

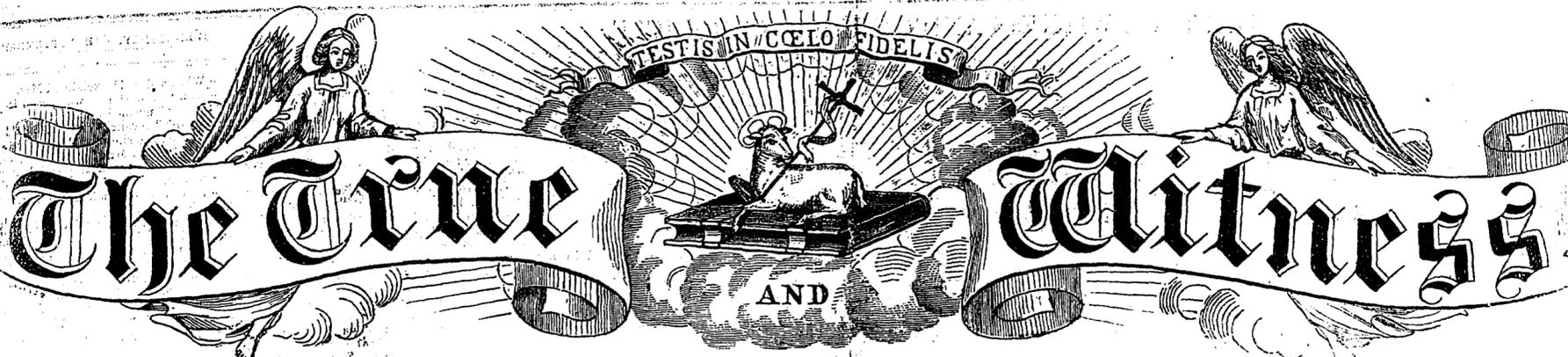
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 3.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1878.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

ORANGE LEADERS.

We commence the Trial Witnesses to give a synopsis of the trials of the Orange leaders as they progress up to this.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28TH.

The inquiry in this case was resumed this afternoon, Mr. E. Carter, Q.C., appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. J. Doutra, Q.C., for the defence.

Pierre C. Doumoulié, No. 128, constable of the Orange Lodge Room, No. 81 St. James street.

High Constable Bissonnette was present and arrested defendant, Hamilton, and told me to bring the prisoner to his office at the Court House.

The accused, Hamilton, was on horseback, and wore an orange colored sash, with small tassels, round his waist. When I arrived at the High Constable's office I handed Mr. Hamilton over to the Deputy High Constable, Mr. Contant, who took his name; he was the only prisoner that I took to the High Constable's office.

When I was arresting him he called to the people in the Hall to come down. Witness was in St. James street from 10 o'clock until 10 or 10:30 a.m. When Hamilton was arrested, the band which surrounded him was made of gold wire.

I remained with the prisoner in the Police Court for about twenty minutes after his arrest. I cannot say Mr. Hamilton called upon the men in the Hall to come down; he cried: "Come down, men; come down, men."

Q. Was Hamilton doing anything wrong when arrested? A. Only riding on horseback in front of the Orange Hall. He called upon the men in the hall to come down before he was arrested.

Q. By whose authority did you obey High Constable Bissonnette in carrying Hamilton to the Court House, as the High Constable does not control the police force? A. It was one of the officers of the police force, but which I cannot say.

Q. Did you at any time previous to the morning of the 12th receive any instructions as to what you were to do? A. No; except at the evening of the 11th we received instructions to be on hand early on the morning of the 12th.

Q. Where was the Mayor at the time that Mr. Hamilton was arrested? A. I cannot say; but I saw him shortly before on St. James street, very near the Orange Hall; I saw him pass and re-pass the Orange Hall several times before the arrest; he was on foot.

Q. In whose company was the Mayor? A. Sometimes one person and sometimes another.

Q. Were the special constables sworn to do duty on the 12th, and had they any regalia to indicate that they were special constables? A. They wore on their breasts a white ribbon with the words "Special Constable" written thereon.

Q. Did Hamilton have any arms in his possession? A. Not to my knowledge. The deposition of this witness was then closed.

Lieut.-Col. Smith continued his deposition from Thursday last as follows, examined by Mr. E. Carter, Q.C.:

Q. Can you state whether either of the defendants, Grant, Hamilton, or Ingram, are members of the Orange Order? A. That brings me back to the same question which the Hon. Chief Justice decided that I could not be compelled to answer, as in doing so I would tend to criminate myself.

Q. Did you know prior to the 12th of July that a proclamation in a newspaper, marked A, over the signature of David Grant, County Master, would appear in any of the newspapers of the city? A. I did not, either directly or indirectly, know anything about it.

Q. Nor did Mr. Grant speak to you about it? A. No.

Q. Did you know that that programme in newspaper marked C would be published in any of the papers prior to the 12th? A. I know nothing about it whatever.

Q. Did you any conversation with either of the defendants, Grant, Hamilton or Ingram, either before or after the 12th of July, in relation to the proposed procession to take place on that day? A. To my knowledge I had no specific conversation with them on the subject. They may have mentioned to me incidentally that the Orangemen were going to walk the same as to any other citizen.

Q. Did any of the said defendants say to you that they intended to walk in procession on the 12th of July? A. As I stated before I have no recollection of having had any definite conversation with them. The may have mentioned it casually, but I do not recollect it.

Q. State to the best of your knowledge whether the defendant, Hamilton, is the person indicated at the head of the first page in said book as "Bro. F. Hamilton," as being authorized to collect subscriptions. A. I know nothing about the collections of subscriptions. He may be a brother in the Orange Order, or a brother in the Church, for aught I know. He is a very clerical-looking gentleman. (Laughter.)

Q. Please look at the regalia, now produced by Constable Contant, and say whether they are such as are worn by members of the Orange Order? A. I could only tell that they are such as are worn by members of the Orange Order by being a member of the Order, which I decline to do, as it might criminate me.

Q. Can you tell me before what notary the case of the Orange Hall was made, as mentioned in the deposition of Mr. Dubin Bro. m? A. I could not, for I do not know.

Q. Did you form part of a deputation or committee who met on the evening of the 11th with some of the magistrates who signed the requisition calling out the volunteers with reference to the proposed procession of

the 12th, and, if so, state who else besides yourself took part in that conference? A. I did not, nor do I know who did.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doutra—Have you ever been present as a citizen, or as a part of the public at large, at any display of Orange flags or regalia, and if so, please state if you have ever seen any flag or regalia calculated to offend the religious feeling of the Catholics or any other religious creed? A. At the funeral of Thomas Lett Hackett I saw two flags displayed there; the one being a Union Jack, and the other a scarlet or crimson flag with the representative of King William the Third on horseback on one side, an open Bible, crown and sceptre on the other, and as it represented one whom I have always read, and believed to be, was a legitimate monarch, I cannot see how it could possibly offend Catholics, nor can I see how an open Bible and the crown and sceptre of Great Britain could be offensive to any one professing to be a Christian.

Q. Did you ever hear Sir Francis Hincks speak of the colours which are either liked or disliked by certain portions of the Irish people? If so state under what circumstance and what he said. A. I heard from the undoubted authority of a gentleman who is ready to make an affidavit thereon. I only heard it from hearsay.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29TH.

This afternoon, shortly before three o'clock, the hearing of this case was continued. The first witness called was George Horne, chairman of the Liberal caucus meeting, who was examined by Mr. Barnard, Q.C.

Q. You have heard the names of the defendants called, do you know them, or any of them? A. Nothing further than that I have seen them since the beginning of the prosecution.

Q. Are you a Justice of the Peace? A. I am, and have been so for many years.

Q. Were you one of the Magistrates who made a requisition for calling out the troops on the last 12th of July? A. I was.

Q. Were you one of the Magistrates who waited upon the Orange leaders on the night preceding the 12th for the purpose of asking them to forego their procession? A. I was not, and did not know that any such meeting had taken place.

Q. What were your reasons for calling out the troops? A. For the preservation of the peace of the city.

Q. Were you aware that it was the intention of the Orangemen to walk on that day? A. I know nothing of the movement of secret societies, whether they be Orangemen, Ribbonmen, Fenians or Jesuits.

Q. What was your reason for apprehending a breach of the peace on the 12th of July last, and making that requisition? A. From the proceedings which took place the year previous in our city, and from the general aspect of affairs, and from the evident excitement, as well as from the various advertisements and notices in the public press, and, moreover, from the remarks with reference to the subject by the Mayor and Corporation, I considered that the only possible way of avoiding riots, bloodshed and destruction of both private and public property was to have a strong body of military at the command of the authorities, and I think I was justified in arriving at this conclusion by the proclamation of his Worship the Mayor, subsequently issued.

Q. Do I understand you to say that you had no information from the Orangemen themselves of their intention to walk on the 12th of July? A. I had not the honor of knowing, personally, any Orangeman to my knowledge, and, therefore, cannot say that I had any information from any of them on the subject.

Q. Had you any conversation or discussion on the day or evening before the 12th with any one you suspected of being an Orangeman as to the propriety of the Orangemen walking? A. I had a conversation with many persons on the streets respecting the day, but could not say that any of them were Orangemen.

Q. Am I to understand that you are not an Orangeman? A. I am not, never was and hope I never will be member of the Jesuits, Ribbonmen, Fenians or Orange order, but I am none the less a Protestant, and a lover of civil and religious liberty and equal rights to all His Majesty's subjects, be they Roman Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile.

By Mr. Doutra—When you signed the requisition calling out the military did you or any one else to your knowledge apprehend a breach of the peace by the Orangemen whether they walked in procession or not? A. I did not apprehend any riot or breach of the peace from the fact of the Orangemen walking to Church, unless they were interfered with in what, I presume, they thought they had a legal right to do by a party or parties holding contrary views to themselves. The immediate cause of riot, I concluded, would arise from the fact of their being interfered with & attacked by an outside mob.

Q. Did you read in the papers shortly previous to the 12th of July, an intimation that the Orangemen intended walking to church unarmed? And are you aware that the parties arrested on the 12th of July, as Orangemen, had no arms of any kind on their persons, and that none were found in their halls, though searched for by the police? A. I saw in the papers that the Orangemen intended to walk. I cannot say that the parties arrested had no arms on their persons, but I heard it so stated. I also heard that the hall had been searched and no arms found, except a rusty old sword which might have been service before any grandfather was born.

Ferdinand Boutreard, constable, examined by Mr. Barnard:

Q. Were you on duty on the 12th of July, and where? A. I was on duty on St. James street.

Q. Did you arrest Ingram? A. I did.

Q. Where was he at the time? A. On horseback, in the middle of the road.

Q. Did you see any emblems or regalia on the prisoner when you arrested him? A. I

found the regalia now shown or something similar in the pockets of Ingram.

Q. What did you find inscribed on the yellow regalia? A. Derry L. O. L. 224, Montreal.

Q. What was on the other collar? A. There was no inscription on the red colored one.

By Mr. Doutra—On whose order did you arrest Ingram. A. On the order of our officers; I don't know which one.

Q. Had you a warrant for his arrest? A. No.

Q. What wrong was the prisoner doing when you arrested him? A. He was doing nothing, only obstructing the road by stopping in the middle of it.

Q. Who took possession of his horse? A. I do not know; I brought the prisoner to the station on foot.

Q. Are the police in the habit of taking everybody to the station who stands in the middle of the road? A. No; but after hearing that there had been a proclamation issued by the Mayor, I thought that all persons obstructing the streets on that day would be arrested, and I would not have arrested him, and when I got the orders I thought it was in consequence of the proclamation.

Q. When you arrested the prisoner where did you bring him? A. I brought him to the Central Station, where he was searched, and the regalia found in his coat pocket, but no arms. I don't remember having seen the red collar.

Q. Was there any disturbance anticipated on that day? A. Yes.

Q. Was it not expected that the Irish Catholics would have attacked the procession had it taken place? A. I cannot say whether it might be the Irish Catholics or the French Catholics, but it was expected that the Orangemen would have been interrupted in their demonstration.

Q. Did you ever hear a suspicion expressed that the Orangemen would attack anybody if allowed to go peacefully to their church? A. No.

Q. Did you hear several of the special constables hoot at Ingram after his arrest and call him an Orangeman? A. Yes; and I tried to calm them.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30TH.

The further hearing of this case was continued this afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock. Charles Frederick Hill, auctioneer, No. 61 St. James street, was the first witness, and was examined by Mr. Barnard, Q.C.

Q. Is your office in the same building as the Orange Hall? A. Yes, down stairs in the same building.

Q. Were you in your office on the 12th of July last? A. I was.

Q. Were you in Montreal on preceding days? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you aware that the Orangemen intended to walk on the 12th of July? A. I saw by the advertisements that they intended to walk, but I know nothing further about it.

Q. Are you aware that the Orangemen met in their hall on the 12th of July? A. I am not aware whether the persons there assembled were Orangemen or not.

Q. Were you ever in the lodge room? A. I have never been in the rooms.

Q. Have you had any conversation with Mr. Grant on the 12th July or any day previous? A. I have never had any conversation with him, and did not know him personally until the 7th August, when I saw him in the Court House, and then discovered that he was the person known as David Grant.

Q. Has David Grant ever admitted to you that he was an Orangeman? A. No.

Q. Does Mr. Grant belong to the Orange order? A. I decline to answer, as no person but an Orangeman can know.

Q. Are you an Orangeman, or have you ever been connected with the Orange order? A. I decline to answer, as I might criminate myself.

Mr. Doutra—Did you ever hear anyone express an apprehension of a breach of the peace on the 12th of July last by the Orangemen? A. Not on the part of the Orangemen; neither on the 12th nor for any number of years past can it be proved that the Orangemen committed any act of violence towards any one unless in self-defence, when molested or interfered with.

Crawford Johnson, book-keeper, Star office, was then examined as follows:

Q. Are you aware of what advertisements appeared in the Star in connection with the Orange order? A. I am.

Q. Do you know anything about the proclamation of David Grant in the issue of the Star of the 8th July last? A. I am aware that an advertisement appeared over the signature of David on that day.

Q. Would you also look at the order of procession published in the same issue, and say whether it is an advertisement or a part of the city editorial? A. Part of an editorial.

Q. By whom was the programme likely to have been inserted? A. There are several parties who might have brought it in, namely, Geo. Wallace, Edward O'Connor, Arthur Chambers and Edward Pim.

Q. Who settles the accounts contracted on behalf of the Orange Order? A. Mr. Fred. Hamilton, one of the defendants has paid some of the accounts.

