mr. Smith-We have the wording clear on two separate papers. On the first it is "Amount on St. Peter's in use as a Separate School."

Very Rev. V. G. Rooney-Who wrote that?

Mr. Smith-I wrote this. We pass over each separate item of receipts and disbursements. I admit that Father Morris stated that the place had been built as a school, but the Secretary-Treasurer of this Board stated it was built as a church and used as a school. On the other paper we have the words "Amount paid on St. Peter's Church, in use as a school." Here it is on two papers, and from them it is transcribed into the report. Rev. Mr. Morris-Mr. Smith acknowledges that I mentioned it to him, and I think that should have been sufficient to make him write it down. If you, Mr. O'Connor, build a house and get the plans drawn for a house, and you say it is a certain kind of building you don't want it stated that it is another

kind of building altogether. I took the trouble to write out "Amount paid to St. Peter's School, \$500." This is supposed to be a copy, and this correction was supposed by me to have been made. I think I have given sufficient reasons why it should be made. It was built as a school, and the Secretary-Treasurer gave the Board possession

of the school. Mr. Smith-As I have never seen the build ing, either internally or externally, I should like to ask about the internal arrangements. Is there not an altar and a communion mil in the interior of the church?

Rev. Mr. Conway-There is a small sanc-tuary shut off by folding doors, but it is built as a school, with desks and every other appurtenances of a school.

Very Rev. V. G. Rooney-I do not wish to interfere with the arrangements of the Com-mittee, nor throw any obstacle in their way, because I approve of the labors they have that convent cost me individually \$453.75 by gone through ; but as this matter has come up, I think it but right to make a little explanation in regard to it. I think no man has a better right to know for what purpose that building was intended. I acquired that | piece of land for the purpose of having on it a church, a clergyman's residence and a that it was pretty hard to listen to all that was school. In order to have room for the said about how matters were conducted in rewhole, I built my school on the extremity of the lot. I gave the architect instructions to articles in the press from members of the press build a school, and that school was built, that were certainly not very well informed upand is to remain, no matter what other build- on the matter. I have great respect for the ing was completed-1 do not remember them behaved like gentlemen, and their rewhether you, Mr. Chairman, were a ports were the reports of gentlemen, but I canmember of the Board or not at the but there are members here who were pres-but the members here who were ent, and were invited by me as members of the Board. I invited the whole Board when the building was completed and gave it up to support of the schools from 1861 to 1874 bore denied. I cannot see why it is desired to press this into a church instead of a school. there, and as that cost me money and labour, things. But here now I am glad that this I have a right to make this explanation. I work has terminated; J am glad that the inunderstood that this matter was to be put made an addition to it by [which a little altar was placed outside of a partition. All this can be shut off. It is placed there for convenience, have existed; and it is ungrateful of any perif it is necessary at any time to say mass there. If stations are given, or mass is said in other away the gratitude owing to us by the city of houses, are they to be called churches for Toronto for the way in which we supported that 3

Rev. Mr. Morris-I merely wish to give an explanation to the Board.

The yeas and nays were than taken.

Rev. Mr. Morris-On the debit side the receipts are as mentioned. The balance of course shows the deficit which would have occurred if it had not been paid by the Palace. The moneys advanced altogether during those years to the school fund amounted to \$4,817 12. Out of that sum was refunded \$2,024, leaving due (although I don't suppose they ever expect to get it) \$2,796.12 to the archbishop and

priests. Mr. Marvyn-I dont think there is any occasion for discussing this. I think the discussion is over, and if you make explanations it may call for more from others, which might

not suit. Rev. Mr. Conway-The black and white is too clear.

Mr. Marvyn-When it is passed let it be past. If you wish to bring the Board under a penalty-

The Chairman-The report is passed, and we must stop this discussion, otherwise we must open the whole matter again from end to end. Now the thing is signed and sealed, and it is all over. There is a deficit on the part of the Board, and it is acknowledged, and the amount is written down there.

Very Rev. V. G. Rooney-Would I be in order to refer to a matter outside of this-to say a word in reference to amounts I have paid that are not given in the account of all, in order to show the Board something of what I did which is not taken into account at all?

The Chairman-If any remarks you make will not cause members of the Board to go into the figures in this report.

Very Rev. V. G. Rooney-I do not want to go into the report, but to show a little that was done outside this report. You have found that the priests commenced in 1867 to assist the schools, and I believe they have the ac-counts there: but in 1867 I commenced in St. Paul's to pay everything in the schools except the teachers' salaries, and from 1861 to 1867 all I paid was on my own account, as it were, to support the schools. To give the details might detain the Board too much, but there is one item I will call attention to. You all remember the old convent, which was burnt down in the winter of 1869. The repairs of itself, besides supporting the schools in all except the teachers, salaries. To sum up the whole, not a dollar of which is mentioned in this report, it is \$1,886,761. I certainly bore my part and portion of the expenses of the schools for many years, and I must say now gard to the schools, and it was hard to read ings may go up. As soon as that build- members of the press here present. Some of not say that of all. Some reports were cfrcul sidered to be grounded upon fact, and it was them as a Separate School. This cannot be heavily upon me individually and upon all the priests, and upon the archbishop; and L The believe my friend on my right (Mr. Ferry) church is yet to be built, and the school is lent me money to carry me through these vestigation has been gone through ; I am glad right. It is not a church, though I may have it has turned out as it has, and that the truth appears that, were it not for the bishop and priests, the schools for many years could not son or any portion of the press to try to take We ouselves, in the past, when we had the schools. It is a pleasure and gratification no church, had to say mass in the street to me that this thing has been investigated to sometimes. Is that a church? This building the utmost, and we owe a debt of gratitude

CORRESPONDENCE. THE ORANGE TRIALS. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST.

Sin,-Orangeism threatens to become an expensive luxnary on our hands. Since first the over complacent Catholics of this the over completent Catholics of this eity tolerated its blighting presence in their thoroughfares, the Civic Trea-sury has been made to bleed most freely—and for what? To protect the *exploded* right of the infinitesimal minority, when led by whim or fancy to outrage the feelings and mathead of the communication feelings and manhood of the overwhelming majority. This state of things bore hard enough on the aforesaid majority; but there is yet another feature about the affair calculated to rile the latter still more-the knowledge that such minority consists of individuals whose identity and whereabouts are subjects of the purest speculation. But the majority must pay the piper all the same, to safeguard the irrepressible minority whenever and however they feel disposed to flaunt defiance and insult in the force the adverter majority. insult in the face of the all-enduring majority But my object here is not to show that Orangeism is a solecism in this country, if not in every other-a combination of Bashi Buzouks-who, to gratify their insane preju dices for the moment, are reckless enough to attempt the subversion of the whole social fabric. This fact is sufficiently cattest the London (England) Times, by Sir Franci Hincks, and other recognized organs of public opinion on both continents. «I simply propose to place on record my protest against th larce instituted before the Police-Magistrat in the so-called "Orange trials," which is now being enacted within the sacred precincts of the highest courts of judicatures in the land When the coursel for the Orange leaders re fused to submit the case to arguit bench o judges, insisting on a jury trial instead I for saw that the proceedings at lawayound end in a fasco-would terminate in a solemn mockery of justice. For no one acquaintee with the passion-exciting nature of the pro cess and its inevitable issues, but must ac knowledge that the fairest, most dispassionate and most intelligent tribunal to adjudicate in the premises would have been that con-stituted by a full bench of judges. Ther decision would be certain to command univer-sal respect as emanating from a quarter pre-sumably removed far above the reach of fear, favor or affection. But Mr. Doutre was not slow to perceive that the cause of his clients

The speaker then read the following statement from the Irish Canadian, which had

ă	ne to a sent in the Cabinet :			
y. it it	NAME OF MINISTER.	UNITS OF Representation.		
ı-				
io al y is ic	Sir J. A. Macdonald Hon. A. Campbell Dalton McCarthy, Esq. John Costigan, Esq.	 449,000 Protestants of Ontario. 310,000 Catholics (Lower Provinces) chiefly English- speaking. 		
0- 10 te	Hon, H. L. Langevin Hon: F. X. A. Trudel Lt. Col. L. F. R. Masson Hon. John O'Connor	860,000 French Ca- tholics of Quebec. 274,000 Catholics of		
of	Hon. S. L. Tilley	Ontario. 190.000 Protestants		
d. e-	Hon. J. H. Pope.	of N.B. 171,000 Protestants , of Quebec.		
of d, ld	Hon. Dr. Tupper	143,000 Protestants of N.S. 60,000 Protestants		
m	AVERAGE.	of P.E.I.		
іd 0-	6 Ministers	349,000 Pr'utestants 298,000 Cr.tholics.		
C-1	Lenger trating and that is			

The following committee was appointed to draw up the memorial :

Messis. J. J. Curran, J. Fratchette, M. Guerin, J. C. Fleming. J. C. Fleming. The meeting adjourned at ten o'clock, after to be applied, according to the wishes of the the transaction of ousiness of minor import-donors, for the purchase of additions to the donors, for the purchase of additions to the

was too weak to stand the test, consequently, The Otawa, Free Press says Chief Justice he had recourse to "quirks, quibbles and Richards has expressed a desire to be super-quiddities" to have his "pet lambs" tried annuated, and that Mr. Blake and Sir A. A. The Ottawa Free, Press says Chief Justice before a jury of Orangemen or Orange sympa-before is jury of Orangemen or Orange sympa-thizers ! If such a trial is not a farce—a hol- Ohief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mahomed resoul Allah.

"There is no God but one God, and Mo-

This assertion I repeated several times, and then relapsed into a muttering tone in the same manner as the others around. Suddenly throwing myself on my knees, palms of evidently been prepared in order to show the the hands resting on them, I went through injustice of admitting only one Irish Catho-lic to a seat in the Cabinet :-forchead. The appearance of a venerable-looking Moollah in the pulpit put a stop to these prayers, and all standing up listened with great attention, while he delivered an Muress upon the Koran. In conclusion the devotees departed, no doubt just as happy in their belief as any other people. With this crowd I also left, and it was with a grateful heart that I found myself so safely quit of a rather hazardous enterprize, and in order to avoid exposure or detection, I remained but a few hours in Candahar afterwards.