Q. Do you know David Grant, one of the defendants? A. I never knew him until a few days ago, when he was pointed out to me.

By Mr. Doutra—Did you hear anyone express an apprehension that the Orangemen would commit any act of violence on the 12th of July last, unless forced to do it in self-defence? A. I did not.

Napoleon Langlois, sub-constable of police, was next examined.

Q. Were you on duty on St. James street on the 12th July last? A. Yes.

Q. Did you arrest any person on that day? A. I arrested a young man whom I saw in Court and who gives his name as John Lilburn.

Q. Where did you arrest him? A. At the door leading to the Lodge room.

Q. Did he wear any regalia at the time? A. Yes, he had some insignia on his breast.

An Orange Young Briton lodge was here shown to witness which he identified as the one worn by Lilburn on the 12th of July.

Q. Was the prisoner wearing an Orange lily when you arrested him? A. He was.

Q. Had he any arms on his person when searched? A. None; the only thing I found on him was a cartridge.

Q. Were the Orangemen walking in procession when you arrested the prisoner? A. When I arrested the prisoner the Orangemen were about leaving their hall.

Q. Did you understand they were issuing from the building with the intention of walking in procession? A. I had heard that such was their intention.

Q. Did you hear any person express apprehension that the Orangemen would commit any act of violence on the 12th July last unless interfered with? A. No.

WILLIAM MOORE, receiving clerk, was the next witness examined.

By Mr. BARNARD—Were you aware before the 12th July that the Orangemen intended to walk in procession on that day? A. I know nothing whatever about it, as I did not attend any of their meetings.

Q. Are you aware that the Orangemen have a lodge room on St. James street? A. I saw by the papers that they had a lodge room there.

Q. Were you in that lodge room on the 12th of July? A. I was at the door.

Q. Did you see David Grant in the lodge room on that day? A. I saw him at the door.

Q. Are you aware that he was in the room on that day? A. I cannot say.

Q. Do you swear whether any of the other defendants were in the lodge room on that day? A. I don't know.

Q. Are you an Orangeman? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Were you inside the hall on the day in question? A. No.

Q. Were you inside the Orange lodge room on any other occasion? A. I never was in my life.

By Mr. Doutra. Did you ever hear any one express the opinion that the Orangemen would commit any act of violence on the 12th of July last if not attacked? A. I never heard of such a thing in my life.

Mr. Doutra complained that the counsel for the prosecution were not progressing with their case at all, and he wanted to know how long they were going to continue in the manner in which they were. The case has occupied six weeks, and not one word has been advanced bearing on the prosecution.

Mr. BARNARD hoped that they would have a little patience. He would go on examining witnesses until he would come across some who would not decline to answer. We all know that the Orangemen announced that they would march on the 12th of July, and now, when we come to the facts of the case, those who professed to be Orangemen, when asked about anything in relation to what the Orangemen were going to do, refer us to what the papers say.

His Honor said that a great deal of time had been spent with the case, and he would like to know if something was not coming soon. If no witnesses were called to prove anything, he would be forced to put a stop to the case.

Mr. Doutra said that on Monday, if no witnesses were called to prove anything, he would ask that the case be dismissed.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

This examination was continued this afternoon before Police Magistrate Desnoyers. George Wallace, city editor of the Evening Star newspaper, sworn.

Question by Mr. BARNARD, Q.C.—Will you look at the Star of 8th of July last and state if the contents were authorized sources? I think concerning the Order of the Orange procession on the 12th of July and the probable disposition of the military? A. I think I wrote that myself, except the order of procession, which I took from a printed document.

Q. Could you say by whom the printed slip was sent to you? A. I do not know; I do not know the name of the person who sent it to me, but I do not know the name of the person who sent it to me, but I do not know the name of the person who sent it to me.

Q. Do you think it was a slip printed in some other paper? A. I think it might have been; it was I gave the order to have the slip in question printed in the Star. Before giving the order to publish this slip, I did not ascertain whether it was from any authorized source. I think that no one else connected with the paper did so.

Q. Did you ask any person for the information therein contained? A. I cannot recollect whether I did or not.

Q. Was it previously promised you by any person? A. I cannot say.

Q. In your capacity as city editor, is it your place to keep the public informed upon the movements of the Orange Order? A. It is my duty to keep the public informed upon the news generally, and this of course applies to the movements of the Orangemen both immediately before and after the 12th of July last.

Q. Do you know anything about the proclamation of David Grant in the issue of the Star of the 8th July last? A. I am aware that an advertisement appeared over the signature of David on that day.

Q. Would you also look at the order of procession published in the same issue, and say whether it is an advertisement or a part of the city editorial? A. Part of an editorial.

Q. By whom was the programme likely to have been inserted? A. There are several parties who might have brought it in, namely, Geo. Wallace, Edward O'Connor, Arthur Chambers and Edward Pim.

Q. Who settles the accounts contracted on behalf of the Orange Order? A. Mr. Fred. Hamilton, one of the defendants has paid some of the accounts.

Q. Do you know David Grant, one of the defendants? A. I never knew him until a few days ago, when he was pointed out to me.

By Mr. Doutra—Did you hear anyone express an apprehension that the Orangemen would commit any act of violence on the 12th of July last, unless forced to do it in self-defence? A. I did not.

Napoleon Langlois, sub-constable of police, was next examined.

Q. Were you on duty on St. James street on the 12th July last? A. Yes.

Q. Did you arrest any person on that day? A. I arrested a young man whom I saw in Court and who gives his name as John Lilburn.

Q. Where did you arrest him? A. At the door leading to the Lodge room.

Q. Did he wear any regalia at the time? A. Yes, he had some insignia on his breast.

I cannot remember having seen the document before today.

Q. Has the fact of such a letter addressed to the corporation become known to you about that time? A. Yes.

Q. Are you acquainted with John Hamilton, who appears to have written that letter? A. No.

Q. Have you had any communication directly or indirectly with the said John Hamilton in connection with this letter? A. No.

Q. Or with any of the defendants? A. No, in reference to this letter.

Q. Or with any of the defendants in reference to the protection of the procession? A. I had on the 11th one or two interviews with Mr. David Grant. I think the purpose of my remarks was that inasmuch as four legal gentlemen had given an opinion the Orange Society was illegal it would be better for them not to insist in their right of walking, but to rest the matter in some constitutional way.

Q. Was the Mr. Grant in question County Master of the Orange Association in Montreal, and having as such published in the city newspapers a proclamation calling upon the Orangemen to meet on that date for the purpose of walking, and in particular the proclamation now shown to you, published in the edition of the 11th of July? A. The only Mr. David Grant I know is the one who is the subject of the accused. I do not know that he is County Master, and have no knowledge whatever as to whether the proclamation now shown me is his or not. Barnard himself may have written it for all I know.

Q. When you advised Mr. Grant that the Orangemen should forego their right of walking, did you know that the proclamation which I have just shown you had been published? A. I do not know.

Q. Have you any doubt on the subject? A. I decline to answer, as it is making me a liar. I appeal to the Court.

Q. Do you not think so, but thought the object of Mr. Barnard was perfectly right, and therefore Aid. Clendinning was advised to answer?

A. I can't tell; I may or may not.

Q. Is it more probable that you knew it than not? A. Yes.

Q. Is it the case that there were some very important discussions that day in relation to the course it was proper the city authorities should adopt in connection with the intended procession? A. Yes.

Q. How did you come to have any conversation with the said David Grant in connection with the intended procession? A. On the day I spoke to Mr. David Grant about the intended procession, and I must have met some scores, spoke to me on that subject, as every citizen with any stake in the city or any interest in his good name, was desirous of keeping the peace, and being a magistrate as well as an alderman, I was being constantly interviewed and advised with reference to the intended procession.

Q. How long have you known Mr. David Grant personally? A. Four or five years, I think.

Q. And during what portion of that time intimately? A. None.

Q. For how many years have you, in your official capacity as Magistrate and Alderman, given your attention to the Orange Order in Montreal? A. Since some persons commenced to break my windows, threatened to burn my property, and take my life. It is near that I attended to it.

Q. Did you follow the events in connection with the Orange troubles and Hackett murder case last year? A. I know nothing about it.

Q. Did you read the account of the celebration in connection with the Hackett funeral, or did you speak with any of the persons who took part in the demonstration? A. I read the account, and as most of the leading citizens took part in the demonstration, I must have talked with hundreds of them. I did not keep a particular count.

Q. Do you mean to swear that you have a shadow of a doubt that there exist Orangemen in Montreal, and that you know? A. I do not know.

Aid. Clendinning asked what an Orangemen were?

Mr. BARNARD—I am speaking to you as a magistrate and alderman.

Q. I know nothing about it, but I do not know there are any Orange lodges in the city.

Q. Do you mean to say that there are not, to your knowledge, any Orangemen in the city? A. I have already said I know nothing about it.

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OUR PARIS LETTER.

XXI.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) HOTEL DE LOYENS, Paris, August 16, 1878.

The entries to the Exhibition are again surpassing the 100,000 daily; the visitors are chiefly of the artisan class, and from all quarters; they have the air of thorough satisfaction. The want of cabs, owing to the strike among the drivers, is a serious inconvenience for many. If wise they will secure a place in the first char-a-bancé that passes, as for a seat in an omnibus that is impossible, unless at the terminus of the line. With a capital sent in a country cart to the Boulevard, the *gratuities en route*, honoring us with a military salute, which we returned with the rigidity of Pommernian soldiers. In France, always enter into the fun of a thing. The sum total of receipts under the head of tickets, for the month ending June 30th, is 34 million francs; or an excess of three-quarters of a million over the same period as compared with 1867. Those exhibitors and their name cannot be legion, who will not receive a reward or honorable mention, will be supplied with a certificate, apart from that they already possess of having paid the smart official expenses connected with their installation, to the effect that they were admitted to compete. With this document and a good frame maker, a border with models of all the medals of the World's Fair, if hung up at a Draconian height in a shop, ought to produce the same effect on customers as the real vouchers of victory. Frame makers are very talented in France; one was recently decorated with the Legion of Honor, a distinction many of the painters for whom he makes frames has not been fortunate enough to achieve.

The educational section of the Exhibition devoted to France, is one of the most interesting in the whole building; it is in the parallel alley with the Rue des Nations. There is no more profitable spot to study; the exhibits force you to stop and examine them, and the intelligence must be very dull that does not derive profit from an excursion here. Education, from the professional point of view, appears to have reached its perfect stage, if education ever can be perfect, and is peculiarly worthy the attention of English specialists. Since 1871, when England was shocked at her backwardness in industrial, &c., education until now, she has made great progress; but she has only to measure

For the Poor. GRANDMOTHER'S STORY.

Little Wilfred sat on the nursery floor watching the light creep up the wall...

"Grandma, a tell me, was he a King? Who looks down at me with such eyes?"

There was a beautiful lady fair, with blue eyes and black hair...

To soul and body she did great deeds, and thrived like wheat on her head...

She reared great churches to the Lord with towers towering to the sky...

She sent wise messengers abroad to buy good books and supple scrolls...

O, child, there never was a time that fairer bright golden age...

It chanced that near the Princess's Isle, there lived a giant full of guile...

And! the favors of the brave ingratitude will turn to hate...

Behold! the giant, fat and strong, thanks to the Princess's gentle care...

A hero, young and brave and bold, who loved the Princess well and true...

I saw him mount the gallows high, his face was shaded with deep pain...

Aye, look, my child, upon that face, long faded from the heartless world...

DORA.

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

CHAPTER XXIV.—CONTINUED.

It was plain, though he did not say so, that Mr. Templemore did not expect Eva's dislike of his bride to be conquered at once...

"Where are you?" cried Eva's voice at a little distance. "I cannot see you—and—" "I am afraid," suggested her father, going toward her.

"To-morrow," he replied, hastily. "Well, Eva, did you find the Epionis?" "I did; but how can you see it?" "By going in to look at it, of course."

the Epionis, and indulging in flights of fancy, which made Eva laugh till she was tired.

Accordingly, Eva, instead of going to bed at once, was summoned to her governess's room, and unwonted familiarity, taken on her knee...

To soul and body she did great deeds, and thrived like wheat on her head; and she reared great churches to the Lord...

She sent wise messengers abroad to buy good books and supple scrolls, and ignorance fled, with terror awed before the enlightened power of souls.

O, child, there never was a time that fairer bright golden age, when the sweet Princess lived sublime, all human hearts her heritage!

And! the favors of the brave ingratitude will turn to hate; the giant brute had been a slave, the Princess saved him from the fate...

A hero, young and brave and bold, who loved the Princess well and true; arrayed himself in green and gold, arrayed himself in green and gold...

I saw him mount the gallows high, his face was shaded with deep pain, and yet, a something in his eye, showed, though he died, twice not in vain.

Aye, look, my child, upon that face, long faded from the heartless world; look on those lips so full of grace, which on his face such foul scorn hurled.

CHAPTER XXV. Mrs. Logan arrived whilst Dora was in the garden with Eva and Fido. Miss Moore came to them all breathless with the news...

"The only woman whom I could endure to see in my dear lost sister's place," emphatically said Miss Moore, whose regard for Eva's future stepmother was much enhanced by Eva's dislike of her...

of Providence, with the calmness of conscious rectitude, and some of the insolence of long impunity. What she did, or rather what she resolved to do, as she sat thus alone that evening brooding over the future, hundreds do daily, and with the same mental hypocrisy...

Mrs. Logan arrived whilst Dora was in the garden with Eva and Fido. Miss Moore came to them all breathless with the news. She had been suffering from a secret the whole winter, and her relief was commensurate with the past affliction...

"The only woman whom I could endure to see in my dear lost sister's place," emphatically said Miss Moore, whose regard for Eva's future stepmother was much enhanced by Eva's dislike of her...

"Dear Dora," she said, with that warmth which she could always put in her voice and in her manner, though there was so little of it in her heart...

"No, my dear," she said, with a smile, "but you are mistaken about that tree. It is a tree, and has a tree's life, and a tree's hopes and fears..."

"Dear Dora," she said, with that warmth which she could always put in her voice and in her manner, though there was so little of it in her heart, "I am so glad to see you again!"

"I will not be unjust," she thought, with a swelling heart. "I will not be ungenerous or mean." "But though her greeting was friendly, it was not cheerful. This Mrs. Logan did not perceive...

"That girl is not happy," thought Mr. Templemore; "but what can all her fuss be about?" "He was half vexed at the thought; he would have liked to fill the house with sunshine just then, and to behold, you two evil-doing figures, little frowning Eva and her melancholy governess, were already marring his coming happiness..."