> We take pleasure in announcing that the University of Ottawa, Canada, under the charge of the Oblate Fathers, has opened the E cholastic year of 1878-79 with a large number of students, and with every prospect of attaining as great success this year as in all preceding ones. Extensive improvements and a thorough renovation of the college have contributed to make it one of the finest institutions of learning in Canada. A gift of three thousand dollars, the dona-

tion of those who appreciate the value of a sound Catholic education, and who do all in their power to make it as universal as possible, has just been received. The donation is already magnificent philosophical apparatus, and for articles for the museum of natural history, which even now is a large and fine

The Hon. Mr. Cartwright has been nomin-ated for Centre Huron in place of Mr. Horton. not built for a church, but for a report at the present time ?

56 68 2,448 22 8,181 95 4,517 65

500 00

2,930 01 2,021 00

You will perceive by reference to the above the sources from which the school funds were derived, as also the manner in which they have been expended; and for the further information of the Board, I place in your hands the vouch-ers, statements, clc. used by the Committee in arriving at the general statement as given above.

arriving at the general statement as according to the general statement as above. The expenditure as shown being in excess of the receipts, and all accounts being paid it is evident that the Archbishop and pricets must have advanced the sums to cover the deficit which otherwise would have been at the end of the year 1877. With the submission of the report the Committee concludes its labours and desires to be relieved as a Committee. C. B. DOHERTY, W. J. SMITH, Chairman.

W. J. SMITH, Secretary.

Rev. Mr. Conway-That \$500 was used for a school. It was built for a school and has been used as a school, and was handed over to the Board as such, though occasionally mass has been said there. Mr. Smith-When was it handed over to the Board? The Chairman-You have heard this longlooked for report read. Shall it be adopted? Rev. I Rev. Mr. Morris-I stated to the Secretary report-

is there for the use of the school, and was given over by me into the possession of the who took so much pains and labou and if there is an addition to it does that censtitute a church? The architect's plans were for a schoo', and I have the best right to know what was the purpose of that building. I am

very sorry to say one word against the labors or opinions of the Committee, but I think at

right. It is not fair to call a place a church because mass was said in it perhaps twice.

The whole plan and intention from the beginning to the end was for a school, and I Let us call things by their proper names.

Mr. Smith-I would like the gentleman to reconcile the statement he now makes, that and I as a member of the Committee, claim

Board, with the fact that when a lease was asked he would not give it, because he said it

the Chairman as to the wording of the item. The Chairman-I have asked you to adopt

committee of the whole of your own accord. 25 00 50 00 If you wish to adopt the report, item by 1,251 00 item, you must go into committee of the whole.

Mr. Forry-I was about to move the adop-tion of that poport without any further debaie.

Rev. Mr. Morris-If that change were made there would be no difficulty about it.

172 75 Mr. Doherty-I don't think there 11/10/8 any intention to change the wording. I think the word "church" was used with the best in-749 73

tention. I don't think any member of the 1,72272committee would have any objection to the 209 12 word "school."

Mr. Power-I would move that the report be not now adopted.

Rev. Mr. Conway-You are out of order. 220 00 sir; the original motion has not been seconded.

Mr. Herbert, sr., seconded the motion. Mr. Smith read an entry in the accounts in reference to "St. Peter's Church, in use as a school."

Mr. Burns-It was handed over since that vas written.

Mr. Power-I move that the report be not adopted, but be printed, and a copy handed to each member of the Board.

Mr. Marvyn-The adoption of the report will not interfere with the printing of it.

Mr. Power .-- I ask what is the meaning of taking up a collection in St. Mary's Church for St. Peter's Church ?

Rev. Mr. Conway-That has nothing to do with the School Board. The motion was then adopted, Mr. Power

only dissenting. Rev. Mr. Conway and Mr. Burns called for

the yeas and nays to be recorded. The Chairman-If two members of the longs to the other parishes and keep it to navs" ask for the yeas and nays, I will take themselves, just as if there was no place to nays" ask for the yeas and nays, I will take

them. Mr. Burns-There is only one nay Rev. Mr. Conway-If any two or three members of the Board ask for the yeas and nays, they must be taken.

Rev. Mr. Morris-In explanation of that

Mr. Smith-Is there any discussion of the

who took so much pains and laboured so hard Separate School Board as a separate school ; to their own inconvenience, night after night, and investigated every item; so that now, I believe, they are quite satisfied that everything they have done should see the light of day.

Mr. Smith-Was the old convent in use as a separate school ?

Very Rev. V. G. Rooney-It was and the the same time it is only putting the matter children were scattered, and I had to hurry up and rent a place for them.

Mr. Smith-As this is a public matter, and has turned out thoroughly in favour of the Episcopial Corporation, would it not be wel don't see the necessity of calling it a church. to give a coppy of the report to the papers, and have it printed ?

Rev. Mr. Conway-We have no objection, he handed the building over to the School from the press, or the members here present, a clear statement, as in many instances they called me the "Finance Minister," as though was episcopal property, and a lease was re-fused to this Board. I would like also to hear press on this occasion that they will do the press on this occasion that they will do the Episcopal Corporation justice in this report, and will give plain facts and figures, and lask this report. Now you seem to be going into them to made the amende honorable for the many slurs they have cast upon us.

Very Rev. V. G. Rooney moved " That the thanks of the Board be given to the members of the Committee for the labours they had undergone."

Mr. Burns seconded the motion, which was parried.

Mr Doherty-I-thank you on behalf of the Committee for the kind expressions you have used towards us. Our report is a little longwinded, but it was a long-winded mattersome seven months long. (Laughter.) I am very glad it has terminated in showing a balance in favour of the priests of the city and the Episcopal Corporation, and I hope they will send us a receipt. (Laughter.)

THE RICHNOND STREET PROPERTY. Mr. Flannery moved "That Vicar-General Rooney, Messrs. O'Connor, Doherty, and Flannery be a Committee on the Richmond

street property." The motion was carried. The Chairman—Will you give the Committee written instructions?

Rev. Mr. Conway-I think that would be very much out of place. I think the gentlemen who are appointed understand the wishes of this Board and we cannot dictate to them what they are to do, and it would be a great deal better for them to take hold and do the best, and this Board will hold them re-

sponsible. Mr. Smith-Have all the little troubles in connection with that property been settled to the satisfaction of the Boaad?

The Chairman—This Committee is appoint-

ed for that purpose. Mr. Marvyn—That property belongs to more than one parish. It belongs to the whole city, and that should be settled first. I do not think a fair for one parish to take what belay a dog out in only in that parish. I think that should be decided first." I claim for St. Mary's a share of that property. That parish has a right to it, and so has every other parish.

The Chairman-The same rule would work

in other ways. Rev. Mr. Bergin moved the adjournment, which was carried.

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collection.

THE OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

FIRESIDE READING.

The height of politeness is passing round 4 upon the opposite side of a lady, while walking with her, in order not to step upon her shadow.

A physician finding a lady reading "Twelfth Night," asked "When Shakespeare wrote about patience on a monument, did he mean doctor's patients ?" "No," she answered ; "you don't find them on monuments but under them."

A peculiar way of discharging printers. exists in Dayton offices. Each compositor has a nail to hang his coat on, and when the foreman concludes to dispense with the services of one of the hands he takes a hammer and drives the nail into the head.

A celebrated composer wrote to a friend requesting the pleasure of his company to luncheon; key of G. His friend, a thorough musician, interpreted the invitation rightly, and came to the composer's house for luncheon at one sharp.

"The sentence of the court is," said Mr. Porter, a popular Irish magistrate, to a notorious drunkard, "that you be confined in jail for the longest period the law allows; and I hope you will spend your time in condemning whiskey." "I will, sir; and Porter too."

The planet Mercury may be inhabited, but probably not. If they were lively chaps up there they couldn't refrain from throwing tomatoes down at the white plug hats worn on this earth.

An Indianopolis barber who abandoned his business and went into the ministry, was suddenly called upon one Sunday to baptize three candidates. He got along very well, but after baptizing the first he astonished his congregation by lustily shouting, " Next!"

BRITISH CLOTHES.—"Do you call that clothes?" said sternly a British customs official to the woman who had sworn that there was nothing in her trunk but clothes for herself and husband, and as he spoke he pointed to six bottles of brandy.' "Yes" said she, softly, "those are his night-caps."

FASHION NOTES.

Waistcoats for the ladies will be sold separate from the suit.

Square trains bid fair to be more fashionable than round ones.

Striped moires are coming into vogue, under the name of moire Francais.

Corduroy velvet will be largely used, for the

underskirts of winter costumes. The taste for black silk toilets and black

millinery prevails as much as ever. Short costumes take only eighteen yards of

medium width stuff for a full dress. The new hosiery is hair-lined horizontally in bright colors on neutral and cream white

grounds. Fancy buttons and flat gilt buttons are used profusely on the clan tartan and fancy plaid suits so fashionable at the moment.

A new freak of fashion shows the dolman with a double skirt. It is not nearly as pretty as the graceful single-skirted dolman.

The panier has resolved itself into very small dimensions, and consists in the slight looping or draping of the back breadths of the overdress.

The tight-litting coat-sleeve remains in favor, and is now made with a slight gathering at the elbow, which makes it much more comfortable to wear.- Condensed from New York papers.

Many red velvet bonnets edged with garnet beads and gold cords, and trimmed with shaded red plumes and red roses, are seen among the novelties in millinery.

If the present fashion of waistcoat, jacket, skirt and tunic or overskirt continue to find favor, it will produce the much desired result of rendering it as easy for women to purchase their clothing ready-made as men.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

ALL ROUND THE WORLD. -Dean Stanley is slightly indisposed. -Europe is on the eve of a great war. -Bismarck thinks England is about to Im-India.

-O'Leary gained' \$5,000 by his walking match.

-The population of Ireland is slowly increasing.

-Peter's pence during 1878 amount to \$100,000.

-The Princess of Wales and her brother are partially deaf.

-Mr. Talmage is preaching at the rate of \$12,000 a year.

-Sir John A. Macdonald wants protection from office seekers.

-The Toronto Tribune is an anti-Irish weekly newspaper.

-The fight between Tammany and Anti-

Tammany grows fiercer. -Pico-Pico, the last Spanish Governor of

California, is still alive. -Lord Salisbury is quiet in his manners,

Beaconsfield is dramatic. -Flies have altogether disappeared from

the yellow fever districts.

-Jules Simon has a work on the Government of Thiers in the press.

-There is likely to be a big split among the European Freemasons.

-Michael Davitt says the Home Rule party is an organized hypocrisy.

-Even a hog knows the use of a pen and is well versed in litter-ature.

-A gang of New Mexican outlaws number-

ing 70 are raiding in Texas. -London Truth thinks M. Labouchere, the

author, is an ass, and says so. -A movement for the abolition of divorce

is progressing in England.