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if pleading for forgiveness; then Dora stooped and kissed her, and they walked on. He bit his lip, though he smiled; it was very pleasant that there should be such tenderness between Dora and his child, but why must Florence be detested?

Mrs. Logan pouted, but persisted in her declaration that it was too bad. But even as she said it her rosy face broke into smiles; and with nothing but good-humor in her black eyes, she said merrily—"I suppose I am talking nonsense, as usual."

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"Dear me, I should not have thought a widower like Mr. Templemore so objectionable. Suppose he married Dora?" "Oh! we should all have liked that very much, of course," replied Mrs. Luan, with perfect candor...

Mrs. Logan had no time to answer or question, for Mr. Templemore and Dora were now too near, but she felt both indignant and confounded. What had Mr. Templemore and Miss Courtenay been doing out in the grounds? Not sitting in the summer-house, since there was none; but then what did it mean about the school-room?

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"What a siren!" exclaimed Mrs. Logan. "Eva, you must go," whispered Dora. "I can't," moaned Eva. "I can't," meant "I won't," but Dora felt very lenient, so she raised her voice and said: "Eva is here, Mr. Templemore, but she is feverish, and I think she had better not go out to you."

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Mrs. Courtenay, who was close by with Miss Moore, unluckily remarked: "Fit Eva is really an amiable child, Mrs. Logan—she took to Dora at once."

"Why don't you win her like Dora?" good-naturedly replied Mrs. Courtenay. "She cut up her white silk to dress a doll for Eva, a wide she was, and of course, childlike, Eva fell in love with both doll and giver."

"A bride!" repeated Mrs. Logan. "What a strange idea Mrs. Courtenay!"

"Very natural, you know. Even little girls think of marriage, and as for grown-up ones, they hear of nothing else—especially when they are pretty. Indeed, I think they have no comfort of their lives till they are really married. And as they must go through it, why, it is like extracting a tooth, the sooner it is over the better."

Mr. Templemore laughed at Mrs. Courtenay's philosophy of marriage, but as the garden was getting chill, he suggested that they should all go in. Only Miss Moore accompanied him to the drawing-room, however; Mrs. Courtenay confessed she was sleepy, and Mrs. Logan had already retired.

The drawing-room of Les Roches was a large, old-fashioned apartment, with ancient furniture, a room which Florence had always liked. Her father having suddenly married again, and been presented with two sons by his second wife, Mrs. Logan's expectation of fortune were no longer what they had once been. Her present income of a few hundreds and her little villa near Les Roches, did not satisfy her. She liked a chateau like Les Roches (especially to date her letters from), or a beautiful place like Deenah, with a lake and waterfalls, to live in. She liked lofty ceilings, and large rooms, and old furniture, not that she really admired these things, but because she had heard them praised, and especially because they represented affluence and simple means.

The drawing-room of Les Roches was, therefore, a favorite apartment with Mrs. Logan, but for once it had lost its charm; and as she entered it, and sank into one of its deep chairs, there was something so like a frown on her smooth brow as it was possible to see there. But Mr. Templemore, who had never seen the fair Florence do more than raise her dark eye-brows in childish wonder, and who had no experience of anything like displeasure from this light but naturally amiable little creature, now read nothing save a slight degree of gravity on her fair white forehead.

So whilst Miss Moore discreetly sat as far away from them as politeness permitted, he did his best to amuse and entertain his fair mistress. Mrs. Logan could not resist him. The cloud passed away from her face, her pretty mouth relaxed, her cheeks got back their dimples, and her laughing black eyes looked as full of fun as if she had been the wisest of women. Hers was not indeed the brightness of Dora, that fine light from within which gave so wonderful a glow to her whole countenance, and transfigured it as if by magic; but it was brightness too, it was gayety; it was mirth, and Dora herself had often felt its power. A comparison between these two women now rose to Mr. Templemore's mind, not for the first time indeed, though it had never been spoken before; but as his ill-luck would have it, he expressed it now.

Without saying a word he rose, went to a cabinet, opened a drawer, and drew out something with which he came back to Mrs. Logan's side. If Mr. Templemore had hung a pearl necklace or a diamond bracelet on the lap of Florence, and informed her that it was destined to Mrs. Templemore, all would have been well between them. But though his intentions on that score were as liberal as even Florence could wish them to be, the subject was one utterly remote from his thoughts just then. He quietly placed an old morocco case in her hand, and without noticing how the sparkling light died out of her black eyes, he laid her open it.

Florence obeyed with a pouting lip, expressive of disappointment, but smiled as she saw a lovely enough miniature of herself in powdered hair and white satin.

"But that is not my portrait," she said after a while.

"No—it is like you, but it is not your portrait. I bought it at a sale in England, on my way here, so struck was I with the likeness. It is a good enamel, too, though not equal to this, and taking it back from her, he handed her Nanette's legacy. Mrs. Logan's color rose.

"Dora sat for this," she said quickly. "You made her put on that blue dress and that old lace, but she sat to you for this portrait."

"Did you put on pink satin and sit to me?" he asked, amused at the question.

"You had it done from my photograph," she persisted.

"I give it up," ruefully said Mr. Templemore, throwing himself back in his chair, and laughing, spite his vexation; "I have no doubt my lady in blue is damaged, and my lady in pink cracked through—I give it up."

(To be continued.)

CANADA AT PARIS.

A FRENCH OPINION.

Our Paris correspondent sends us the following translation of an article entitled, "La Confédération Canadienne," which appeared in *L'Europe Diplomatique* of the 13th July—a journal having a large circulation, especially in literary and scientific circles. The article in question is from the pen of M. Emile Reaux, a distinguished savant, and a member of the International Jury. Despite some few inaccuracies, it is intelligently written, and gives, in the main, a correct idea of the country. We produce it in its entirety:—"In the whole foreign section there is for France no more interesting study than that of the country known formerly as New France, but which to-day, under the name of the Canadian Confederation, shares with the United States the northern part of the American Continent.

In the short space of a century, the 70,000 French, ceded with our former colonial possessions to England, have become a people of a million and a half of souls, having acquired political freedom, conserved their customs and traditions, and, above all, their love for the Mother Country. But to-day especially it is a gratifying spectacle to find loyal to its kindred sympathies, an entire branch of the great French family forgotten in America. However, the sole merit of this Exhibition is not in this respect alone.

In passing through the galleries of the Canadian Section, the careful observer is struck with the rapid and material development of industry in this young country. The woollen and cotton goods, hosiery, clothing for both sexes, hardware, leather goods, carriages, and agricultural implements are very remarkable. The furniture, rubber goods, products of hunting and fishing, wheelwrights' work, and all the machine tools Canada exhibits are in the highest degree worthy of the visitors' attention. But it is on reaching the Education Department—in the organization of the different methods of instruction—that the results obtained do undoubtedly the greatest honour to our cousins of America.

We were especially struck with a map of the Canadian Confederacy, measuring ten metres long by five wide, and prepared expressly for the Universal Exhibition by the Minister of Public Works, Canada, from data altogether new, the results of careful surveys. This map gives at a glance an exact idea of the immense stretch of the Canadian territory, which from the coast of Newfoundland to Vancouver Island measures no less than 3,726 miles in length, and in width from the 42nd degree of latitude, i. e., from the parallel of the Pyrenees to the North Pole, thus giving a superficies of nearly 31 million miles square or the superficies of two thirds of Europe.

What next attracts the attention are plans and sections of the works executed by the Canadian Government for the canalization of that giant river St. Lawrence, and which to-day admits of vessels of 1,500 tons, penetrating 1,863 miles into the interior of the American continent. This is a gigantic enterprise whose study we would recommend to the engineers entrusted with the canalization of the Seine. Our Minister of Public Works is alarmed at the task of dredging this river to a depth of nine feet. Canada, with her population of four millions did not hesitate to dredge the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec to the depth of twenty-three feet. Thus the first of these cities, which twenty years ago could not receive vessels of more than 400 tons, or drawing more than eleven feet of water, to-day shelters in her harbour, and at the season when the water is lowest, vessels of 4,000 tons. But it was necessary to excavate from the river five million cubic metres of earth. The falls and rapids which divide the great lakes offer insurmountable obstacles to navigation. Canadian engineers have overcome the difficulty by digging canals at a cost of one hundred millions, and which admit vessels loaded with 15,000 bushels of corn, taking in their cargo at the extremity of Lake Superior and conveying it without transhipment to European ports. Models, plans, and sections of these canals are exhibited in the Canadian Court, with diagrams and specimens of locks and their working gear. One seems to see the outline of these canals, like an immense Jacob's ladder; 24 successive locks managing to overcome a difference of level of 325 English feet.

The immense prairies of the West with their troops of buffalo, await but European immigration for their development. These 200 million acres of the finest land are offered by the Government to settlers; each year thousands of new arrivals contribute to the growth of the country's population. Thus it is that Manitoba, the capital of the new Province of Winnipeg, which seven years ago was but a straggling village of 500 souls, possesses to-day a population of 7,000, two railway stations, four steamboat lines, large hotels, and a telegraph line, stretching on one side to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and on the other, connecting the Province with the Federal capital, Ottawa.

Canada then is far from being, as certain persons yet imagine, a "wild country covered with inextricable forests and marshy savannahs, shrouded for seven or eight months of the year under a thick covering of snow, and where the colonists must always be on the alert to defend his life and property against the incessant attacks of savage and half-civilized tribes."

A visit to the exhibition and its agricultural and industrial products demonstrates the incomparable fertility of its soil, the incontestable salubrity of its climate, and the relatively prodigious growth of its manufactures.

An inspection of the school and exercise books sent by the department of Public Instruction proves moreover that education attains in Canada a standard at least equal to the European States, for if it is considered that in Prussia and Switzerland, whose school system is with justice lauded, the average of children attending school is but 17 for every 100 of the total population, and in France 13 to every 100 only—one easily understands the enormous interest which the Canadian Government takes in popular instruction, since, according to recent statistics, there is given for all the Provinces of Confederation an average exceeding 19 per cent. There will be seen also, in the cases appropriated to primary instruction, the copy-books, books, and even needle-work, embroidery, and crochet work, of blind children—on one side are the daily exercises of deaf mutes in French and English, together with needle-work, specimens of linear drawing, ornamental design, architecture, geographical tracings, prepared plans, and books for bookkeeping. The handwriting is especially remarkable, both for elegance and correctness, the majority of the copy-books resembling lithography. In passing, we may remark that in Canada primary instruction is obligatory, so that every father of a family is required to pay a certain annual contribution, applied to the maintenance of

schools in his district, for each of his children from seven to fourteen years of age, whether these children go to school or not.

The furniture of these schools is very ingenious, and very practical. Each seat folds up to permit of sweeping out and circulation; hand-rests, large enough to hold the pupil's book, are fitted to the benches used during oral lessons, and backboards, in conformity with the age and height of the pupil, permit him to take a few moments rest in the intervals of written exercises. These folding seats, with table and fittings, do not cost more than 10 francs per pupil.

The class furniture is completed by charts of natural history, botany, elementary anatomy, mechanics, and numerous models of drawing.

A professor, delegated by the Canadian Government, furnishes to all visitors the necessary explanations.

Near the most interesting exhibition—a description of which we must abstain, since other branches demand our attention—we can admire some fine specimens of photography. In the first place, all hail to the charming prima donna whom we all applauded this last winter, Mlle. Emma Albani, alias Emma LaJeunesse, a native of Chambly, in the Canadian Province of Quebec. This portrait, life size, is the work of an artist. Magnificent, too, are the pictures styled "The Snow-shoe Club" and "The Curling Club." These measure no less than a yard square, and reproduce more faithfully than the best draughtsman could do the features, attitudes, and the individualities of 300 persons differently occupied—the first group fastening on the ample snow-shoes which are to support them in their long excursions over the surface of the snow; the second preparing to shoot across the even sheet of a frozen lake the block of granite, a substitute for the ancient quail, and which the hand of a European could hardly stir, but which these stout Canadians hurl a hundred yards.

Another of the amusements peculiar to the country is the skating carnival, which, like our winter balls, is held in a magnificent room, but whose floor is formed by a sheet of natural ice. The coloured photograph which reproduces this singular entertainment is most curious, and may be considered a veritable masterpiece.

Some magnificent albums, richly bound, contain objects yet more curious and instructive, reproductions of the great industrial works which the Canadian Government has accomplished during the last twenty years. Turn over these albums, gentlemen who are engineers; you will find there bridges, with arches of as much as 150 feet span, and swing bridges whose abutments have 32 feet pitch.

In conclusion, behold an evidence of the indestructible attachment of French Canadians to the Mother country. The reproduction of an ancient map of Canada, with the French names which the places bore from the date of their discovery until 1760.

The mineralogical specimens exhibited in the neighboring show-cases promise a fine future to the mineral industries of Canada. In addition to some auriferous and argentiferous beds there is found in abundance the Canadian Provinces copper, lead, antimony, manganese, gypsum, sulphur, mercury, and iron which competes favourably with the renowned Swedish article.

In the West, three hundred spouting wells of petroleum yield daily thousands of barrels. Salt pits yield also an enormous quantity of salt of great purity, and which is highly prized in trade. Some of the specimens on exhibition have been brought up by an ingenious boring process from a depth of 1,500 feet. Near this argilline specimens of marble work, among which must be remarked a certain variety designated "half mourning," and altogether unknown in France. The slate quarries and the utilization of mica furnish excellent results; the slates are strong, full, and close-grained, some sheets attaining the size of one foot eight inches, and the crystals of phosphate of lime giving 75 per cent. produce. Twenty-seven coal mines are now in working order in Canada on the shores of the two oceans. In the western prairies there is said to be a vein of the thickness of 5 feet. At Picton, Nova Scotia, coal is delivered on board ship at 7 francs 50 centimes per ton.

The facility for procuring raw materials in Canada presents an advantage so incontestable that it is easy to predict for this country a great industrial future. Already there are in full activity a sufficiently large number of manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, paper, boots and shoes, furniture, nails, &c. Canadian cloths rival for cheapness those of Luxembourg. Important orders have been taken on the strength of the samples exhibited. The wood-work and cabinetware are very beautifully finished. The style of furniture is somewhat old fashioned, but the workmanship is irreproachable, and the wood of a very superior quality. The immense virgin forests which still cover the major part of Canadian territory will be for a long time to come a great source of revenue to the country. To be convinced of this, it is sufficient to visit the very original trophy which the Canadian Commission have erected in the right-hand corner tower of the Grand Vestibule of Honour. There are exhibited specimens of Canadian woods, pine, larch, maple, wild cherry, elm, and walnut. One of these blocks of fir, by its colossal dimensions, reminds us of the famous *Orme des conferees*, of which French chroniclers speak, and which the knights of King Philip Augustus, out of spite, one day cut down, swearing by all the saints of France that no more conferences should be held there. This elm, says the chronicles, was more than eight arms length in circumference, and its foliage covered a space so great that seven hundred horsemen could find shelter under it.