-What remains of the Turkish Empire is plunged in the wildest anarchy.

-The largest balloon ever made is in Paris. It is 120 feet in height.

-Perfect accord exists between the Vatican and the German Government.

-Mr. Michael Doyle, barrister, of Toronto, has returned from his European trip.

-The Stor is the name of a new weekly journal issued in Fredericton, N. B.

-It is calculated that dogs kill \$1,000,000 worth of sheep annually in the U.S.

-New York City buys and sells more cutflowers than any other city on the globe.

-The opinion is gaining ground that Edi-son's electric light will not be succesful.

-Lord Beaconsfield thinks that Calcutta should be the capital of the British Empire. -L'Evenement says the Speakership lies between Mr. Costigan and Mr. Blanchet.

-A Boston girl spoke of Lord Beacons field's new honor as the "order of clastic." -An order issued in Switzerland requires

waiters to refuse fees offered by travellers. -Specie payments will be resumed in the

United States on the 1st of January, 1879. -Seven persons have died of hydrophobia

in the vicinity of Berlin, Ct., within a year. -The Eastern Townships are doing a

lively business in the exportation of sheep. -Mr. Thibault has fully resolved to contest the election of Mr. Bechard in Iberville. -Janzon, an engineer of Stockholm, has found means to apply the telephone to divers. -An emigrant crossing the plains lately

to Kansas left his aged mother on the roadside. -The editor of London Truth says he

would rather beg from a Jew than a Christian.

-Lady Dufferin is expected to publish something about Canada in a London Maga zine.

E-Half the athletes of the British Empire and the United States are Irish or of Irish lescent.

MISCELLANEOTO -The domutacture of slippers and pen wipers and and manufact

The rector of Athy, in the county of Kildare, has this year done his harvesting by the aid of the electric light.

Mr. Wiley Tanstall, of Hale county, Ala. has ordered 1,000 English sparrows, which he hopes will prove an effectual cotton-worm destrover.

-Neither Indian corn nor potatoes, nor squashes, nor carrots, nor cabbages, nor tur-nips, were known in England until the sixteenth century.

-Turkeys are natives of America, and were consequently unknown to the ancients. They were first brought to England about 1523, and to France about 1570.

-Of the four Russian Grand Dukes, Constantinovich is the handsomest .- N. Y. Herald. We don't want to appear contradictious, but vich is the ugliest.—Philadelphia Bulletin. It would almost take a witch to tell.

-We learn from a Milwaukee paper that a boy named Dickson, of Montreal, while proceeding with his mother to Manitoba, walked out of the train while in a state of somnam. bulism, and was found uninjured. The train was going at the rate of 30 miles an hour.

An American lawyer, who was defending a man on trial for wife murder, sought for some cuphonious and innocent phrase with which to describe his client's crime, and finally said, "He winnowed her into paradise with a fence rail.'

-A member of the colored church was the other evening conversing earnestly with an acquaintance, and seeking to have him change into better paths, but the friend said he was too often tempted to permit him to become a Christian.

-It is a lamentable fact that a piece of pasteboard with a verse on it, given as a reward of merit in a Sabbath School, has not half the charm for a boy as the same size piece of pasteboard with the simple talismanic words "Admit one."

-A young student of divinity in Fulton, N. Y., while acting as Post Office clerk, stole stamps and money amounting to more than \$500. His plea that he wanted the cash to help him finish his studies that he might the sooner go to preaching did not avail with the Justice, and the youth was sent to the county jail.

There is one impertinence which Washing-ton society will no longer tolerate. We do not refer to the unseemly habit of asking a mature single lady her age. This is insolent, but may be forgiven. But to ask a society "colonel' the number of his regiment or the scene of his service-that sort of scene has gone quite far enough.

The latest plaything for French children is a mechanical Newfoundland dog, destined for the saving of dolls that fall into the water. He takes them in his mouth and paddles across a tank or very considerable pond, keeping his head and his precious weight above water until he has reached the shore, his ample tail being used as a rudder.

"The inventive genius of man is excelsior. A German has brought out a coffin torpedo to discourage grave robbing. It is fastened by small chains to the arms of the corpse, and as soon as anyone undertakes to embezzle the body. the torpedo explodes, scattering bullets and buckshot in alarming profusion, giving the robber the impression that the next war has commenced.

As a Kansas City lawyer was going to his office the other day he noticed a red suspender lying on the top ot some freshly caved earth. He stooped to pick the suspender up, but it stretched and refused to come. Digging down with his hand, he found the dead body of a boy. Much alarmed, he began to dig with a spade, and to his horror uncarthed the bodies of two more, who had been buried alive by the caving in of an embankment on which they

had been playing the night before. A tramp was pulled off the trucks of a passenger car the other day, and after smilingly submitting to the accustomed kick, turned to the conductor and said :-- "Old man, you can belt away at me with that mule's head that you carry on the end o' yer leg till you kick me so tull o' holes that my hide won't hold sagebrush, but you can't knock the glory out o'me or keep me from snoutin' over the thought that I'm jist 315 miles ahead o' this grindin' monopoly. I froze to this train at Reno. Whoop!" A system of loading heavy guns by means of compressed air has been invented by R. C. Smith, of Edinburgh, Scotland. The rammer consists of a series of telescopic tubes, into which the air is admitted so that the tubes are extended one after the other, and when the charge is thus thrust home communication as established between the rearmost tube and a series of internal tubes (which are extendalong with the others) permitting the air to escape. Sponging is effected in the same way. The whole process is said to be very expeditious Rattlesnake Jack is the euphonious title of a long-haired scout who appeared on the streets clad in buck skin. After getting outside of a half dozen "straights," he opened in this style : "I'm a man from the mountain ; I'm | fire. During the course of the winter the salta hyena from the tropics and a nephew of old Kit Carson ; I've got a string of scalps that a mule can't pack. Gen. Crook and me used to sleep in the same blankets. I'm a poker left in situ and forms a valuable manure. player from Arizona, and my mother role or the first steamboat that ever navigated the Columbia; I'm a buzzard from the 'Rockies, I can shoot a mule's eye out at 900 yards, and make a jackass rabbit ashamed of hisself for a hundred." ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED IRISH ACTRÉSS.-Miss Emilie Gavin, the young lady who some months since created a favorable impression in New York, upon the occasion of her debut in that city, is now playing an engagement in Chicago, Ill. She made a decided hit at that city in Katherine, in Shakespeare's play of Henry VIII. The scene between Katherine brain. and the two Cardinals is generally omitted in presenting the play, for the reason that it is difficult to procure a Katherine who can do justice to the scene; Miss Gavin, however, not only went through the scene in a manner highly creditable to herself, but was called before the curtain in response to the enthusiastic plaudits of her admirers .- Boston Pilot. At a part of the road between Kildare and Rathcoole, O'Connell pointed out the place where Leonard McNally, son to the barriste of the same name, alleged he had been robbed of a large sum. To indemnify himself for his alleged loss, he tried to levy the money off the county. "A pair of greater rogues than father and son never lived," said O'Connell; and the father was busily endeavouring to impress upon every person he knew a belief that his son had been really robbed. Among others, he accosted Parsons, then M. P. for the King's County, in the hall of the Four Courts. Parsons ! Parsons, my dear fellow !" said old Leonard, "did you hear of my son's robbery?" "No" answered Parsons quietly, "I did not. column descriptive of the plague horrors in Whom did he rob?"

AGRICULTURAL. III

In every business it is a matter of great im portance to prevent waste. It cannot be done completely. Spite of rigid economy and care, there will be some leakages. But there should be constant effort to stop the leaks. "A penny saved is a penny gained." Farming is no ex-ception to this rule. There is much waste on all farms. It is not altogether avoidable, but there are various directions in which it can and ought to be lessened.

The piece of wood is often the scene of waste. Much good timber is allowed to lie on the ground and rot. Perhaps it is rough and knotty, but for all that it will make the best of firewood. There should be a big fireplace or largemouthed stove to take in the knots that cannot be split. It ought to be a rule to keep the woods free of fallen trees, brush and sticks. By gathering whatever will burn to the woodpile, there is not only economy of fuel, but the woods have a neat appearance, and whereever the standing timber is a little thinned out, grass will spring up and afford pasturage.

The fence corners are generally waste places. In them the grain grows, ripens, and decays year after year, the soil becomes rich, and when the fields bear but a meagre crop, the fence corners make a luxuriant show. Somehow all this growth should be turned to account. The best way, doubtless, would be to have no fence corners. As land gets more valuable and timber scarce we shall come to a method of farming without fences. Meantime let us get what we can out of these many waste corners. They are too often nurseries of weeds. This we can stop. We can also avoid the bad practice of throwing the stones picked off the newly plowed land into the adjacent fence corners. Those interfere with the free use of the scythe, and prevent the grass and clover

being mowed as they might be, and ought to be. The land wasted in fence corners on a single farm would make a nice little field if thrown altogether. If it were in one plot we should make use of it, and why not when it is in the shape of numerous little plots. Weeds entail great waste. What will grow

a weed will grow a useful plant. All our crops arc, more or less, crowded and jostled by weeds. In some grain fields it is hard to say whether the grain or the weeds have the ascendancy. The Port Perry Observer says : " Many of the farmers along the railway track between Prince Albert and Whitby are succeeding admirably in raising magnificent crops of mustard, but it is becoming less and less every year, and it will soon be that the mustard won't be bothered with any more grain amongst it; it will then have full possession of the fields, and will speedily extend its yel-low influence all around." We fear this bad weed is gaining ground in other places besides the neighborhood of Port Perry. So is the Canada thistle. So are other foul seeds. We must wage a war of extermination against them. One of the best methods of doing this is to growroot crops. A well-kept turnip field is a slaughter house of weeds. The gang plough is a good weed killer. It is questionable, however, if the British plan of weeding grain crops will not have to be adopted, in order to make thorough destruction of weeds. But whatever methods are devised, let "down with the weeds," be every farmer's motto.