This Canadian pine measures more than seven yards in circumference. An examination of its concentric coatings shows it to have existed 556 years. It was consequently 183 years old when Christopher Columbus discovered America, and already two centuries old when Jacques Cartier landed for the first time in Canada. This specimen is not an exception. Thus each year 120,000 pieces of wood are prepared in Canada for ship-masting, and the exports of products of the forest alone reaches over 120 million francs.

The products of the chase and of the fisheries give likewise good results. Canadian furs and skins are very valuable; the fisheries are, without gainsay, the most considerable and the most valuable. The length of seaboard without taking into consideration the sinuities of the coast, is estimated at over 3,000 miles. Moreover, the collective superficies of the Canadian portion of the great lakes, and the immense sheet of salt water land locked by the territory of the Confederation, is estimated at least 87,360 miles square. This field is sufficiently large to admit of Canadian fishermen deriving large gains from their industry. The produce of the fisheries sent to market attains annually 60 million francs. A growing trade in the preparation and preserving of lobsters is in a way to make considerable extension. Last year this branch produced six million francs.

Canada exhibits also samples of her agricultural products, and a remarkable collec-

tion of native fruit. Her exhibits of carriages, sleighs, fishing canoes, machine tools and agricultural implements is very worthy of remark.

By reason of the relatively high price of manual labour and the difficulties which Canadian farmers have to procure the necessary hands at harvest time, they are obliged to have recourse to perfected agricultural implements; thus in virtue of the proverb that "necessity is the mother of invention," their winnowing and reaping machines, horse rakes, mowing and threshing machines are of the finest finish. These occupy an honourable place in *annexes* to the English section.

Canadian international commerce, which in 1870 summed up 375 million francs for imports and only 367 million francs for exports, rose in 1876 to 466 million francs for the former and 404 for the latter. It had moreover during the intervening years reached a much higher figure, but at the end of 1875 a decrease is noticeable, due to two causes; in the first place, to the financial crisis which has prevailed for several years in the United States, and whose effect the Canadian Provinces felt immediately; second, in the too great increase in the importation of English goods, with which the higher branches of Canadian Commerce had enumerated its warehouses during the preceding years.

But it is a surprising fact, and to be regretted, that commercial France appears to be completely ignorant that her ancient North American colony offers—more than any other market on the American continent—a sure and advantageous outlet for her articles of export. For until now, with few exceptions, these articles have been turned to account and monopolized by English houses.

In yielding to this commercial monopoly on the part of England, French trade proves incontrovertibly on its products imported into Canada a dead loss of at least 10 per cent., a sum equivalent to that which brokers make on the expense of transport, loading and unloading; in a word, all the expenses which accompany transport in England.

We hope sincerely that the Universal Exhibition—showing the advantage that French commerce will derive from the embarkation of goods by direct route—will establish solid and profitable relations between France and her ancient colony.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

Correspondence between United States Minister Welsh and Lord Salisbury in regard to Condon, the convicted Fenian, is published. Welsh writes, August 8th, reminding Lord Salisbury that former appeals for the release of Condon had been refused, but since then the action of the British Government has brought it so much honor that he (Welsh) thought the moment might possibly be a particularly agreeable one for the exercise of clemency, especially in answer to the prayer of a friendly Government, which has shown so deep an interest in the case as to have already proffered the prayer three times, and would doubtless continue to do so, but always most respectfully, until it is granted. The brief in the United States is that Condon, an ardent Irishman, who served most honorably in the American war, was the victim of circumstances in his wrong-doing, and having been eleven years in prison, and learned wisdom, may be well restored to his family in the United States. Mr. Welsh concludes by saying that he regards the release of Condon and Congress of the United States as a most friendly action. Under date of August 16th, Lord Salisbury replies that the Cabinet has carefully considered the request of Minister Welsh, and the fact that Condon's health is suffering seriously, and has been strongly moved to look upon the application in the most favorable light, in consequence of its being one to which the President and Congress attach great importance. The Cabinet will, therefore, recommend that Her Majesty remit the remainder of the sentence of Condon, and, as a necessary consequence, the remainder of the sentence of Melody, who was convicted of the same offence, under such conditions as Her Majesty may be pleased to prescribe, one of which will be the residence of the released prisoners outside of the British dominions for the remainder of the sentence, or for such shorter period as may be fixed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BERLIN, August 28.—The Russians and Bulgarians had a sanguinary fight at Jamboli, because the Russians endeavored to stop the maltreatment of the Jews and Turks. Many Russians and Bulgarians were killed.

VIENNA, August 29.—A further mobilization is imminent whereby Philipovich's corps will be raised to 180,000. The transportation of troops and war material over the Southern railways is so great that other traffic is suspended.

LONDON, August 29.—Vienna despatches say all that is known there about General Szapary is that his position is critical. Disaster to him would threaten General Philipovitch. Reinforcements go forward slowly.

LONDON, August 31.—A despatch to the *Times* from Bucharest says the Bulgarians appear determined to elect a native prince, while the Russians desire a foreigner, but so far they have nominated nobody.

LONDON, August 31.—A Pera despatch to the *Telegraph*, dated Thursday night, says it is reported that Gen. Toddloben has received orders to discontinue the embarkation of Russian troops because the British fleet had not withdrawn from the Island of Principos.

It is reported that Italy, while expressing sympathy with Greece, has advised her to come to some friendly arrangement with Turkey.

The Austrian Government has notified Count Zichy, its Ambassador here, that the convention is not yet signed. The proposal of Turkey that the number of troops occupying Novi-Bazar district be restricted, has been rejected; it is, however, possible that the Austrians may defer occupation of that district. Negotiations still continue. The Duke of Sutherland's scheme for an Asiatic railway is still under examination; the Council of State has rejected all others.

A *Times* Vienna correspondent says—"According to advices from Constantinople, the Sultan, on first hearing of the fall of Scrajevo, flew into a violent passion and declared he would order open resistance at Novi-Bazar. The same correspondent says all reports represent the resistance of the Bosnians, declaring many bands are dispersing. It is said Hadji Loga himself sent messengers calling the people to return to their homes.

The divisions of the Austrian Army mobilized by order of Inst Cabinet Council will reach their destination at the beginning of next week, when operations will be resumed on a large scale.

A despatch from Cetinje announces that the Turks will evacuate Podgoritz by September the 20th, when the Montenegrins will occupy the city.

ROME, August 31.—The Radical organ, *Devere*, announces the departure of a body of Italian volunteers from Arno, to join the Bosnians.

THE LITTLE UNPLEASANTNESS.

THE LIGHT OF HISTORY GROWING DIM—LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

The New York *Herald* for something better to write about is at present engaged in fighting the war over again. Appended is a letter which appears in its columns for "Fighting Joe Hooker" meant the battle which, it seems was (not) fought above the clouds, with another from the pen of an ex-lieutenant.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

Sir—My attention has just been called to an article in your paper over the name William F. G. Shanks in regard to the battle of Lookout Mountain. After the lapse of so much time since the battle was fought (if ever) I am sorry he seems to have forgotten some of the circumstances necessary to a correct understanding of the fight, and I have only a moment to call your attention to a few of his more prominent omissions in his narrative, but will refer you for fuller details to my report of that battle, now on file in the War Department, should you desire to inform yourself further on the subject. On the whole, however, I cannot do less than to thank Mr. Shanks for the kindness in his motives in espousing the controversy General Grant has thought proper to open with me and my command in regard to the fight. The interview said to have been held with that gentleman by a correspondent of the *Herald* I have always seriously doubted, and shall continue to do so until more fully confirmed respecting it. Interviewers have of late displayed so much cunning and mischief making in the practice of their pursuits that I think my incredulity will not appear strange to you. General Grant has held such high positions that I am unwilling to believe that he will voluntarily go back on himself, or on the troops that served him with all the ardor and devotion of their matrons, as he seems to have done, and which I can account for in no other way than that he was in his cups; and that the prospect of a third term had crazed his brain. Of course General Grant will never be charged with having written or spoken the substance of the interview as reported to us, for that is foreign to his style, as any one who has either read or listened to him can readily discover. I strongly suspect that the interviewer was "coached" by another officer of the army, of high rank, whose peculiar mode of warfare for some time past has been of this covert character.

But before calling your attention to some of what I consider inaccuracies in Mr. Shanks' letter, I may promise briefly by saying that it was not the intention of the General-in-Chief for any part of the Army of the Potomac to take a leading role in the operations around Chattanooga, which fact I was not aware of until my command was divided and the Eleventh corps of it sent across the Tennessee to reinforce General Sherman, who with the Army of the Tennessee, was operating on the opposite extremity of the enemy's line; and then you will see by my report that I applied to go with the Eleventh corps, as they were going to battle.

Subsequently the river got up, carried away the driftwood and broke the bridge before all of Sherman's army had crossed, and then it was determined, and not till then, that I might make, with one division of the Twelfth corps and two divisions of other armies, a demonstration on Lookout Mountain. General Grant had previously communicated a design to attack Lookout Mountain, but after a division of my command, it is equally clear and satisfactory that his original design had been abandoned, and it was only through the intervention of Divine Providence that an opportunity was presented me for attack. Thus you see a man often proposes, but God disposes.

I did attack and carry Lookout Mountain, and this was the first assurance to General Grant that he was to be successful in all his operations around Chattanooga, although General Sherman had repeatedly informed him of successes which were never realized; Chaplain Van Horn's history of the Army of the Cumberland will present you with all of the facts, and I know them to be facts. General Grant and General Canby else to the contrary notwithstanding. General Grant, as well as some other officers high in rank, is famous for after-thoughts, as you will find on critical examination. We had, and I presume still have, rings in the army as well as out of it. I have not written so much about the fight at Lookout since the war as I now have, as I am anxious that you should know all the facts. My fight at Lookout might have equalled General Grant's in the Wilderness had I chosen to advance in front on the enemy behind their intrenchments, which seemed to be his favorite mode, but which his whole army revolted at at Cold Harbor. But I had no particular desire to be considered a butcher in my mode of making war. Some time I do hope that a committee of intelligent and fearless Congressmen may be appointed to investigate this subject and to report not only on this battle, but Shiloh, the losses in the wilderness, &c., &c., as in no other way can the truth of history be made out. General Ingalls, Grant's own Quartermaster, informed me that he furnished transportation for 99,000 men to go north between the Rapidan and the James rivers, and, of course, this number could not embrace all the casualties. If General Grant expects to reach the third term by the circulation of such imposing and alarmable statements I am inclined to think that he will find it rough travelling before he reaches that time here. But you may feel assured that these are not his statements. Some one is "hull dozing" him the same as was the case among the politicians while he was administering the government as President. You probably saw an account of an interview with me at Saratoga, in which I ignored the war, General Grant and pretty much every thing else. I had learned early in life that the best mode of fighting the devil was with his own weapons.

But before writing more let us turn to Mr. Shanks' letter. Not a man of Howard's command was in the fight at Lookout Mountain, and if I had advanced in front at the base of the mountain I might have lost half of my command and in the end have been unsuccessful. It was under the influence of my success, too, that Thoms' command made its glorious assault on Mission Ridge, as they had all been witnesses of our achievements on the 24th and 25th, while the army on Grant's left had accomplished nothing it was sent to do.

Yours as ever,  
J. HOOKER, Major-General.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., August 17, 1878. "THE BATTLE IN THE CLOUDS" AS WITNESSED BY A CONFEDERATE OFFICER.

COLUMBIA, Ga., August 10, 1878.

To the Editor of the *Herald*—

Please permit an ex-rebel to make a suggestion—i. e., let one of your ubiquitous correspondents interview Major General Walthall, C. S. A. General Walthall, from the day when he so gallantly covered the retreat of the Confederates after the death of Zollikoffer until the close of the war, was always to be found in the front. Cool and courageous, by his magnificent presence and magnetic control of men he always carried his command into battle when ordered and brought it out when ordered and not before. At the "skirmish" on Lookout Mountain General Walthall, with the remains of his Mississippi brigade, 1,500 strong, occupied the intrenchments on the point of Lookout Mountain. Hooker with a corps and a half attacked him. Walthall held the position until 900 of his men strewn the ground, sending aide after aide to the top of the mountain for help. Finding that no reinforcements were sent him he brought off the 600 men left him in good order, being himself shot in the heel (like his prototype, Achilles). General Walthall can tell you if Hooker did any fighting and, if so, what sort of fighting he did. Ask him and you will get truth.

ONE WHO SAW THE "SKIRMISH."

THREATENED WAR BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

The N. Y. *World* says: Dr. Ornelas, Consul of Mexico at San Antonio, now in Washington, says there is a large and growing annexation or war party in Texas trying to produce a rupture between Mexico and the United States. War is possible, but not probable. General Or's instructions have been so modified that he is only to cross the border when he knows no Mexican troops are stationed on the opposite side.

GENERAL NEWS.

Silver is said to have been found in Ottawa County.

The Italian *Change d'Affaires* at Tangiers has been stoned by the Moors.

The Spanish Bank of Havana will negotiate the new colonial loan of \$25,000,000.

The investigation into the charges against the Ottawa police commenced Thursday.

Five hundred and forty-eight journalists in Europe are going on a pilgrimage to Rome.

The handsomest girl in Virginia is a blonde.

Lady Dufferin held a farewell reception at Quebec Thursday. It was very largely attended.

Seventy-five petitions in bankruptcy were filed in New York Thursday, most being for large amounts.

The North Hastings Railway is to have engines fitted up with steam pumps, and thus do away with tank houses.

Mehemet Ali Pasha has formally notified Montenegro of his arrival with authority to adjust the frontier diligently.

It is not true, says an Albany despatch, that navigation will be suspended for a week or so for repairs to sixteen locks.

The *Union Francaise*, of New Orleans, appeals to other French Benevolent Societies for aid for the yellow fever sufferers.

Traffic was suspended on the Q. M. O. & O. Railway Thursday, and there were consequently no mails from the East.

There are so many counterfeit \$1 and \$2 Dominion notes circulating that the Government is about to make a new issue.

The hat worn by Napoleon I. throughout his Russian campaign was recently sold for 175 francs.

The President of the Central Pacific Railroad, a few months ago, purchased for his wife a diamond neck-lace for \$75,000.

English servant girls receive on an average \$1.50 a week. A head cook in the family of the Lord Chancellor received less than \$3 a week.

The President of the Midland Railway has resigned, and has been replaced by Mr. G. A. Cox, of Peterboro, with Mr. Charles Percy as manager.

The Windsor and Annapolis Railway has again been successful against the Western Counties Railway in an appeal from the former judgment in its favour.

It is believed that all Dickens's characters had real names. "J. Quilp, Esq.," is down for £50 in the list of subscribers to a charity in the London *Cockburn*.

Chief Justice Cockburn of England is 76 and has been on the bench 22 years. While presiding in Liverpool lately he was too unwell to remain in court.

Cardinal Franchi left no will. His fortune is valued at about \$160,000, which will be divided between his brother, Signor Curzio, a notary of Rome, and his three married sisters.

The winners of the medals presented to the Canadian Educational Institute of Ottawa by Lord Dufferin, have been invited to send their photographs to him, as he is making a collection.

As Cardinal Franchi, according to the *Fanfulla*, lay dying, a doctor on either side of the bed watching him and Mgr. Kasanki, Secretary of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, in an arm-chair opposite, he suddenly raised himself and asked: "Some one coming?" "No," answered the priest. At that instant a secretary entered with a despatch announcing the meeting of Mgr. Masella and Prince Bismarck. Lifting his head from the pillow Cardinal Franchi said, "Good! I am satisfied!" and in a moment was dead.

Madame Thiers is making extraordinary preparations for the commemorative services in Notre Dame Cathedral, on the anniversary of her husband's death. The proceedings will be of an exceptional character. The immense aisles of the cathedral are to be entirely hung with black draperies. Select choirs will execute several pieces of funeral music; and all the departments which have at any time elected the great statesman as their representative, will send delegates to be present on the occasion.

Up to twenty-five years ago, before Roman Catholics in England acquired the power and position they now enjoy there, it was an understood thing, when Catholic and Protestant intermarried, the boys followed the father's faith, and the girls the mother's. But of late years, Rome says: "All must be Romans." A case arising out of this has just been before the English courts. Agn. Ellis married Miss Stonor, and, according to the statement of her counsel, agreed that all the children should be Catholics. A son, now dead, and three daughters, 12, 11, and 9, were accordingly brought up as Catholics, but recently Mr. Ellis made arrangements to send the girls to a Protestant clergyman, with the expressed intention that they should not return until good, sound Protestants. Mr. Ellis denied that he had ever agreed to his children's being brought up as Catholics, but on the other hand, his cousin, the Duke of Sutherland, a Protestant, said that he (Ellis) had consented, though very reluctantly, to his first child being baptized a Catholic. The Vice-Chancellor said that the principle of the court was that children must be brought up in the faith desired by the father, who, as the head of his house, had control of his family, and whose right was never interfered with unless where there was an abandonment of parental duty, as in the case of the poet, Shelley, or where the father had been guilty of gross misconduct. Mrs. Ellis' application is, therefore, dismissed with costs. "She is daughter of Lord Canons, who has been a lord in waiting to the Queen, and delivered the Henley Cup to the successful Columbiads last month."

The True Witness.

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

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER, 1878.

THURSDAY, 5.—St. Lawrence Justinian, Bishop and Confessor. FRIDAY, 6.—Feria. Cons. Ep. Heiss, La Crosse, 1868. SATURDAY, 7.—Office of the Immaculate Conception. SUNDAY, 8.—THIRTIETH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. NATION OF THE B. V. M. LESS. Prop. viii. 22-35; Epist. Matt. i. 1-16; Luce. xvi. 1-14. Ep. Nappe, Cleveland, died, 1877. MONDAY, 9.—Of the Octave of the Nativity of St. Gorgonius, Martyr. TUESDAY, 10.—St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Confessor. WEDNESDAY, 11.—Of the Octave. SS. Protus and Hyacinthus, Martyrs.

NOTICE.

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Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. T. R. LEAHY is authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions for the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS.

Mr. THOMAS MALONE is our special and sole agent for Kingston and Portsmouth. He is authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions for the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS.

Mr. THOMAS SHEEHAN, of Quebec, is our authorized agent in that city for the sale of the EVENING POST and the collection of subscriptions for the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

"THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE."

From time to time we are told that the "spirit of the age" is against "Catholic intolerance," who now must of necessity "seek light" and "freedom." By "light" and "freedom" are meant the breaking of those ties of faith which bind Catholics to the Church, and without which religion is a myth. But the "spirit of the age" is, in our opinion, tending in quite a contrary direction. It is towards faith and not from it. The Pope may lose his temporal power, the German Empire may persecute the Church, a few Swiss priests may apostatize, and yet withal these things are but mites compared with the giant progress the Church is making all over the world. The indications are marked everywhere, and any decade may witness a return of the Christian universe into the bosom of the Church which so many left in error. At one time it was thought that the late Emperor Alexander would have joined the Church, and the result of such a conversion would have been the herald of the return of 100,000,000 of "Greek Catholics" to the fold. Again, let us look at the strength of the Ritualism of today, which is becoming so intense in certain places in England, that the religious liberties of those who believe in it are limited by law. Take our greatest authors. Take Eliot, Emerson, Carlyle, and when there is no will for the unbeliever of modern thought, there is a clear indication of a thirst for some belief—such a belief as the Church alone can give. Froude admits that those with whom he thinks in religious matters, are lost in a sea of doubt; while Mallock declares, like Macaulay, that the Church is not only firm and flourishing, but making progress. What are called "Romanistic tendencies" is startling sober Puritans out of their senses. "Religions" which are Frankenstein in their nature, crop up day by day, only to die. The thunders of ten thousand pulpits hurl anathemas at the Church, and still it goes on its way, conscious of its mission and secure in the possession of that spirit which will live for ever.

A PLEASING INCIDENT

At the annual dinner of the Dominion Chess Association, which took place at the Carlton on Saturday, a pleasant incident occurred, and one that desires to be widely recorded. After some speeches, in which the glories of the Royal Game were becomingly eulogised, a gentleman from St. Liboire—Mr. Henderson—is reported to have said:— "Referring to the French speaking people of this Province, we know of no more friendly or generous people. For eighteen years he had re-

sided at St. Liboire, and he might say that, with the exception of his family, there were no other Protestants in the parish, yet he had always respected by the people of the place, without in any way conceding any opinion or right he held as a Protestant. It was from the cure of the parish that he learned to play chess.

We are satisfied that the same feeling is prevalent all over the Province, and that it is because the French Canadians are not well known that some people entertain a prejudice against them. No one but a fanatic or a fool would attempt to either speak disrespectfully of, or to injure, a man because of his religious belief, and we are satisfied that the French Canadians would be the last men in the world to do it.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

Is God a myth? If He is, then tax church property; if He is not a myth, then do not tax the edifices erected to His glory. There is no doubt that the majority of men act as if God is a myth. They act in open violation of His laws, and in opposition to His commands. But still they profess to believe in Him. They will not dare deny His existence, and, not denying it, they give some outward evidence of obedience to His decrees. But if a man sincerely believed that God was not a myth, he would not be constantly railing at, and trying to destroy, the temples in which He is worshipped. The fact is that we do not, and cannot, realize the great mystery of God at all. But as some of us have some belief that there is a God, and as we believe that God is glorified by a manly profession of belief in Him, and that God does in reality rule the universe; then we think that the buildings which are consecrated to His worship should have some privileges beyond all others—and we cannot believe that church property should be taxed. And we would treat all church property the same. Catholic and Protestant should be alike exempt, and we fail to see how Christians can object to such an arrangement. But, no doubt, there are many sincere believers in God who would still tax church property, only our way of looking at the situation is different to theirs, and it is likely to remain so.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

In a city item in the Witness of Friday evening last the following circumstance is related:—

UNWARRANTABLE INTERFERENCE.—Last evening, at a number of No. 3 Company of the 6th Fusiliers was proceeding home from the barracks, he was accosted by a policeman, who seemed to be under the impression that he could search the volunteer under the Blake Act. An officer of the regiment coming up, the policeman said he thought he had right to seize the rifle, for, added he, "How am I to know whether or not it is loaded?" A good deal of mischief has been done by the statement of the Post that volunteers are not on duty when returning to and from drill, and to and from rifle practice in uniform, and that under such circumstances they are liable to be searched under the Blake Act. This incident has been reported to Lieut. Colonel Martin, the commanding officer of the regiment, who will have the constable reported at police headquarters.

"The mischief" we have done was simply to lay down the law. The Blake Act distinctly says that Volunteers cannot carry arms except when on duty. In the army, a soldier carries his side arms when on duty, except it be fatigue duty. That rule does not apply to the Volunteers, nor can it be well made to apply to them. We think if the Volunteer in question was in uniform, the policeman exceeded the spirit, if not the letter, of the law in searching him. But if he was not in uniform, the policeman had a perfect right, under the Blake Act, to not only search but to arrest him for carrying arms in a proclaimed district. How was the policeman to know whether he was a Volunteer or not? That is the great point that the Witness does not explain, and the trouble, we think, hinges upon the question—was the Volunteer in uniform?

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

One of our contemporaries is vigorously opposing the colonization scheme. It thinks that the most of the \$500,000, it is proposed to expend on the colonization scheme, would be spent badly, and that before long many of the families who left the city for the farm, would either fail at their new work or get tired of it altogether, and sell out to some of their more successful neighbors. In this reasoning there is just sufficient truth to make it dangerous. It is like Froude's history of Ireland—there is a grain of truth to a bushel of mistakes. No doubt a few of the five hundred families, it is proposed to send out, would fail at their work. They would find themselves not adapted to their surroundings, and they would, perhaps, be unable to accept the new order of affairs with good grace. Others, too, might sell out and return to the city. They would find farming uncongenial, and they would, perhaps, prefer the poverty of the faubourgs to the security of the farm. But that is all. The few would not be the many the Witness believes. The change from poverty to security would teach the people who took up the land the advantage of a secure home. Poverty is a sharp weapon, and those who have suffered by it once would not like to risk the chance by it again. As a burned child dreads the fire, so would the families that are now suffering poverty in Montreal dread the city if they once had a secure hold upon the land. This would be the general result, although exceptional cases would, no doubt, occur just to prove the rule.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

No matter who wins, Rouge or Bleu, the opening session of the coming Parliament will, we expect, be a lively one. Questions which men have for years feared to touch will be brought under the notice of the house, and fought out, we hope, earnestly and vigorously. Orangism must not be allowed to dictate the policy of this Dominion, or to shape its destinies. If the Catholics of Canada, Rouge or Bleu, have any manhood left in them, they

will insist upon their representatives taking such measures as will prove their hostility to an organization which exists only to destroy them. Against Protestantism, as Protestantism, no one in this country has one unkind word to say. No Catholic who values his good name could say an offensive word of his Protestant neighbor. The convictions of every man is dear to himself, and these convictions should be respected. It is madness for citizens to be howling over religious disputes, but Orangism is a horse of another colour. That must be fought inch by inch, and the man who is not prepared to do it, is not a proper representative of Catholic opinion.

MR. COSTIGAN.

Mr. Costigan is again in the field for Victoria County, New Brunswick. Mr. Costigan is a Conservative, but not a slavish one. He has over and over again proved himself Independent when principle was at stake, and no more faithful or honest politician ever sat in the House of Commons. The Irish Catholic who votes against Mr. Costigan, and all because of Party, does an act which it will be difficult to explain. The stern honesty of Mr. Costigan has become almost proverbial among his countrymen, and if they prefer a friend to a party hack, then every Irish Catholic in the electoral division for which Mr. Costigan stands, should give him their confidence and their support. If Mr. Costigan was simply a Conservative, we would not write thus. If he was a blind follower of the "I am an Orangeman," we would not say one word in his favour. But while Mr. Costigan believes in Conservative principles, yet he knows no party when special interests are assailed, or when special feelings are attacked. We cannot too strongly recommend Mr. Costigan to all our friends in Victoria. In Ottawa, in Montreal, in Toronto and in Quebec, the Irish Catholics have unlimited confidence in Mr. Costigan, and we merely interpret their hopes when we express a desire to see Mr. Costigan once more in the House of Commons.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

It is too bad that we are obliged to devote so much of our time to the Witness. We have already written two leaders upon it this morning, and now we must write another. The previous two were comparatively trifling; this one is serious. Now we have to regret, very much regret, that the Witness has introduced religion into politics. It has raised the religious cry, and it has, too, raised it with a vengeance. For fear of mistake, we must give its words:—

On the other hand, we have Mr. Devlin, an Independent opposition candidate in the Centre and one or two Liberal protectionists seeking the suffrages of the West. Mr. Devlin will hardly get a single Protestant vote. He is known to have been the Mayor's candidate throughout the recent troubles, and the real author of the whole scheme for the overthrow of the existing administration in this city. Mr. Devlin has been brought out as a representative of a creed rather than a political party, or any set of political views, thus challenging the opposition of Protestants. We think that many who vote for him once would not do so again, as he is, rightly or wrongly, credited with many of the appointments which have in this city disgraced the present administration in this city. Mr. Devlin has been brought out as a representative of a creed rather than a political party, or any set of political views, thus challenging the opposition of Protestants. We think that many who vote for him once would not do so again, as he is, rightly or wrongly, credited with many of the appointments which have in this city disgraced the present administration in this city.

So it has come to this—the Protestants are to vote against Mr. Devlin to a man, because of the action he took on the 12th of July. And worse still, Mr. Devlin says he will repeat that action if necessary. Until we saw this, we were under the impression that all Protestants did not extend their sympathy to the Orangemen; but if we are to believe the Witness, they do. Mr. Devlin will lose their support because he opposed Orangism, and the entire Protestant vote goes against him, for that special reason. If this is true, we are going to have lively times in Montreal Centre. It is going to be a fight between Orange and Green, and we may thank the Witness for it. This is serious news, and news, too, which will arouse a spirit for the fight.

THE FEVER SCOURGE.