The premises about the house and barn usually show many signs of waste. Slops are thrown out at the back door. Here is a pile of rotten chips, and there an ash heap. A little farther on is the privy, a mere sink-hole of waste, and a reeking hole of filth. Beyond this is the barn-yard, where valuable manure lies promiscuously scattered, to be wasted by sun and rain. A "manure court" as it is called by British farmers, is needed, into which all fertilizing material may be gathered. It should be a sort of pit or cellar with some kind of roof overhead. A cheap, rough structure will do. The object is to prevent rain washing the goodness out of the manure, and to shield it from the sun. Such a place, made the general receptacle of whatever will decay and make made and kept is far stronger than the sundried, rain-washed stuff usually scraped up from the barnyard. Waste of fodder is another topic that suggests itself. The common practice of scattering hay and other feed in the barn is a bad one. Much good food is trampled into the dirt. The animals quarrel and have no comfort at their meals. They would eat less, waste none, and enjoy their provender more if housed, and fed in separate stalls and mangers.

Bute has up to the present been successful in acclimatizing the beyer in Scotland, and has now sixteen animals colonised." Locusts .- These featfal pests were regard ed by the ancients; both Jew and Pagan, and are still by the Arabs, as the avenging armies of Heaven, and the scourge of mankind. The modern Arabs, in fact, declair, that the locust bears a statement to this effect in good Arabic in the markings of its wings. But this does not prevent the same Arabs from frying the locusts for their dinner.

NATURALIST'S PORTFOLIO.

A NEW MATEBIAL FOR FABBIOS .- A DOW material called vegetable wool and described as being found on the top of grass in the immense sheep runs of Western Australia, especially in and around the district of Perth, is receiving much attention. It is about half an inch in length and is as soft as silk. A special commissioner is already in Australia investigating the value of the new material, and the extent of the districts wherein it may be obtained.

FOLK-LORF .--- There is a curious superstition in Cheshire that if a marten's nest is destroyed on a farm the cows will give milk tainted with blood. A farmer stated the other day that this was the case with one of his cows and accounted for it by saying that in removing the wooden covering of a haystack two of the martens' nests had been accidentally knocked down. In Yorkshire if a robin is killed it is supposed that one of the cows belonging to the person or family of the person who killed it will give " bloody milk." Formerly, at Walton-le-dale, if a farmer killed a swallow it was believed that his cows would yield blood instead of milk. This superstition is prevalent in the greater part of Switzerland.

DEAD FISH IN INDIAN RIVERS .--- Indian fishermen have lately been much puzzled by the shoals of dead fish that have been seen floating down the Ganges and Jumna, and various opinions are entertained as to the cause of this unusual spectacle. It has been suggested that the swarms of locusts which crossed the North-Western Provinces some time ago may be answerable for the destruction of the fish In 1863 a flight of locusts fell upon the Lake Naini Tal, and the fish in that water gorged themselves with these creatures to such an extent that they died in large numbers, and floated to the surface. On the other hand, this theory, it is pointed out by the Pioneer would scarcely apply to the Ganges and Jumns, in which the destruction has taken place this year, as it is clearly established that the fish at first tried to sleep out of the water and were apparently endeavouring to escape from some danger directly pursuing them. Large and small alike died, and those who have seen the enormous bodies of fish floating down the Jumna are quite at a loss to account for the phenomenon.

CAN ANTS SEE .-- A contributor sends us an account of a recent incident of ant life which came under his observation. He is apparently tly under a somewhat erroneous impression regarding the visual powers of ants, for we be lieve it is only a certain species that are said to be without eyes. "I was sitting," he says "on a point of land which projected into

the wates of a fresh-water pond. A slight breeze was blowing, and floating substances drifted slowly past the point under its influence. I presently became aware of two large black ants adrift on a patch of floating water weed, which had become detached from the farther shore. Its course carried it about three feet from the point, and the ants were in a state of great excitement, running about on the shore-ward end of their raft. Presently they simultaneously took headers, after a formican fashion, and struck out for shore Done on shortest notice at moderate prices with much floundering and great energy. The Ref Leave your orders for HOUSE CLEAN ING early. black ant is not a good nautical model, he sags frightfully amidships, but these two struggled bravely towards their haven of <u>M</u>. safety, climbing occasionally upon bits of drift manure, will be very useful. Manure thus that came in their way but scrambling across and continuing their efforts to gain the shore. This they at last effected in a somewhat ex-D hausted condition, and at points several inches L. apart. The margin was wet and to them swampy. Each apparently thought he had Begs to inform his friends and the public the he has secured several met a foe, for there was an instant fight of the most rough and tumble character, ending, however, in mutual recognition and apology. Then ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSES, they went of amicably together, and may per-Which he offers for the use of the public at tremely moderate rates. haps have found their way back to the ancestral hill." Of all descriptions constantly on hand and a plied on the shortest notice. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, during his tay in San Francisco, was presented by a lady ORDERS PUNCT UALLY ATTENDED with a box of delicious grapes and two bottles of wine, which was stated to have been made WILLIAM HODSON, by "a good Presbyterian elder," and "for med-icinal or communion purposes." Mr. Beecher in a characteristic note acknowledging the pre-No. 59 & 61 Sr. BONAVENTURE ST., Montreal Plans of Buildings prepared and Superinten ence at Moderate Charges. Measurements an Valuations promptly attenden to. sent, says :-- " As to the wine, I have taken temperance sips of it and find it rather too en-NEW DAIRY BUTTER. ticing for 'communion use.' It might lead people to too free and open communion.' However, if made by 'a good Presbyterian elder,' the Calvanism may save it.' Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice,

Winter Over Coal TO BE SOLD AT A GREAT SACRIFICE OVER COAT at Sacrifice. -AT-** I. A. BEAUVAIS' 90-ST. JOSEPH STREET-10 July 23 PHELAN, D. MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLE Orders from Town and Country solicited, Nos. 299 & 301 William Street MONTREAL. July 22 MULLARKY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES

WEDNEEDAY, 23RD UCTOBER, 1878

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FERON, Undertaker,

LAMONTAGNE, D

1. That fish may be scaled much easier by dipping into boiling water abont a mintue, 2. That fish may as well be scaled, if desired, before packing down in salt; though,

in that case do not scald them. 3. Salt iish are quickest and best freshened

by soaking in sour milk. 4. That milk which is turned or changed

may be sweetened, and rendered fit for use

again, by stirring in a little sodn. 5. That salt will curdle new milk ; hence, in preparing milk-porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

6. That fresh meat, after beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool over night.

7. That clear boiling water will remove teastains and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent its spreading over the fabric.

8. That ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth ; also, from the hands.

9. That a teaspoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will aid the whitening process. 10. That boiled starch is much improved

by the addition of a little sperm, or a little salt, or both, or a little gum-arabic dissolved.

11. That beeswax and salt will make your rusty flat-irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag, and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth, sprinkled with suct.

12. That blue ointment and kerosene, mixed in equal proportions and applied to bedsteads, is an unfailing bedbug remedy ; and that a coat of whitewash is ditto for the walls of a log house.

13. That kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new.

14. That kerosene will make tin teakettles as bright as new. Staturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from clean varnished furniture.

15. That cool rain-water and soda will remove machine-grease from washable fabrics.

ADVENTURE WITH A BEAR .--- A woodcutter and his son were working on Mont Saint-Eynard, near Grenoble (Isere), some days back, when they were suddenly attacked by an enormous bear. The animal sprang upon the younger man, who is of great strength, and they both fell, rolling over and struggling desperately. The ground at that spot slopes rapidly downwards towards a precipice 300 or 400 metres deep. As they were rolling swiftly down the declivity, they came with a great shock against a stump of a tree and were separated by the blow. The young man was able to clutch hold of the roots and keep his position until his father came to his assistance. But the bear was rolling over and over until at last it plunged from the top of the cliff into a stream the village

-Mr. Freeman, author of the "Norman Conquest," tells Froude he is a falsifier of history.

-As the world is coming to an end we would thank our subscribers to settle up at once

-False throats of wax are worn by Austrian belles. In this way the lean ones wax fat.

-Every one seems to be rejoiced at the appointment to the Bench of the Hon. Mr. Laframboise.

-The Sandwich Island Cabinet now consists of one Englishman, one American and two natives

-Ostriches were to be had for the asking a few years ago at the Cape, now they sell for \$1,000 a pair.

-Miss Weeden, a Quakeress, one of the Ohio crusaders, is lecturing on temperance in Eastern Ontario.

-Mr. O. V. Goulette, of Gananoque, has been awarded a bronze medal for his woodturning machine.

-The restoration of Pisa Cathedral is now complete, and the famous Leaning Tower is being put in order.

-Napanee, Ont., shipped 3,701 dozen of eggs and 1,354 boxes of cheese last week, principally to Boston.

-The flag on St. Patrick's Hall, Kingston, drooped at half-mast on Saturday last for the late Mr. John Cavanagh.

-A manufactory at Prospect Hill, county Limerick, turns out 1,000 overcoats daily for the British army.

-A carrier of Leplitz has summoned the Emperor William because he refused to pay his exorbitant charges.

-There is a child on exhibition in New Brunswick, the upper part of whose head is exactly like that of a bear.

-The Courrier du Canada, in speaking of the Lieutenant-Governor, says "Under the despotism of Luc the First."

-It is not true, says the New York Erenine Telegram, that Talmars is a set elegram, that Talmage is going to introdugc a brass band into his Tabernacle.

-L'Eclaireur says Mr. Masson found himself a protectionist in the middle of the ocean in latitude 38, longitude not known.

-During the yellow fever panic in Memphis many husbands deserted their wives but not one wife descried her husband.

-London Truth says the British Government were foolish in releasing Condon on the impertinent request of Minister Welsh.

-It is now stated that Sir John has been elected for Victoria, B. C., and that Mr. Ryan will take seat in Marquette .- N. Y. Herald.

-Captains won't engage in ships sailing from England to the East Indics unless they be allowed to take their wives.

-If Sir John had one hundred and fifty plunged from the top of the cliff into a stream portfolios to give away, his party would be below, being, of course, killed by the fall. Its profoundly satisfied. Every Conservative body was found the next day and conveyed to member wants one except the Hon. Beverly Robinson.

We have mentioned several sources of waste and it would be easy to specify others. It is a large and important subject. Too many do not give it a thought. We are apt to despise small economies, forgetting that "many a little makes a muckle." Put that and that together, consider well how many leaks there are about a farm, and you will not be long in concluding that it is high time to stop the waste, so far as it can be done.

PROCESS TO REMOVE TREE-STUMPS .- A VORY simple process is employed in America for feering woodland newly brought into cultivation from the stumps of trees. A hole about two inches in depth is bored in the stump about autumn, filled with a concentrated solution of saltpetre, and closed with a plug. In the following spring a pint or so of petro leum is poured into the same hole and set on petre solution has penetrated every portion of the stump, so that not only this, but also the roots are thoroughly burnt out. The ash is

THE HOME DOCTOR.

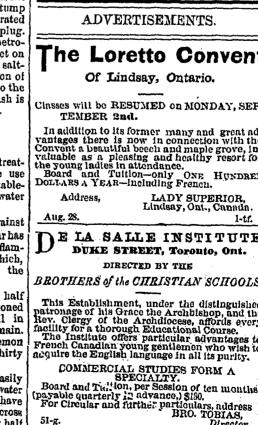
THE Dental Cosmos says that the best treatment in regard to offensive breath is the use of pulverized charcoal, two or three tablespoonfuls per week, taken in a glass of water

before rotiring for the night. THE Lancet warns parents and others against boxing children's ears. A blow on the ear has not only ruptured the drum, but caused inflammation of the internal cavity of the ear, which, years after, terminated in abscess of the

A NICE FEVER DRINK .--- Boil one and a half ounces of tamarinds with two ounces stoned raisins and three ounces cranberries, all in three pints of water, until two pints remain. Strain, and add a small piece of fresh lemon peel, which should be removed in thirty minutes.

A VAPOR BATH.—A vapor bath may easily be prepared at home. Place a pail of hot water under a cane-bottomed chair, or, if you have not one, put a narrow piece of board across the pail; on this the patient should sit for half an hour, covered by a blanket reaching to the floor, so as to keep in the steam.

The women of the country should have the following extract from the Memphis Avalanche printed in letters of gold, and hung up in every home :--- "Parents have deserted children and children parents, husbands their wives, but not one wife a husband." This tribute to woman's devotion is found in a Memphis.



	AT THE
ADVERTISEMENTS.	EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.
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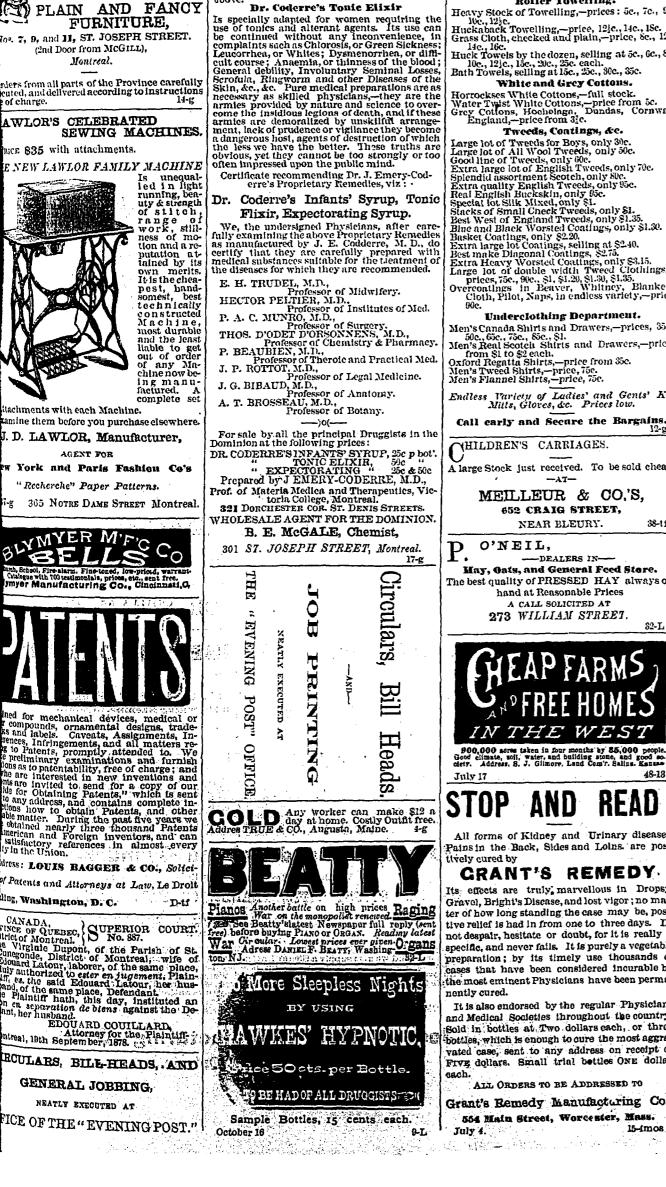


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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

THE PAPAL POLICY.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT LETTER FROM LEO XUL-

THE GERMAN AND EASTERN QUESTIONS.

[From the Cork Examiner.]

The Pope has addressed to Cardinal Nina,

the Pontifical Secretary of State, a letter duted

August 21, and only now published, explaining

at length the programme and the policy of the

Holy See. After paying a tribute of regret to

the memory of the late Cardinal Franchi, the

Pope culogizes the ability and firmness of his

Rome, Sept. 25, 1878.

QTILL GOING ON! THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON! We are determined to CLEAR OUT our entire stock SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE AT: THOMAS BRADY'S, June 20-1y] 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET. HATS! HATS!! HATS!!! FOR THE MILLION, AT EDWARD STUART'S, Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets. The best and most

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and stock of DKY-GOODS held at the abov address comprises a full assortment of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the fol-lowing price list, and for quality and value we defy competition to the trade of Canada. Remem-ber our motto,-

" Value for Value Received."

CATALOGUE OF PRICES:

Flannel Department.

Canton Flannels, 10c., 13c., 14c., 15c., 16c., 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 172c., 23c., 25c., 27c., 30c.,

White Weish Flannels, 25c., 30c., 33c., 35c., 38c.,

Blankets for Man and Beast.

Large lot of

dozen.

Stocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1.75 to

Table Linen Department.

Grey Table Linen,—price from 14c. to 50c. Unbleached Table Linen,—price from 55c. to 60c. Half-bleached Table Linen,—price from 27ic to

50c. White Table Linen,—price from 85c. to 75c. Napkins in endless variety,—price from 75c. per

Roller Towelling.

Heavy Stock of Towelling,-prices : 5c., 7c., 9c.

Hervy store of Towening, prices of the edge of the edg

White and Grey Cottons.

Horrockses While Cottons,-full stock. Water Twist White Cottons,-price from 5c. Grey Cotfons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, England,-price from 3ic.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

10c., 12jc., 15c., 20c., 25c. each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 30c., 35c.

of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1.25 to \$4. e lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25.

THE MAMMOTH.

successor, to whom His Holiness makes known his views. The Pope proceeds to say that on his elevation to the Pontificate he sent to the Catholic Episcopate an encyclical letter deploring the present disordered state of society, and pointing to the beneficent influence of the Church, as even now possessing strength to counteract the moral evils afflicting society. His Holines, guided by his desire to ameliorate these ills, addressed himself to the Sovereigns reliable place to get of even those countries not united with him in the bond of the Catholic faith, and invited cheap, stylish and serthem not to reject the aid of the Church. viccable Hats. Respecting the negotiations between Germany and the Vatican the Pope's letter says :- " Fol-Come and sec my lowing the impulse of our heart we wrote also DOLLAR HAT. Furs to the powerful Emperor of the illustrious at wholesale prices. German nation, which, on account of the diffi-

Alterations and re-

rairing in Furs tho-

roughly and promptly

32-g

cult position of the Catholics in that country, called for our special solicitude. This step on our part, solely inspired by the desire of seeing religious peace restored to Germany, was favorably received by the Emperor, and had the happy result of bringing about friendly negotiations, in which it was not our intention to obtain merely a trace, but a real, solid and durable peace. The importance of this object was justly estimated by the wisdom of those in whose hands the destinies of the Empire are placed, and will, we feel sure, lead them to extend to us a friendly hand to attain it. The Church, without doubt, will be happy to see peace restored in Germany, but such a result will be fortunate also for the Empire, which, with Catholic consciences at rest, will find, as in times past, its most frithful and devoted

subjects among the sons of the Catholic Church.' THE EASTERN PROBLEM.

Relative to the Eastern question, the Pope says :—" Our attention has also been directed to the East where events are, perhaps, preparing for the Church and the better future. The Holy See will make every effort to promote the interests of religion in those regions." Proceeding to touch upon the state of things between the Vatican and the Italian government, the Pope directed the serious attention of Cardinal Nina to the difficult position created for the Pope in Italy and at Rome in consequence of the spoliation of his temporal power. "The Pope," continues the letter, will not dwell upon the rights of the Holy See nor upon the disquictude felt by Catholics in seeing their Father deprived of liberty and of real and veritable independence, but His Holiness must observe that while the spiritual power has need of the fullest liberty, under present circumstances, it is, on the contrary, impeded in a manner that renders the government of the Universal Church very difficult."

FEELING TOWARD HUMBERT I.

The Pope adverts to the complaints of his predecessor, Pius IX., on this head and also speaks in condemnatory terms of the suppression of religious bodies, the law of universal military service and the establishment in Rome of heretical convents and schools. His Holiness further complains of the exequatur insisted upon by the government in the nomination of bishops and of either refusing to recognize certain prelates nominated by the we lift our eyes to heaven and place our trust

THE RELEASED FERIARS.

A committee of cluzens consisting of Judge McAdam, County Clerk Gumbleton, Alderman Shells, Denis A. Spellassy, John J. Breslin, Thomas F. Bourke, Colonel Richard O'S. Burke, John Henry McCarthy, Thomas Mc-Hugh, Thomas C. Luby, Hugh A. Curtin and others yesterday waited upon Mayon Ely to ask him to preside at a meeting to be heid in Cooper Institute on the 21st., to express the opinion of the people of New York on the treatment of political prisoners in England. The deputation was introduced by Alderman Shells, and Mr. John J. Breslin explained the object of the meeting stating that Messrs Condon and Meledy, the recently arrived exiles, would lay facts before the meeting which would show that the treatment of political prisoners in England was so barbarous, degrad. ing and inhuman as to call for the condemnation of friends of humanity the world over. Mayor Ely said he had an engagement which would take him out of town about the time of the meeting, but that if he could manage to be in town he would be most happy to preside. Finally, after some further conversation, he said he would strain a point and would remain in town for the occasion and take the chair. The committee stated that invitations had been sent to Abram S. Hewittr S. S. Cox, General Anson G. McCook, Stan. ley Matthews, G. M. Landers, Rascoe, Conkling, General G. F. Butler, Speaker Randal and several other gentlemen who had taken an active part in bringing Condon's case before Congress, and that favourable answers have already been received from some of them and are expected from all. The demonstration is intended to be strictly non-partisan and many prominent citizens of all shades of political opinion have already given substantial proof of their sympathy with its object.