The fever scourge continues to decimate New Orleans, Memphis and Granada. According to the morning telegrams the fever has even penetrated as far North as Philadelphia. From New Orleans the fever is reported to be spreading, while the same news comes from Memphis, where there were 190 new cases reported, and 29 deaths, in twenty-four hours. The present visitation is said to be the most severe that has visited the South for many years. But there is one pleasant feature in this otherwise terrible scourge. The manner in which the North is behaving to the localities in which the fever exists, must tend to the promotion of that hearty union of sentiment which is so desirable between the enemies of '60 and '64. Men and money in profusion are at the service of the fever cities, and the nurses who have dared death for the good of their fellows, have exhibited a far higher bravery than the men who face death in the field of battle. The one is mental, the other may be mere physical bravery. One faces death as a matter of the sternest duty, believing that "the noblest place for man to die, is where he dies for man." Soldiers may be brave; fever nurses must be heroic.

THE ELECTIONS.

The fight has begun in earnest. There are now six Richmonds in the field for Montreal, not to mention the gentleman who comes forward as the Workingman's candidate for the West. From this forward we may expect some lively times, for men resort to strange devices in order to secure the privilege of an introduction to "Mr. Speaker." The private character of individuals will be whispered away, and calumny and slander will be covertly and, of course, "in the strictest confidence," circulated, in order to prejudice men's minds one way or the other. It requires far more tact than ability to win a seat in the House of Commons, and tact is, in many cases,

another name for subterfuge and deceit. There is nothing more likely to land a dishonest politician in a sea of intrigue than this same tact, which too often induces a man to trim his sails to catch every passing breeze, until at last, the stern gale of public contempt overwhelms the bark, tactician and all. Fair, many politicians are not numerous, for fair many politicians could not easily win an election unless they resorted to that tact, which may be justifiable, but which is sometimes dangerous. But the electors can remedy all this if they understand their business. The men and their professions are before them. If the candidates refuse to speak out, then let the electors force them to a full and manly expression of opinion upon all the vital questions of the hour. Whether in the East, West, or Centre, the electors should see that there will be no dust thrown into their eyes, or if they have, the fault will be their own.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.

The North-West Mounted Police costs the country \$350,000 a year. It is a force in which the public had, up to the present, much confidence. Although the information concerning the Mounted Police is scant, yet there was no reason to apprehend that it was in the disorganized condition, such as that of the disorganized of the London Free Press describes it to be. The correspondent, quoting what the stipendiary magistrate at Qu'Appelle said in passing sentence on several policemen for assaulting women, says:—

"From all quarters we hear of outrage and lawless conduct by the police; we hear of them rendering themselves a nuisance to the community in which they live; we hear of them leaving just debts unpaid."

And after referring to other crimes of an immoral character he continued:—

"If a check is not given soon and decisively to the infamous conduct of the police the Government will have to seriously consider if it be not wiser to remove this expensive and useless organization from the country, and leave the upholding of the law to the moral and upright people of the land."

The correspondent charges that the police are in league with whiskey-traders, and says he saw 100 gallons of illicit whiskey at Edmonton which was destined for the Indians. The police made no attempt to seize it except out of a glass. We hope this news is not true, or, at least, that it is exaggerated, but it behoves the Government to make an inquiry.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

There have of late been a good many charges made against the Fire Brigade for partiality in the manner in which Protestants are treated. In some cases, no doubt, these charges are not true, while in others there appears to be sufficient evidence to warrant the opinion that there are some men in authority in the Brigade who exhibit party feeling too strongly. The members of the Fire Brigade are mostly Protestants, and we certainly would not wish to see any of them discharged on that account. So long as they do their duty, and refrain from exhibitions of party feeling, it matters not, in the abstract, what their religion may be. We would be sorry to harbor any suspicion that they would not do their duty under any circumstances, whether it was saving the Catholic, or the Protestant cathedrals. But, for the sake of amity, would it not have been better to have more Catholics in the brigade than there are at present? Would it not tend to bring about a better feeling if there was at least a proportion of Catholics in the ranks, and thus do away with the unpleasantness which, at present, so often finds expression. Let it not be understood that we insinuate the dismissal of anyone. As the brigade stands, so it should be allowed to stand, but when vacancies occur, we think it would have a good effect if Catholics got the preference, provided they were in all other respects equal to other applicants. This could be done without any bluster, and we shall be sorry if it is not done, for in that case we may be obliged to go to work in another way.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

It can hardly be possible that Mr. Macdonald seriously intended to arm his employees, and to resist the Government troops. Such an act would be madness, and Mr. Macdonald is not the man to be guilty of such an offence. With the merits of the dispute between Mr. Macdonald and the Government we have nothing to say. If the Government is wrong in seizing the railway, then Mr. Macdonald has his remedy; if the Government is right, the contractor but adds to his troubles in resisting, or in apparently resisting, the authority of the Crown. If 250 men are not enough to enforce the authority of the Government then 2,500 can be had, everyone of whom would, we believe, be actuated by the one motive—obedience to orders. To fly in the face of such a force would be folly, and this it is very hard to believe Mr. Macdonald would be guilty of. The Gazette and Herald try and make political capital out of the trouble. That is their business. As for us, we do, at present, not care to discuss either the political or business aspect of the dispute, but there is one feature to these troubles which we think will yet seriously effect the future of our Volunteer Militia. Any one who looks into the effect of these frequent calls upon the Volunteer Militia, must question the prudence of a Government that leaves the upholding of its authority, in local matters, to a local corps of its own; a force that could be trusted under all circumstances to do its duty impartially, and until such force is in existence, a feeling of uneasiness will possess a great portion of the community. There is of course something to be said on the other side. As things are at present the calling out of the Volunteers is a wise measure and a necessity. It gives the troops an opportunity for training, and the more they are called out

the more they feel the responsibility which rests upon them, and the trust which they possess. But circumstances might arise, so local in their nature as to command the sympathy of the men, and then danger might be apprehended. The Volunteer Militia is capable of great sacrifices, and we are satisfied that under given circumstances would, in presence of an enemy, do its duty; but without that, for prudential motives, Canada ought to have a Dominion force—small, but effective,—and such a force would, we believe, be an immense advantage to the country.

CATHOLICS IN THE FIELD.

From Toronto we learn that there are six Conservatives and three Reform Catholic candidates in Ontario. As for our part, we do not care from which side the nominations come, so long as they are made in earnest. All we are solicitous about is that mere party hacks, the men who would be the slaves of their leaders, should be given a wide berth. The pure party hack is a dangerous man. He sees nothing wrong in the doings of his own side, while all on the other side is villainous. He will throw his cloak over every wrong done by his own people, and he will denounce the most trivial sin committed by his foe. The party hack is, in most cases, a man who has personal ends in view. He cannot afford to be Independent, because that would ruin his prospects of preferment. The man who says, "I am a Reformer or a Conservative first," is not to be trusted with the settlement of any serious dispute. Party is his god, and he kneels down and worships it. What Canada wants is men who, while retaining their party views if you will, yet will also retain sufficient manliness to protest against Wrong and to fight for Right, no matter from what side of the House it emanates. It is to such men that Canada will owe her future, and it is for such men Canadians should look around. We hope our friends in Ontario will see to it. In that Province the priests are mostly Reformers, while in this Province they are mostly Conservatives. The Catholic people of Ontario are, too, we believe, more Reformers than Conservatives, although the proportion of nominations appear to indicate otherwise. But to us it is a matter of indifference which side they hail from, so long as they possess that Independence and manhood necessary to fight special interests when those interests are assailed.

COMMUNISM.

The morning telegrams from Quebec inform us that a Communistic organization is said to have been formed in Quebec. We would not be very much surprised if the news turned out to be true. The Communistic fever is catching, and poor men, with no bad intentions at first, may be seduced into the delusion, which shadows itself under the name of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity." But the "Liberty" that would be practiced under the Commune would be the "liberty" of the early Florentines—the "liberty" of tyrants. The "Equality" the "equality" of theft, and the "Fraternity" the "fraternity" of the Guillotine. Workingmen should pause before they lend their ears to this seductive cry. Labor has many evils to fight; it has many hardships to suffer; it has many treacheries to contend against, but the labouring men may rest assured that it is not through the agency of the Commune that reforms can ever be accomplished. Order must keep its hold upon peoples, and if Communism raises the red flag in Canada, that instant the friends of Order stand against it. Now, the labouring men have friends who will fight their battles. They are surrounded by men who take a kindly interest in their welfare, who will expose the grievances under which they labour, and do all in their power to find a remedy, but once the Commune raises its head then friends become foes, for between Order and Communism there can be nothing but war.

THE QUEBEC "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

In its issue of Saturday, the Quebec Daily Telegraph quoted a part of an article from the Post. The article was aimed at both Reformers and Conservatives, and was an endeavor to prove that the Irish Catholics had to face the fact that they had enemies and Orangemen on both sides of the House. The first part of the article we refer to, was an attack upon the Conservatives. This the Daily Telegraph, as a Reform paper, published. But it stopped when we ceased attacking the Conservative party, and it did not insert the part of the article which attacked the Reformers. Thus a stranger to the Post would be led to believe that the Post was a Reform paper. Now, this is not honorable journalism. As we have to fight, let it be a fair fight, and not a continual striking below the belt. Public men must stand attack, and public issues must be discussed, but placing our opinions before the public, in a contorted manner, is not the way to induce members of the press to respect each other, or to cultivate a reliable feeling on the part of the public for journalism at large. Papers may be wrong, but they should never lie. They may make mistakes, but falsehood is more than a mistake—it is a crime. Like every other journal, we want our opinions to stand upon their own merits. Those opinions are that neither the Reformers nor Conservatives have proved their capacity or their statesmanship sufficiently, to warrant a slavish obedience to their dictates. We may see something that is good and something that is bad in both parties. We are Independent in politics, and as such we hope to remain, but when we are quoted we have a right to expect our views will be put fairly, and that they will not be moulded so as to place us in a false light, and that is just what the Daily Telegraph has done.

OUR POSITION.

Anyone who took the trouble of following the policy of the True Witness for the last eighteen months, will see that the policy it pursues in politics to-day was the same then as it is now. If any one has, too, taken the trouble to note the policy with which the Post commenced its career, it will be seen that that policy was just the same then as now—neither Reform nor Conservative, but Independent. From the moment that "editor" of the Post took a pen in his fingers in this country, he has pursued the policy of Independence in politics. Not that we object to a man holding party views, and declaring in favor of either side of the House. There are questions of party warfare, to which we all have a right to pin our allegiance, just as we please. We may be Conservatives or we may be Reformers; but we cannot, if we are honest, be the slaves of either side. The pure party hack is simply a man who aims at personal ends. This, no doubt, may be honorable, but it is suspicious. It may be right, but it is the more likely to be wrong. Every man has a right to work up by fair and honorable competition, but not at the sacrifice of his principle, or wholesale abandoning of the people. By all means let us take sides, if we will; but the position we have taken was Principle before Party, and to that position we are and shall, we trust, remain loyal.

THE WORKINGMEN.

There appears to be some uneasiness among the workingmen of Canada. We hear rumors of Communism in Quebec, and we know that there is some agitation tending in that direction in Montreal. Now, no one can object to the workingmen organizing in order to acquire strength. This they have a perfect right to do. It is the privilege of all freemen to combine in a constitutional manner in order that they may the better obtain what they even conceive to be their rights. Open, manly discussion, is always healthy, and to no one more so than to the workingman. But it should be remembered that some disputes begin at the wrong end, and most assuredly this Communism is lighting the wrong end of the torch. To open, manly organization on the part of the workingmen no one objects; that is the right end of the dispute to Communism or secret organization among workingmen all the friends of order will object, because that is the wrong end of the dispute. Such organizations produce demagogues, who lead the workingmen to ruin. The cant about all men being "equal" is simply nonsense. All men are not equal, neither in the sight of God or man. Is the saint equal to the sinner before God, or is the banker equal to the bankrupt before man? Let the world answer the question. As things are, so have they been, and so they will remain. It is God's decree. Improvements can be made in the condition of the workingman, and to all those improvements we shall cheerfully lend our aid. We want to see him unite with his comrades if he will, and while manfully struggling for some of the good things of this earth; while using the giant strength he possesses to advance his own welfare, yet to avoid all tendency to that hated Communism which cannot but end in his ruin.

ORANGISM IN ENGLAND.

Some people appear to think that there is such a thing as a decent Orange organization in England. They hold high revel because, it appears, that Lord Beaconsfield has allowed an Orange lodge in Liverpool to be called after his name. Again, too, it appears to be a matter of congratulation that Lord Derby allowed the brethren to hold a picnic in Knowsley Park. This park is open to all. It is only a short distance from Liverpool, and it is the common resort of every kind of well-behaved society that exists in the great shipopolis. Anyone who ever met the princely owner of Knowsley Park, knows that his views are broad and his mind unable to harbor an unkind feeling towards any man. He is as open to noble feeling as his park is to the public. As for Lord Beaconsfield, if the report is true, which indeed we do not doubt, then he has made a mistake—not the first in his life, either. The Orangemen may have a "Beaconsfield" Lodge in Liverpool, and that will injure no one but Lord Beaconsfield himself. It will not take a feather out of any one's cap but his own. When the Times called the Orangemen "Bashi Bazonks," it gave a far keener index to English public opinion than the mere circumstance of Lord Beaconsfield allowing his title to be associated with an Orange lodge. The truth is, and any one knowing England will support us in saying, that Orangism is almost unknown in England, and where known it is simply laughed at and ridiculed. It cannot flourish in large commercial communities, for the spirit of the age is against intolerance, and where it does not openly encounter it, it has the good sense to treat it with disdain.

"NO ABATEMENT."