Patrick Meledy, who has never been in America before, yesterday, "declared his intentions" at the Naturalization Bureau, after which, accompanied by some members of the Reception Committee, he called on Dion Boucicault for the purpose of thanking that gentlemen for his exertions on behalf of the Irish prisoners in England. Mr. Boucicault received him in a cordial manner and appeared much moved at Mr. Meledy's warm expres-sions of gratitude. He inquired particularly what the Reception Committee proposed to do for the ex-prisoners and expressed a hope that a sufficient sum would be presented to them to enable them to make a good start in business and that empty displays would be avoided. He stated that he intended to subscribe \$500 toward the testimonial and promised to be present at the Cooper Institute meeting on the 21st .- New York Herald.

SCOTLAND IN THE TIMES OF ALEXANDER HI.

The statistics to be gathered from the necounts of Alexander's reign prove beyond a old ballad preserved by Wyntoun was no idle food and drink was to be had for the taking. dream of the poet. The quantity of grain The London Times the other day printed a grown shows that the land was well cultivated, and the court and nobles lived so luxuriously that the people could not have fared badly. Besides the 23 great castles afterwards placed in the hands of Edward, the King must have owned houses and estates all over the Lowlands. And the accounts for the expenses of his household show that he and his court moved frequently from one to another. It must be borne in mind that as yet Edinburgh made no pretensions to the honor of a capital city. Stirling and Forfar Castles were the favorite resorts of Alexander. In the summer of 1263 he and his Queen held their court at Forfar for twenty-nine weeks, and the notices Vatican or subjecting their recognition to of the supplies provided for their consumption tedious formalities. His Holiness does not prove that there was no lack of good cheer admit the rights of royal patronage claimed by the Italian government in the nomination to sumed during that sojourn included 48 beeves, certain bishoprics; and after generally protest- 25 swine from the adjacent forest, 30 sheep ing against the growing hostility of the Italian | brought from Barry, and 40 from the Grange government toward the Church, concludes by saying :-- "In this deplorable state of things 311 fowls, 17 chalders 13 bolls of malt, 3 chalders 2 bolls of barley, a 3 obaldore S bolh of fodder; and there was also a special proimposed on us by our apostolic office, and shall | vision of barley and fodder, though not of mall, for the Queen's use. The Lake of Chuny, which, in common with other lakes and ponds attached to royal residences, produced multitudes of cels, was made to yield 700 for the King's use, and nine score for the Queen's. Ale was the national drink at this time, and must have been largely consumed by men, women, and children. In one of the Sheriff's accounts, 41 bolls of malt are entered as supplied for the use of the Prince of Scotland in the space of one year the very moment that this retaliatory tarifi and a half, though the poor child's age was only two years. The swine that grazed in herds in the royal forests afforded the animal food of The two tariffs of the United States the common people, so that the prejudice and Canada will then be practically on against pork so general in Scotland must have against pork so general in Scotland must have sprung up at a later date. A sow at this time cost 18 pence, while a sheep was only worth a shilling, a gosling 21 pence, and a hen a penny. What the domestic architecture of Scotland at that time was like we have no means of maintain its Custom Houses against the finding out; but when any of the King's houses other, and mutually retard reciprocal foot- were added to or repaired, the sums paid for were added to or repaired, the sums paid for ing as regards foreign trade. This is what timber, planking, and roofing, and carpenters' Professor Smith means by intimating that wages are entered; but, as there is no mention of stones or masons, the omission goes far to more likely to lead up to commercial union prove that wood was still the material most in use in building. That they were surbably this consideration which led him, a rounded by gardens and parks is proved bepronounced Radical, and many others like yound a doubt by the entries of wages paid to him, to vote with the Conservatives and the gardeners and for repairing of fences. It is interesting to find even the "gamyn and glee" of the old song confirmed by an item of basis as to tarifi, the union will still be £16 2s. 8d. for the King's expenses at play, a resisted by those so loyal to Great Britain sum equivalent to the price of fifty horses, that they fear a commercial union may lead After such a picture of the prosperity produced by a long peace and strong government, it is sad to find that immediately after the King's death civil war broke out, stirred up by Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, the grand-Princess" will exert in this regard is at least | father of the national hero, and that the Sheriffs of Dumfries and Wigtoun had to rcport lands as having been wasted and lain two years uncultivated in consequence thereof .- The Saturday Review THE AFGHANISTAN DIFFICULTY. The sudden alteration in the determination of the Imperial and Indian Gevernments respecting Afghanistan is attributed, in the first place, to a profound dissent in the Cabinet. and next to the discovery that the dinner is prepared to give the British troops a formidable reception. His army is numerous and well organised by Russian officers, armed from Russian arsenals, and animated with deadly hostility to the English. It is feared also that the feudatory princes are in league with the Ameer, and that the native troops are gravely disaffected. Furthermore, the attitude of Russia is monacing. This is the explana-tion of the sudden paralysis of the campaign and the decision to endure Shere Ali's affront, and negotiate with him instead of resenting insult straightaway. The Indian Government, who are known to be mediating the occupation of Cabul, are completely surprised by the dan-gerous situation their policy have discovered. I am assured that Lord Salisbury strenuously disagrees with the Viceroy and Lord Beacons-field, the result being that the Cabinet have not yet met to consider the position. Many here believe that Russia is resolved to support the Ameer, and that the fear of this has abated ascends the mountain another will be coming our military ardour and eagerness for revenge. -Cort Examiner, 28th Sept.

THE PRIVILEGE OF THE PRESS.

The trial of George A. Bogy, Colonel of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, of Rochester, on the charges preferred against him by General Brinker, is now in progress in this city. A point of some interest, which was decided on Friday, is thus set forth by the Rochester

poenaed as a witness in the case to testify as to how he obtained the information on which he based his article in regard to the charges against Colonel Bogy, which appeared in this paper on the 15th of July last. The witness declined to answer on the ground that a disclosure by him of the name of his informant or informants would seriously injure him in his business as a newspaper man; that the information had been imparted to him under the pledge of secrecy; that he very often was not able to obtain information on various matters except on condition of secrecy, and that therefore all communications to a newspaper man should be regarded as privileged, the same as communications between lawyers and clients. The counsel endeavored by various cunningly devised questions to extract the desired information, but the court ruled that the witness was not compelled to answer, for the reasons he had stated.

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS.

-The Milan Cremation Society has, since January, 1876, burned 23 bodies.

-Russia refuses to acknowledge England's right to interfere with her Cabul mission.

A meteorological station is to be established on the top of Ben Nevis.

Glass slippers are to become an every-day reality. A Vienna company is making beautiful slippers of woven glass.

In the Paris Exposition, Australia has carried off the prize for wheat and other cereals, and America the prize for newspapers.

An anti-vivisection paper in England suggests that some artist shall paint a picture displaying "the tortures of the physiological laboratory," and exhibit it in some public place by way of impressing the public.

A large ape, which was chained to a tree in the grounds of one of the Estabazy family, lately descended on the Countess while she was driving, and fore her dress and arm, Her husband arrived in time to shoot the beast before serious harm was done.

The popular subscription proposed by Field-Marshal Von Moltke for creating an institution commemorative of the preservation of the life of the Emperor has produced the sum of ,793,418 marks, equal to more than \$400,000, from about 12,000,000 subscribers.

A tolerable dog story comes from France. It is of a faithful and affectionate canine, which, when his despondent mistress comdoubt that the high state of prosperity ascribed mitted suicide, curled himself up by her to the country in the well known verse of the side and starved to death, though plenty of

The London Times the other day printed a four-column interview with Bismarck, and a few days later the Chancellor said pleasantly of an opponent in debute that if that opponent had really invented "all this mass of falschood," he " would perhaps have sufficient talent to become the correspondent of the Times,"

King Louis II., of Bavaria, has just been robbed in his Palace of Reutte. Three Italians made an entry burglariously and carried off a tea service, two Japanese cups, a watch and some articles of jewellery, the whole of a value of 30,000 florins. The men were traced and discovered by a gendarme carousing with the proceeds of the watch, which they had nawned.

A Dublin correspondent of the London Times comes to the defence of the Cork Judge who sentenced a man to a week's imprisonment for killing his wife, and characterises the occurrence "as near an accident as anything could be." He says it was an accident, death being caused by a hemorrhage occasioned by the woman falling. She had been drinking,

Best make Diagonal Contings, S2.53. Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3.15. Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings,-prices, 55c., 90c., \$1, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.35. Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets, Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety,-price, 900

90c. Underclothing Department.

Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers,-prices, 35c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., \$1. Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers,-prices from \$1 to \$2 each. Oxford Regatta Shirts,—price from 55c. Men's Flannel Shirts,—price, 75c.

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

Call early and Secure the Bargains.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. A large Stock just received. To be sold cheap. MEILLEUR & CO,'S, 652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY. 38-tf O'NEIL, -DEALERS IN-May, Oats, and General Feed Store. The best quality of PRESSED HAY always on hand at Reasonable Prices



A CALL SOLICITED AT

All forms of Kidney and Urinary diseases Pains in the Back, Sides and Lolns are poslvely cured by

GRANT'S REMEDY

Its, effects are truly, marvellous in Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's Discase, and lost vigor ; no matter of how long standing the case may be, posltive relief is had in from one to three days. Do not despair, hesitate or doubt, for it is really a specific, and never fails. It is purely a vegetable preparation; by its timely use thousands of cases that have been considered incurable by the most eminent Physicians have been permanently cured.

It is also endorsed by the regular Physicians and Medical Societies throughout the country. Sold in bottles at Two dollars each, or three bottles, which is enough to cure the most aggravated case, sent to any address on receipt of A double line supported on pillars, 919 yards FIVE dollars. Small trial bettles ONE dollar

ALL ORDERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO

Grant's Remedy Manufacturing Co., 554 Main Street, Worcester, Mass. 15-1mos July 4.

in God. We are not unmindful of the duty perform it. Fulfil yours in like manner, and rest always assured of our support."

ANNEXATON.

The Chicago Tribune, in relation to the result of the late general elections says :--

"They have just elected to power a party whose chief purpose is to adopt a high tariff, in order to retaliate upon this country. But is put in operation there will be no further obstacle in the way of a commercial union. i level, and it will need but a little adjustment, under the auspices of a Joint Commission, to make them absolutely the same. Under such a condition, it will certainly be folly for either government to Professor Smith means by intimating that the recent political revolution in Canada is than to widen the breach; and it was probring them into power. After the two countries shall be practically on the same up to a political union; but there are many indications that this "loyal" sentiment is rapidly giving way before the commercial instinct, and the influence which a "live problematic. There are others who will hold out against the nation under the apprehension that the British Government will not consent to it; but, as a matter of fact, the British Government will never dream of

going beyond the moral influence which it may be able to exert,-for, when the people of Canada shall be agreed among themselves, England will recognize that interference will be useless and dangerous."