The Fever Scourge continues on its way. It is withering cities, and filling graveyards, with pitiless power. Like the "black death" the Fever Scourge has become almost as terrible as a plague, and what were flourishing towns are emptied before its terrible effects. At this distance it is hard to realize that in Grenada there were yesterday only seven healthy persons out of a population of 2,500 souls. From New Orleans the news is bad, but not quite so calamitous. The telegrams say, "no abatement," and that 230 cases and 35 deaths are reported up to date. From a place called Canton, we learn, that "not a single business house was opened except two drug stores," while "the former population was 3,500, now it is only 75 whites." The Mayor and family are

sick. The aldermen have fled, the Court House is locked up, officers gone. No person attacked has recovered. From Vicksburg the news is equally bad: "125 cases of fever during the past 24 hours; fifteen deaths." It is at times such as these that the human heart is moved in sympathy, and that men forget the little differences which, in petty malice, agitate their lives over the splitting of a hair or the length of a straw. The North is behaving nobly, and we see that England has been moved and that one relief committee has been organized. If times were any way good, Canada should, too, do its share, and extend to the suffering South whatever aid she could.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

No candidate can, with any chance of success, present himself for Montreal as the champion of a Free Trade policy. The people here will not hear of it, and while there may be differences of opinion in regard to this question in other constituencies, in Montreal there is none. Let any man look around him, and note the broad fact, that after three centuries of existence we are still unable to supply ourselves with the common necessities of everyday life. It is said that Protection will benefit a few to the detriment of the many! Not so. Protection will benefit all, because when the few become richer so must the many reap the reward. Who will deny that such men as Sir Hugh Allan are enriching the country? Take his ships and his business away and what have you left—what, but the deserted homes of thousands of poor people who benefit because of his wealth. Now, Protection will give us many minor Sir Hugh Allans, and thus the many will be benefited as well as the few. New avenues of advancement will be open to all, and if the few make millions, who only now make thousands, so will the many who now make hundreds, make these hundreds into thousands, when Protection is obtained. One year of Protection and Montreal will be black with the smoke of thriving industries, which are now silent because of fictitious Free Trade, which is not Free Trade at all. The Free Trade of Golden and of Bright are widely different from the Free Trade of the Hon. Mr. McKenzie. The condition of England and Canada are as much asunder as the Poles. England had made her manufacturers when she voted the Free Trade policy. No country in the world could compete with her in iron works and ship building. She had her markets full and she wanted Free Trade to enable her to dispose of her goods. So it would be in Canada if our manufacturers were protected for a few years. But we must make a child stand before it can walk, and Canadian industries can never compete with similar industries, already established and in working order, without protecting them long enough to give them vitality. That Protection would injure the farmer is another fallacy. It would increase the price of many commodities the farmer would require, but in good times it may be cheaper to pay eight dollars for your beaver, than in bad times, it might be to pay four dollars for the same article. All over the world famine prices mean good times, low prices mean bad times. Five years ago it was cheaper to pay \$300 for a dwelling house than it is to-day to pay \$300 for it. High prices should alarm no one; on the contrary, they indicate prosperity, and that is what we are all aiming at.

AN APPEAL.

As our readers are aware, there is now pending before our courts, one of the most important trials for the future well-being, the peace and prosperity of this city and community. We refer to the prosecutions of the Orange leaders. These prosecutions do not interest one section of the community in particular; all creeds and classes, who desire to make this Province their home, are equally interested in the final settlement of a question that has assumed a most alarming aspect; that has already involved our city in enormous expense, that has not only threatened, but has disturbed the harmony of our society, and which, if not checked now, must entail disasters that no one can contemplate without a shudder.

It is not our intention here to refer to the history of Orangism or to point out the fact that wherever it has raised its head, there desolation and bloodshed have marked its advent and progress. Fortunately the affair has assumed, for the present, at least, a character in which it can be dealt with through legitimate weapons open to all. Unlike other places where the issues have had to be fought out in the blood of fellow-citizens and fellow-subjects, here it has resolved itself into a question of abstract right. The legality of the Order is asserted on the one side, its illegality under the laws of our Province is maintained on the other. Both parties profess to respect our Constitution, and the laws enacted under it; and now it remains for the Court to determine the issue. The prosecutions have in no way been instituted in a spirit of persecution. Those who have undertaken the task of settling this vexed question have no personal ends to serve, or no private vengeance to wreak. The cases have been instituted in the interest of the community at large, where, previous to the introduction of this noxious element, peace, harmony and good will reigned supreme. The unwillingness of the Orange leaders to come manfully forward and acknowledge their existence as an oath-bound organization, with all the attributes of a secret association; their evasive manner in hedging themselves behind legal technicalities, on the plea that they do not wish to criminate themselves, are sufficient to convince anyone, not morally blind, that they

are afraid to meet the issue fairly, either in the civil or criminal courts. Yet this matter, despite all the difficulties with which the shirking of the Orangemen surround it, must of necessity be fought out, the law of the land vindicated and the peace of our homes secured. To do this, however, a considerable sum of money will be necessary. We have undertaken the task; there must be no turning back. Very many of our fellow-citizens have already contributed their subscriptions towards defraying the legal expenses of this momentous trial, but a still greater number have, so far, held back. The Citizens' Committee now call upon all those who are anxious to see this question tested, to send in at once the amount of their contributions to the office of this journal. It is a duty incumbent on all, not merely on the citizens of Montreal, for the time being the theatre of all the bad passions and wretched turmoil, aroused by this social plague, it interests every city, town and hamlet in the land, and we hope this appeal shall not have been made in vain to those who call themselves the true friends of peace, law and order in our community.

COLONEL FLETCHER AGAIN.

Are public journals to refrain from discussing the acts and words of the men of the Volunteer Militia? Some people appear to think they are, but we think otherwise. When a man in authority, no matter who or what he is, gives expression to opinions at variance with truth, or contrary to the accepted rules of society, then that man must stand the consequences of having his acts or deeds discussed. Men holding positions of trust in the Volunteer Militia can no more expect to be exempt from this rule than can any one else, and we, for our part, shall not be silent when members of the Volunteer Militia commit acts, or utter expressions, contrary to the spirit of society or of the law. In obedience to this right, we some time since challenged Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher's remarks when addressing the Victoria Rifles, a corps of which all classes of people in Montreal are, day by day thinking more. Now, we have again to notice some remarks the same gentleman made when, according to a morning contemporary, he addressed the 53rd Battalion on the occasion of their inspection on the 23rd instant. On that day Colonel Fletcher is reported to have spoken, as the report says:—

"In very eulogistic terms of their soldier-like behaviour in Montreal on the 12th of July—the order, discipline and forbearance they had displayed under circumstances as provoking as could be imagined—well determined and an unflinching attitude was worthy of any regiment of the line, and by it, doubtless, the peace of the city was that day preserved. Then, turning to the colonel of the regiment, Lieut. Col. Gibson, he said, 'Colonel Gibson, you ought to be proud of your regiment.'"

Now, if this report is correct, Col. Fletcher has been guilty of another indiscretion. Here is a battalion of men against whom a very grave charge is resting, a charge which, if proved to be true, should cause them to be disbanded, and yet we find their D. A. G. complimenting them on their behaviour! A more direct incentive to outrage we never heard. The "order, discipline and forbearance they had displayed!" What on earth does this mean? To utter threats of "cleaning out Grimshaw" is "order and discipline" to shoot poor boys is "forbearance" to play the "Protestant Boys" when on their way home is, according to Col. Fletcher, just the kind of thing we want in the Volunteer Militia of Canada. The 53rd Battalion has disgraced the Volunteer Militia of the country, and while we have refused to say a word about their appearance, or to criticize their lack of drill, yet we cannot refuse to tell Colonel Fletcher that if he, as the Deputy Adjutant-General of the 5th Military District, told the Lieut.-Col. of the 53rd Battalion that he should be "proud" of his men, then Lieut.-Col. Fletcher has given another proof of his incapacity and his utter want of judgment.

THE SITUATION.

To most people the political situation is limited to the question of Protection and Free Trade. These questions are vital to the hour, and upon them hangs, perhaps, the majority of men's votes. No one can attempt to underestimate the issues at stake on the question of Canada's commercial future, and it would be well if there was no other issue to agitate the public mind. But it is idle to disguise the fact that there are other issues at stake, and issues, too, which will occupy some portion of time in the coming session of Parliament. If this country is to be saved from the dangers which threaten it, the Parliament of the Dominion must manfully grapple with the question of Orangism. What form that contest should take, we are not now prepared to say, but that it should take some form is evident to the weakest intelligence in the land. People who attempt to shirk this question, are simply shirking a difficulty. Orangism must be fought in the House of Commons as well as out of it. Hitherto they have had altogether too much of their own way. They had their "chief" and their champions, while their opponents were satisfied with treating them with contempt. But that silent contempt will do no longer. It must now be active war. People may tell us what they please; they may call us what they like; they may, denounce us until they are black in the face, and still Orangism will be fought to the bitter end. That fight will, on our part, be a fair and a constitutional one, but fight we will. There are several little issues which must be settled, and when they are settled, we may find out several more that may demand attention. But so far as we can, Orangism will not be allowed to do as it pleases, without, at least, doing our best to meet it, everywhere and under every circumstance, we can. The Irish Catholics of Canada should see to this question, for they may rest assured that we want men who will take

manly stand upon this grave issue when the proper time comes. There are, too, many other questions besides Free Trade and Protection, that we would like to hear our politicians discuss, but which they appear to carefully avoid.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TORONTO "GLOBE" ON THE MONTREAL ORANGE TRIAL AND SIR FRANCIS HINCKES.

To the Editor of the EVENING POST.  
Sir—Ever since Mr. Brown contested the election of the county of Haldimand against the late W. L. Mackenzie, and was defeated, he has been the inveterate enemy of Sir Francis Hinckes, who was the colleague of Baldwin and Lafontaine. From that time to the present Mr. Brown has never allowed an opportunity to pass without endeavoring to damage Sir Francis in the public estimation, and in every instance has signally failed, most prominent of which are the charges referred to a committee of the House of Assembly in 1854. The *Globe* of the 21st August (inst.) affects to have "Sir Francis Hinckes in a corner," and under this head sets out to defend the Orangemen of Montreal. The *Globe* cannot see any difference between one procession and another; he considers the "procession of the Host" as offensive to Protestants as is the Orange procession to the Catholics—and thereon argues that according to the reasoning of Sir F. Hinckes both processions should be suppressed. To those familiar with the antecedents of the *Globe*, for the past quarter of a century or more, it is not surprising that it should class the two processions as parallel cases, for it has never been known to afford a good word for anything connected with the Catholic Church; and because Sir Francis Hinckes has the moral courage to state such damaging facts as given in the Police Court at Montreal, the *Globe* comes to the front for the purpose of letting the Orangemen down gently, and making a thrust at Sir Francis Hinckes. Let it be noted, the *Globe* does not prove that any of Sir Francis Hinckes' statements are incorrect, or that the Orangemen have not acted in violation of law; but seeing that the elections are at hand, and with a view to catching Orange votes, it makes a miserable attempt to conciliate the Orange body. The telling evidence of Sir Francis Hinckes on the Orange trial must be productive of good results, and must satisfy all reasonable and unprejudiced Protestants that the Orange association is an evil calculated to perpetuate party hatred and strife.

Should Sir F. Hinckes consent to become a candidate for parliamentary honors once more, his old admirers in this Province would rejoice, and the Dominion would once again enjoy the very great advantage of his able and far-seeing statesmanship.

I have read the addresses of some of the Montreal candidates, none of whom have put on record their views on the Orange question. Why such profound silence?

OSWAGO, August 26, 1878.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the EVENING POST.  
Sir—On the 17th instant the band of the 42nd Battalion, of Perth, left here for Nanaimo in uniform to attend the grand union excursion of Prentice Boys and Orange Young Britons of that place, the band being specially engaged for that occasion.

On making enquiry, I was informed on good authority that they had permission from Colonel Buck, the Reform member for Brockville, Colonel of the battalion, to attend in uniform.

I wish to inquire if this is not a gross breach of military law, and if it is not against military rules for members of a military band to belong to the O.Y.B. Association, as some members of this band belong to that Society, and is there no punishment for such offences? Is it not too bad that Catholics are compelled to pay towards the support of a band that takes every opportunity of deliberately insulting Orange demonstrations. This same band having headed the Orange procession here on the 12th July last, and attended the Orange celebration in Smith's Falls on the 12th July, 1877.

Yours etc., INGERBER.  
I herewith enclose my card.  
Perth, 24th August, 1878.

To the Editor of the EVENING POST.  
Sir—The following paragraph appeared in your issue of the 21st inst., and escaped my observation until yesterday:—

Mr. O'Donoghue, M.P.P., says the Irish Catholic Union of Montreal has not been invited to the Union picnic at Ottawa on the 31st of September.

This paragraph was, no doubt, based on an item which appeared in the Ottawa *Free Press*, and to which I replied next day. Without going over the same ground as my letter, I wish only to say that your editorial of Friday, the 23rd, embraces my opinion exactly as to the proposed visit of Montreal members of the Catholic Union to Ottawa on the occasion of our picnic.

Yours, &c., D. J. O'DONOGHUE.  
Ottawa, August 26, 1878.

MORE SHOOTING.

TWO YOUNG MEN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.  
About one o'clock on Sunday morning Edward Staines, residing at No. 37 Busby lane, and George Prentiss, living at No. 15 St Genevieve street, were proceeding homewards from the theatre, when they were fired upon and wounded by a man whom they did not know and with whom they had not the slightest acquaintance. The circumstances as related by Staines are substantially as follows:—Prentiss and he were at the theatre, and after the termination of the performance, were on their way home when they met a friend named John Hughes, of St. Maurice street, who accompanied them, as he lived in the same direction. They were accosted by a young man on Craig street who asked them where they were going, and on receiving an answer said he would accompany them as he was going in the same direction. After having walked a short distance the party met two other men who seemed to be friends of the first stranger by whom they were accosted, and after a short conversation the crowd proceeded together. The conversation throughout was of a most friendly character and no overt act was committed until, when opposite a gateway on Busby lane, the last corner showed Staines to the ground and then drawing his revolver and holding it close to his head bled away at the face of the prostrate young man. On the shot being fired the lads scattered, but the man with the revolver pursued and overtaking Prentiss, fired again. Staines, who had been but slightly wounded in the neck, was now calling loudly for the police, who, however,

did not arrive in time to prevent the firing of a second shot, which passed through Prentiss' forehead immediately over the right eye. Both wounded men were at once conveyed to the General Hospital, where their wounds were attended to by the House Surgeons, who do not consider the wounds in either case dangerous. A man named Stephen Kelly has been arrested on suspicion, and will be brought before the Police Magistrate this morning. Neither Staines nor his companion can give any reason for the assault; in fact, they say they never saw the man before.

WATCHMAN KANE'S STATEMENT.

About a quarter past midnight, Saturday, while on duty on Victoria Square, I heard a noise as if blinds shutting. I soon afterwards thought the report proceeded from some other cause, and I at once ran in the direction from which the report came; and when near the corner of Busby Lane, I saw a man getting into a carriage, and calling another man who came from the place where the shooting took place. This second man also got into the carriage, which had no number on the lamps, and both were driven away rapidly. There were two other men on the sidewalk who were also asked to get into the carriage, but they declined doing so, saying they would walk. I then proceeded up Busby lane, and in a yard at the corner of Latour street I found Edward Prentiss lying prostrate and bleeding profusely from a wound over his right eye. I handed him over to a constable, who brought him to the General Hospital. I also went into Staines' house, and finding that he had been wounded in the neck, I also had him conveyed to the hospital. Before I sent Staines to the hospital he said he identified Kelly, now a prisoner, as being his assailant, whereupon I said he could not be the person, as I had seen him coming out of a grocery the time the report of the shots was heard. He said, "Let him go," but, changing his mind suddenly, he said, "Keep him prisoner; I'll swear he's the man." I accordingly brought the accused to the Chabotville square station, although I am satisfied in my own mind that he is innocent. I afterwards discovered that the carriage which drove away the two parties from the scene of the shooting took the direction of the East-End. The wounded parties were considerably under the influence of liquor when the occurrence took place.