AFGHANISTAN.

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THE BRITISH SEIZE HOSTAGES.

LONDON, October 15 .- The Indian Civil and Military Gazette states that the British have made a raid upon a wavering village, and captured four chiefs, who are held as hostages. Another despatch says it is reported the Vicerov will not be content with a simple apology, but will require the Ameer to come to Peshawur. It is reported that the commisariat arrangements at Mooltan are at a dead-

A railroad up Mount Vesuvius is to be built by a Naples banker of the name of Oblieght. long, will carry the trains, which will be hauled up to the mouth of the crater by wire ropes connecting with stationary engines. Each train will consists of four carriages holding four passengers apiece, and as one such train down

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and the man only struck her slightly, and pushed her from him.

A NEW HORSESHOE.

In England they are adopting a horseshoe made of cowhide, and known as the Vates shoe. It is composed of three thicknesses of cowhide compressed into a steel model, and then subjected to a chemical preparation. It is claimed for it that it lasts longer and weighs only one-fourth as much as the common iron shoe; that it will never cause the hoof to split, nor have the least injurious in-fluence on the foot. It requires no calks; even on asphalt the horse never slips. The shoe is so elastic that the horse's step is lighter and surer. It adheres so closely to the foot that neither dust nor water can penetrate between the shoe and hoof.

AN IMSH PLAY-BILL .- The following is a literal copy of a play-bill issued in the year 1793 by the manager of the Theatre Royal, by his Majesty's company of comedians. On Saturday, May 14, 1793, will be performed by command of several respectable people in this matrapolish, for the benefit of Mr. Kearns, the tragedy of 'Hamlet!' originally written and composed by the celebrated Dan. Hays, of Limerick, and insarted in Shakespeare's works. Hamlet by Mr. Kearns, (being his first appearance in that character), who, between the acts, will perform several solos on the patent bagpipes, which plays two tunes at the same time. Ophelia by Mrs. Prior, who will introduce several favorite airs in character, particularly The Lass of Richmond Hill,' and We'll all be unhappy together,' from the Reverend Mr. Dibdin's Odduties. The parts of the King and Queen, by direction of the reverend Father O'Callagan, will be omitted, as too immoral for any stage. Polonius, the comical politician, by a young gentleman, being his first appear-ance in public. The Ghost, the Gravedigger, and Laerics, by Mr. Sampson the great London comedian. The characters to be dressed in Roman shapes. To which will be added an interlude, in which will be introduced several sleight-of-hand tricks by the celebrated surveyor, Hunt. The whole to conclude with the farce of Mahomet the Imposter !' Mahomet by Mr. Kearns. Tickets to be had of Mr. Kearns, at the Goat's Board in Castle-street. The value of the tickets, as usual, will be taken (if required) in candles, bacon, butter, cheese, soap, &c., as Mr. Kearns wishes, in every particular, to accommodate the public. No person whatscever shall be admitted into the boxes without shoes or stockings on."-The Theatre.

Errs's CocoA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. —" By a thorough knowledge of the natural haws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocod, Mr. Epps has provided our broakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy. doctors' bills. It is by the judi-clous use of such articles of dist that a constitu-tion may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every lendency to disease. Hundreds of such articles are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civit Service Gazette. Bold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EFFS & Co., Homeonathio Chemists, 48 Thread-needle street, and 170 Piccadilly, London. Eng."

in the providence of the second

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

been advanced.

changed prices.

other fish dull.

ing at 9c to 9jc.

Server Thereaded in the second second



pers \$3.30 to 3.50 for fair to choice heavy.

Chicago Wheat and Corn Markets.

COURT-OF-QUEEN'S BENCH: (Continued from first page.) It I F FRIDAY, October 78. The Court opened at 10a.m., His Hono-

Justice RAMSAY presiding. .QUASHED.

application had been made to quash an indict-ment for perjury, the learned judge agreed to the request.

been attained, namely, to get an annun-ciation of the case from the bench. My clients have not desired, in any way,

TO PERSECUTE THE DEFENDANTS,

ants White Sos, Nos. 1 to 6. "Colored Sox. Children's White Sox, 1 to 6. "Colored Sox, 1 to 6. "Colored Sox, 1 to 0. Boys Cotton Hose for Knickerbockers-State, Seal Brown, Navy Bide, Gray and Fancy, Seamless, no lumps in the toes or heels, from 15c to 35c per pair. Girls Hose, Fancy, nicely varied assortment of color., all scamless, no lumps in the fect, 15c to 35c per pair. Girls White Hose, 7c up to 60c per pair. Girls Fancy Hose, 15c to 60c per pair. Girls Fancy Hose, 5c to Si per pair. Ladies White Hose, 5c to Si per pair. Ladies Lubleached Hose, 10c to Si per pair Ladies Ealbriggan Hose. decision of the Court in this question is the only one possible under the circumstances. It is perfectly impossible to arrive at any other conclusion, for the reason that no evi-dence could be brought against the defendants, the witnesses summoned refusing to answer any questions that might have been conclusive, for fear of criminating themselves The persons belonging to this society wil now know, however, that if they repeat the offence with which they are now charged they must take the consequences in the Courts of Law.

Genty, Okhord Shite, Dest make Holn for to shiz per pair. Ladies Fancy Hose in great variety. Gents Itali Hose, 7c to 75c per pair, Is Unbleached Sox, 10c to 50c. Gents Colored and Fancy Socks ents Ealbriggan Half-Hose. Gents Merino Half-Hose Gents Cotton Socks, with Merino feet. stated that the Orangemen had been

case. His Honor had expounded the law in such a manner as to leave no doubt upon the subject. The Orange body was an illegal Society, and as such had rendered themselves AMENABLE TO THE LAW.

against the other defendants. Mr. DOUTRE-Your Honor, if the prosecu-

Canadian Hosiery.

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

FIRSTLY-They are manufactured in Canada. SECONDLY-They possess great meril, and deserve attention.

THIRDLY-We recommend them.

8

CHEAPSIDE

(ESTABLISHED 1819.)

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST

HOSIERT:

COTTON. ERINO, LÁMES WOOL

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

Underclothing.

Small Wares-Linen Goods-Cotion 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 Talloring, go to CHEAPSIDE.

Dress Goods.

New Canterbury Cords, in seal brown, green, navy blue and olive green. Perstan Cords, all colors, 15e, 20c, 25c, 30c, etc. Debeges, grey and brown (all wool), 30e to 80c. Cashmeres, all wool, in checks, all colors, 30e up. Homespun, all wool, 20c up. Lustres and Brilliantines, all colors, 12jc, 15c, 20c, 25c to 50c. 25c to 50c. Figured Lustres, quite new, 20c, 25c and 30c. Seal Brown Lustres, all prices. Silver Grey Challies. Silk and Wool Mohair, beautiful shades.

Grenadines.

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

Small Wares.

Corsets-Crompton Make.

Pins, Needles, Buttons, Braids, Thread, Tape, Carter

FINANCIAL

In the case of Henry Movittie; in ... which

THE ORANGE LEADERS.

The same counsel as before were present. Mr. CARTER-I am requested by my clients to say to the Court that their object has

but simply to obtain, as I have said, a decision in a court of law.

Justice RANBAY-I may remark that the

Mr. CARTER stated that he had observed in the *Herald* of this morning a leading article referring to the Orangemen, in which it was

VINDICATED.

It was only right to say that such was not the

He was perfectly satisfied, and his clients

were perfectly satisfied with the result of the trial, and he was ready to apply for a nolle prosequi, and not press the charges

> tion are satisfied, so are the others. (A laugh.) His Hoxon said a jury ought to be empanelled for the purpose of finally acquitting the

defendants. The previous jury was accordingly em-

panelled. A Juror-Your Honor, I hope it is in order for me to say a few words at the present mo-

ment. His Honor assented.

The Juror-My attention has been drawn to an article in the Evening Post, in which it is asserted that the

JURY ROSE "EXCITEDLY."

There was also another article to the effect that

THE JURDES WERE GRANGEMEN.

and had resigned their position in the Order the day before in order that they might serve in the jury. Now, in justice to himself, he was compelled to allude to the subject. He, for his part, was not an Orangeman; had never been initiated at all. The remark, therefore, could not apply to him. His Hoxon-Well, is the paper here?

A copy of the Post was here handed up to His Honor, and the paragraphs referred to

marked out and read by him. The Juryman-I want to clear myself be-

fore the public. His Hoxon said that, for his part, he had not read the articles referred to before. If he were to advise the jury, he would tell them to take no notice of such garbage. The case had been tried before

AN INTELLIGENT JURY,

and the defendants had been found not guilty. They had performed their duty in the face of day, and before a large audience, and such things were not worth noticing. He would, however, hand the paper to Mr.

MONTREAL October 22, 1878-MONTREAL; October 22, 1878. The money market remains firm. The Stock Exchange was very active to day, with a down-ward tendency on all stocks. The following were the transactions at the Morning Board:-25 shares Montreal Bank ex-div at 147; 15 do at 147; 10 do at 146; 4 do at 145; 55 do at 165; 25 do Ontario at 80; 125 do Merchants at 94; 6 do at 94; 60 do Montreal Telegraph at 110; 50 do Richelleu at 54; 25 do at 155; 55 do at 150; 8 do Richelleu at 54; 25 do at 145; 75 do at 150; 8 do at 149; 20 do at 148; 139 do at 149; 25 do at 149; 80 do Jacques Cartier at 40; 100 do Merc-thants at 95; 135 do Montreal Telegraph at 119; 50 do at 148; 139 do at 140; 25 do at 150; 8 do 149; 50 do at 145; 15 do Montreal Telegraph at 119; 50 do at 19; 135 do Montreal Telegraph at 119; 50 do at 19; 135 do Montreal Telegraph at 119; 50 do at 19; 135 do Montreal Telegraph at 119; 50 do at 19; 135 do Montreal Telegraph at 119; 50 do at 19; 135 do Montreal Telegraph at 119; 50 do at 19; 135 do Montreal Telegraph at 19; 50 do at 19; 135 do Montreal Telegraph at 19; 50 do at 19; 135 do Montreal Telegraph at 19; 50 do at 19; 77 do at 120; 8 do at 1117; NEW YONK, October 22-Greenbacks bought at a discount of 1 per cent; sold at 1; Gold drafts on New York, 4 premium; silver bought at 4 to 6.

COMMERCIAL.

Corn Exchange Report.

MONTREAL, October 22, 1578. 4 35

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e	Receipts of Flour per Grand T	rur	IK.	เนน	W	4

1606 barrels. Canada Spring Wheat—No. 2, at 89c; white wheat, \$1.00. Butter—Western, 5c to 10c; dairy, 12c to 15c;

Cheese-September, 94c; August, 84c.

City Retail Markets.

City Retail Markets. A large attendance of market gardeners and farmers were present at our city retail markets to-day. The farmers living any distance from the city were unable to bring very heavy loads with them owing to the condition of the roads from the late rain. POULTRY—The demand in this line was small, and prices are somewhat increased. Young geese, 80c to SL5 per pair; small tarkeys, \$1 to \$3.5 to 60c do; wild pigeons, \$1 to 1.35 per dozen; black duck, 35c to 50c per pair; live cilckens, 40c to 30c do. GRAIN.—Prices remain firm and business in-active. Flour, \$2.55 to 2.50 per bag; onts, 75c to \$0c do; corn, 50c to 52c do; buckwheat, 50c do; moulie, \$1.20 do; grue, 80c to 50c do; FRUIT.—The market is completely gutted here, as well as the British markets, with apples, and prices are very low. Fall apples sell from \$1.50 to \$25 per barrel; winter do. at \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel; Montreal fameuse, \$3.50 per barrel. Gudnees, \$5 per barrel. Cranberies \$8 per bar-rel. Grapes are very abundant at 7c per pound; Mainga do. at \$7 per keg. Pears are out of sea-son for the present. Lemons are becoming a little more plentiful, and sell for \$7 a box or \$12 per case.

Solid for the present and sell for \$7 a box or \$12 per case. VECETABLES.—The polatoes offered at the markets to-day were of a very inferior quality, and sold at from 75c to 80c per bag. Onlons were very abundant, and brought 80 cents per bushel. Tomatoes were rather scarce to-day, and sold at 40 cents per bushel. Cauliflowers, 80c to \$1 per dozen. Carrots, 40 cents per dozen bushels. Turnips, \$1 per barrel. Beets, 25c to 30c per dozen. BUTTER was very plentiful, and the quality was not as good as might have been for this sea-son of the year. Common butter, in tubs, sold at from 10jc to 13c per pound.

TRADE REVIEW.

The wholesale business has been quite satisfactory this last week, there being an increased movement in leather, grocerics, hardware and liquors, and a general better feeling prevailing. The dry goods and boot and shoe trades are quiet at present, the bulk of the fall business having been completed.

On the Corn Exchange, business continues slow, and prices all around are inclined to weakness.

The dry goods trade is very quiet at present, and the fall trade is drawing to a close; very few buyers have visited the city this week, and owing to the continued mild weather, the city trade is slow. Travellers are now out on the sorting trip, but have not been very successful as yet, the first purchases by retailers

London Markets. LONDON, Oct. 22.—Floating cargoes—Wheat turn dearer; the demand for the continent. continues. Corn turn dearcr. Cargoes on pass-age—Wheat and corn slightly better Arrivals off coast small. Liverpool spot wheat firm; corn um dearer. Ottawa Markets.

Cobourg, (Ont.) Markets.

Cobourg, (Ont.) Markets. COBOURG, Oct 19.—There was a very small mar-ket this morning, and very little demand for ar-ticles offered, and prices remains firm. Fall Wheat per bushel 75e to 55e. Spring Wheat, 70e to 75c. Barley, 60e to 70e. Oats, 25e to 30e. Peas, 55e to 60e. Rye, 56e. Pointoes, 50e to 60e. Turnips, 12e to. 15eCarrots, 25e. Mangolds, 15e. Corn, 50e to 55c. Flour, per 100 lbs, \$2.10 to 2.40. Beef, \$4.50 to 5.50. Pork, \$4.25 to 4.50. Butter, fresh. per lb, 16e to 17e. Eggs, per dozen, 10e to 11c. Hay, per ton, \$7 to \$8. Coal, per ton, \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Chicago Hog Market.

CHICAGO, October 18.—Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; light grades selling at \$3.50 to 3.55; packers paying \$3.20 to 3.40 for common to good heavy, and ship-

do for the Diocese of Toronto

Metropolitan

Do

Stepping Stone to do

Quackenbos' First Lesson in Composition. Do

do

Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec.

with analysis

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

Accountant.

3<u>2-77-9</u>

Silk Spools, Silk Twist

Queen Bess Corsets, with shoulder straps and

skirt supporters. Corsets for Children. Children's Bands. Corsets, French Goods, at 50c each.

Domestic Goods.

English Prints, from 6e to 17c per yard. Brown Cotton from 5c up.

Brown Cotton from 7e up. White Cotton from 7e up. An extra bargain in 36 in. White Cotton for luc, worth 13c per yard. Twilled Cotton, a good make, for 20c, worth 25c; sold elsewhere for 25c. Table Linens, in all makes, from 30c to \$2.50 per

Towels, Brown and Bleached, a splendid assort-

yrite.
Toweis, Brown and Blenched, a splendid assortment, from 7c each to \$1.00 each,
Oxford Shirting, from 10c to 40c per yard; are splendid value.
We betieve 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.
Chintz and Alexandra Quilts, at greatly reduced prices.
A good 10-1 Quilt for \$5c.
Gents' Ties and Scarfs.
Gents' Collars and Cuils.

Gloves.

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

ALEXANDRES!

IOUVIN'S!

JOSEPHINES!

Best Makers.

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> A. A. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR. [ESTABLISHED 1819.]

ingly handed to the learned counsel. Mr. CARTER-I have not seen this paper previously, your Honor, and I am not prepared to take any action in the matter. The case

The copy of the Post produced was accord-

has been decided by your Honor, in company with your learned colleagues, and we are perfeetly satisfied with the result. His Hoxon-We should simply laugh at it. The jury then formally acquitted the defen-dants, one by one, no further evidence being

taken.

BIRTHS.

WILSON.—On Saturday, 12th inst., at 253 St. Antoine street, the wife of Thomas Wilson, Esq., of a gon.

BOIRIE-1804 St. Catherine street, on the 10th October, the wife of J. J. Borrie, commission merchant, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MAHAFFY-HUGHES-On the Sth October, at Toronto, by the Rev. S. J. Boddy, William Cosby Mahaffy, of Bracebridge, second son of John Mahaffy, Esq., M. D., to Jessie Sarah, ekdest daughter of George Hughes, Esq., In-spector of Iron Bridges, G.T.R.

DIED.

LYMAN—At Granby, on 8th Oct., Horace Lyman, Esq., aged 80 years and 6 months. McKEOWN—In this city, on the 14th instant, Jane Mooney, wife of Patrick McKeown.

KING-In this city, on the 13th inst., Mathew King, son of the late Patrick King, gardener, aged 33 years.

McGUE-At Sorel, P. Q., on the 12th instant, Patrick McGue, aged 75 years, a resident of Mon-treal for upwards of 40 years.

BEAUDET-At No. 7 Lincoln Avenue, on the loth inst., Mrs. Alfred Beaudet, widow of the inte Alfred Beaudet, M.D., and daughter of Mr. P. Tucker, of this city.

PERRAULT-At Longue Pointe, on the 10th of October, at his brother's residence, at the age of 48 years and 2 months, Adolphe Perrault, late printer of Montreal:

DELISLE-In this city, on the 15th October, Miriam Rose Delina, youngest daughter of D. B. Delisle, Esq., M. D., of Longucuil, at the age of 16 years and 9 months.

WALKER-In this city, on the 17th instant, Sarah Lawlor, wife of J. H. Walker, aged 37

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For Liver complaint use Dr. Harvey's grades; raw nominal. PERGATIVE PILLS

being still on the shelves. When colder weather sets in, it is expected that more activity will be infused into business. Hat and cap houses are still filling and shipping orders, and will send travellers to the Lower Provinces next week.

In the leather market business is fair for all staple goods, the city trade is steady though inactive, purchases being confined to small lots for immediate wants. The demand from the country is active as is usual at this season ; prices remain firm and unchanged. The boot and shoe trade is somewhat quiet,

the bulk of fall trade having been completed. A number of sorting orders are, however, coming in, and manufacturers are still fairly well employed.

In general, hardware business is quiet, but mirly good for the season and prices about steady, although in some lines a good buyer is favored. The past few days have developed more activity in the pig iron market than for some time back. There is a feeling now among consumers that there is no time to lose, and enquiries for prices, at last, are numerous. It may be that there are more enquiries than orders, but we cannot think this is the case to any great extent. We do not alter the prices, meantime, although the

tendency seems upwards. In the liquor market trade has been brisker.

The "Artemis," with a cargo of De Kuyper gin, has arrived this week, but as the supply is much smaller than usual, prices have advanced, and even at the advance no parcels of any size are obtainable. Brandies, more particularly in wood, are scarce, and as the quantity to arrive per "Lake Simcoe," now due, is small, prices for well-known brands are fully maintained. Transactions have been numerous, but in the face of a firm market for all classes of goods, sales have been confined to small lots.

The movement in the grocery market has been more active this week, a larger number of orders being received from the country. The city jobbing trade is still quiet, and does not promise any early improvements.

TEA.-We hear of no sales of importance in the city, but from the country a fair number of orders are being received. Prices continue about the same, although good medium Japan about 28c to 35c is held more firmly. Common Young Hyson is selling fairly well at 24c to 28c, and good medium Hyson at 36c to 40c. The better grades of black ranging from 55c to 70c, are also selling well in a retail way. Medium and low grade blacks are neglected.

COFFEE .- Prices unchanged. Java is meeting with a moderately steady enquiry, and several sales have been made at 271c to 28c. Mocha has sold at 29c to 30c; some very superior Mocha is now offering at 26c. Common grades of coffee are almost unsalcable. SUGAR-Was firm during the early part of the week, but during the past two days the advance has been lost. Extra "C" would be shadel to 81c for a round lot. The demand for American refined is fair, but Scotch is dull. The stock here is moderate, and holders not pressing business. The Glasgow market has dropped about 3d per cwt. on the better FBUIT.-The stock of pew Muscatel is light,



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