THE O., M., C. & O. RAILROAD.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT SEIZE THE ROAD—RESISTANCE THREATENED.  
During the past few days some excitement has existed with regard to the relations of this railway to the Government, and as will have been seen by the Post of Saturday, a writ of injunction had been issued by Judge Rainville, which was made returnable on the 2nd inst., and which had been served upon the Hon. Mr. Joly, Premier, and Mr. P. A. Peterson, Chief Engineer of the Government, restraining them from interfering with the road. It had thus been concluded that the obstacles to traffic were removed, and that passengers could proceed to their destinations. Under this understanding a train was despatched on Saturday morning, but did not get further than the Mile-End Station, as Mr. Peterson, acting under instructions from the Government, seized the road at Hochelaga.

FEARS OF VIOLENCE.

Resistance to these instructions having been feared at the Mile End station, a detachment of "B" Battery, consisting of ten men, stationed on St. Helen's Island, were ordered on Saturday evening to proceed there and take possession. Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher had also received orders to aid Mr. Peterson with two hundred men from the Montreal Volunteers, or as many more as might be required. The 65th Rifles, 6th Fusiliers and the Montreal Garrison Artillery were accordingly each ordered to furnish sixty men, and "B" Battery from Quebec was also despatched to the scene of the trouble. In the meantime it became known that the Government had also seized the line at the Hill end of the route, and that Mr. Duncan Macdonald had collected a large number of his employees and armed them, collected all his rolling stock, and having placed the whole on a siding beyond St. Therese, known as the gravel pits, was determined to resist their seizure.

CALLING OUT THE VOLUNTEERS.

As these pits are naturally fortified and if defended with spirit would cost a deal of trouble to capture, it was deemed advisable to send the main body of volunteers to that place as soon as possible, and the train which had been detained at the Mile End Station was prepared for the transport. It was, however, about half-past eleven when the detachment of the 6th Fusiliers, commanded by Captain Blacklock, arrived. The men of the 65th Rifles, under command of the Major, arrived about the same time. The troops were all in heavy marching order and had to march through a blinding storm of rain which, unfortunately for them, came on while they were en route. They were immediately hurried on board the train. Mr. Louis Perault was left as the magistrate in charge of the Mile End Station, and Mr. Louis Lamontagne accompanied Mr. Peterson in order to act as magistrate in case the train was attacked. Rumours were also as to the track being torn up, and in consequence the train proceeded at a slow rate. The detachment of the Montreal Garrison Artillery was ordered to Hochelaga, and took possession of the station at that point, while the force of the ten men of "B" Battery at the Mile End Station was reinforced by sixteen men of the 6th Fusiliers under command of Lieut. Nelson.

A REPULSE.

It was reported that the reason for the Government calling out the troops was the repulse of an attempt made by the Sheriff of Terrebonne to seize the material there by a body of armed men, presumably in the employ of Mr. Macdonald.

HOW MATTERS STOOD

yesterday morning was that the Government were in possession of each end of the road, the contractor in possession of the rolling stock at the gravel pits, St. Therese, guarded by a large force of armed men. Keeping a check upon these men were about 130 men of the 6th Fusiliers and 65th Rifles, awaiting the result of this morning's negotiations.

THE GOVERNMENT

consider they are entitled to the road, and mean to have it, either by peaceful means or by force, and should resistance be offered the contractor and his party will, they think, be responsible.

A COMPROMISE OFFERED.

At a meeting on Thursday last, between the Premier and Mr. Macdonald, the latter was offered the amount which he claimed as his earnings, \$5,000 per month, if he would allow the Government to take possession, this to be continued until arbitration should settle the dispute, and be then deducted out of amount awarded. This account is peculiar, in so far as it is said the contractor has already received \$350 in excess of his contract. It is, of course, denied; the re-

sent elections have anything to do with the present seizure by the Government.

THE TROOPS REINFORCED.

In order to completely overawe the contractor's men, it was decided to call out additional volunteers. Col. Fletcher was thereupon requested to do so and proceed with them to St. Therese. By six o'clock in the evening, the indefatigable Lieut.-Colonel Lebrun was ready with a force which brought his battalion up to 200 men. The 6th Fusiliers were also largely reinforced and the detachment at the Mile End station was relieved by another under Lieut. Hood.

DISPOSITIONS OF COMMANDERS.

Col. Fletcher will command the operations at St. Therese; Col. Bacon to proceed to Hull, leaving detachments along the route. Colonel Harwood has been telegraphed to come and assume command at Montreal during the absence of Colonels Fletcher and Bacon.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT ST. THERESE.

On the arrival of the troops at St. Therese, they were met by a tremendous mob of people, who used insulting and threatening language. It was evident the majority of them were supporters of Mr. Macdonald.

AN ARREST.

Mr. Marshall, one of the foremen, was arrested by Major Lapointe for insulting some of the soldiers. He was, however, let go after a few hours.

THE CONTENTING FORCES.

Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, who has arrived, assumed the command of all the forces, consisting of about 105 of the 65th Rifles, and 45 of the 6th Fusiliers—in all 150 men and officers. The contractor is estimated to have about 200 men, of which 150 are in the village, the remainder in the gravel pits; and it is generally rumored they will resist the Government to the utmost.

PROCEEDINGS FOR THIS MORNING.

At seven o'clock this morning the troops were to have marched to the station and taken possession, where a guard will be left, and then were to have proceeded to the gravel pits, where the Sheriff would demand the surrender of the material. If refused, the Magistrate was to repeat the demand; and if he was also refused, the matter would be left in the hands of the military. Various rumors are about as to the intentions of these men, but a big row is very much feared.

THE ASSUMPTION.

Come, my dear brethren, I would not weary you with argument in a festive season; yet, let me finish as I have begun; I will be brief, and bear with me if I view the bright Assumption of our Lady, as I have done her immaculate purity, rather as a point of doctrine, than as a theme for devotion.

It was surely fitting then, it was becoming that she should be taken up into heaven and not lie in the grave till Christ's second coming, who had passed a life of sanctity and of miracle such as hers. All the works of God are in a beautiful harmony; they are carried on to the end as they begin. This is the difficulty which men of the world find in believing miracles at all; they think these break the order and consistency of God's visible world, not knowing that they do but subserve to a higher order of things, and introduce a supernatural perfection. But at least, my brethren, when one miracle is wrought, it may be expected to draw others after it, to complete what is begun. Miracles must be wrought for some good end; and if the course of thing fell back again into a natural order, how could we but feel a disappointment? and, if we were told this was to be, how could we but judge the information improbable and difficult to believe? Now, this applies to the history of our Lady. Say, it would be a greater miracle, if her life being what it was, her death was like that of other men, than if it were such as to correspond to her life.

Who can conceive, my brethren, that God should so repay the debt He condescended to owe to His Mother, for His human body, as to allow the flesh and blood from which it was taken to moulder in the grave? Do the sons of men thus deal with their mothers? do they not nourish and sustain them in their feebleness, and keep them in life while they are able? Or who can conceive, that virginal frame, which never sinned, was to undergo the death of a sinner? Why should she share the curse of Adam, who had no share in his fall? Dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return, was the sentence upon sin; she then was not a sinner, itly never saw corruption. She died then, my brethren, because even our Lord and Saviour died; she died, as she suffered, because she was in this world, because she was in a state of things in which suffering and death was the rule. She lived under their external sway; and, as she obeyed Cesar by coming for enrollment to Bethlehem, so did she, when God willed it, yield to the tyranny of death, and was dissolved into soul and body, as well as others. But though she died, as well as others; she did not as others died, for, through the merits of her Son, by whom she was what she was, by the grace of Christ which in her had anticipated sin, which had filled her with light, which had purified her flesh from all defilement, she had been saved from disease and manly, and all that weakens and decays the bodily frame. Original sin had not been found in her, through the wear of her substance and the decrepitude of years, propagating death. She died, but her death was a mere fact, not an effect; and, when it was over, it ceased to be. She died as a matter of form or a ceremony (as I may call it) to fulfil, what is called, the debt of nature,—as she received baptism or confirmation,—not primarily for herself or because of sin, but to submit herself to her condition, to glorify God, to do what her Son did; not however as her son and Saviour, with any suffering, or for any special end; not with a martyr's death, for her martyrdom had been before it, not as an atonement, for man could not make it, and One had made it, and made it for all; but in order to finish her course, and to receive her crown.

And therefore she died in private. It became Him, who died for the world, to die in the world's sight; it became the great Sacrifice to be lifted up on high, as a light that could not be hid. But she, the lily of Eden, who had always dwelt out of the sight of man, fittingly did she die in the garden's shade, and amid the sweet flowers in which she had lived. Her departure made no noise in the world. The Church went about her common duties, preaching, converting, suffering, there were persecutions, there was fleeing from place to place, there were martyrs, there were triumphs; at length the rumor spread through Christendom that Mary was no longer on earth. Pilgrims went to and fro; they sought for her relics, but these were not; did she die at Ephesus? or did she die at Jerusalem? accounts varied; but her tomb could not be pointed out, or, if it was found, it was open; and instead of her pure and fragrant body, there was a growth of lilies from the earth which she had touched. So inquirers went home marveling and waiting for further light. And then the tradition came, waited westward on the atomical breeze, how that when the time of her dissolution was at hand, and her

soul was to pass in triumph before the judgment seat of her Son, the Apostles were suddenly gathered together in one place, even in the Holy City, to bear part in the joyful ceremonial; how that they buried her with fitting rights; how that the third day, when they came to the tomb, they found it empty, and angelic choirs with their glad voices were heard singing day and night the glories of their risen Queen. But however we feel towards the details of this history, (nor is there anything in it which will be unwelcome or difficult to piety,) so much cannot be doubted, from the consent of the whole Catholic world, and the revelations made to holy souls, that, as is befitting, she is, soul and body, with her Son and God in heaven, and that we have to celebrate, not only her death but her Assumption.

And now, my dear brethren, what is befitting in us, if all that I have been telling you is befitting in Mary? If the mother of Emmanuel ought to be the first of creatures in sanctity and beauty; if it became her to be free from all sin from the very first, and from the moment she received her first grace to begin to merit more; and if such as was her beginning, such was her end, her conception immaculate and her death an assumption; if she died, but revived, and is exalted on high, what is befitting in the children of such a mother, but an imitation, in their measure, of her devotion, her meekness, her simplicity, her modesty, and her sweetness? Her glories are not only for the sake of her Son, they are for our sakes also. Let us copy her faith, who received God's message by the Angel without a doubt; her patience, who endured St. Joseph's surprise without a word; her obedience, who went up to Bethlehem in the winter and bore our Lord in a stable; her submissive spirit, who pondered in heart what she saw and heard about Him; her fortitude, whose heart the sword went through; her self-surrender, who gave him up during his ministry and consented to His death.

Above all, let us imitate her purity, who rather than relinquish her virginity, chose to lose Him for a son. O my dear children, young men and young women, Virgin mother, have of the intercession of the Virgin Mary, of her help, of her prayer, in this respect! What shall bring you forward in the narrow way, if you live in the world, but the thought and patronage of Mary? When your spirit within you is excited, or relaxed, or depressed, when it loses its balance, when it is restless and wayward, when it is sick of what it has, and hankers after what it has not, when your life is solicited with evil, and your mortal frame trembles under the shadow of the Tempter, what will bring to yourselves, to peace and to health, but the cool breath of the Immaculate and the fragrance of the Rose of Sharon? It is the boast of the Catholic Religion, that it is the boast of making the young heart chaste; and why is this, but that it gives us, as for our soul, and Mary for our nursing Mother? Fulfill this boast in yourselves, prove to the world that you are following no false teaching; vindicate the glory of your Mother Mary, who on the world's blasphemies, in the very face of the world, by the simplicity of your own deportment and the sanctity of your words and deeds. Go to her for the royal heart of innocence. Things that are desired are not to be compassed, so her. Her ways are beautiful ways, and all her paths are peace. She is a tree of life to them that lay hold on her and he that shall retain her is blessed. As a vine he that shall retain her, is a pleasant odor, and bath she brought forth, in honor and virtue, her flowers are the fruit of glory, and her heritage is sweeter than honey. They that eat her shall yet be hungry, and they that shall drink her shall still thirst. Whosoeverarkeneth to her shall not be confounded, and they that work by her, shall not sin.

THE LATE BISHOP CONROY.

A Newfoundland exchange gives the following account of the removal of the body of Bishop Conroy on board of the "Caspien":—"The attack which ended in the premature decease of this eminent prelate was congestion of the lungs, and of such a deceptive character as to mislead his attendants, and to encourage the hope that restoration to health would be speedy and sure; but the prelate himself, it is said, entertained no sanguine hopes, and was prepared in every way for the result. To the Most Rev. Dr. Power, who kept constant vigil by him and anticipated his every want, he expressed a desire that, in the event of his death, his remains should be conveyed to Ireland, and as a last wish, that Dr. Power would accompany them to his native land.

"The body of the deceased prelate was, on Monday morning, removed from the Episcopal Palace to the Cathedral, where it was laid in state, and has been visited by thousands who, in various ways testified their intense sorrow at an occurrence which has so suddenly deprived the Catholic Church of one of its most gifted and exalted sons. Many knelt at the catafalque and prayed, and others strewed it with garlands of sweet-scented flowers. Lady Glover, the amiable consort of His Excellency the Governor, was among the visitors; attended by some ladies of the Altar Society, her Ladyship, from a silver barge borne by her page, took two beautiful floral offerings—the one representing a cross, the other a crown—and gracefully placed them upon the bier. Requiem Masses were then said daily, and the solemn tolling of the funeral bell announced the solemn rites performing within the walls of the sacred edifice.

"Preparations for the conveyance of the remains of the deceased prelate were completed on Wednesday evening, in expectation of the Allan steamer due next morning; she, however, did not arrive till after even in the evening. Three hours afterwards, according to announcement, the procession was formed to convey the remains to the Galway Pier. It was, indeed, a sorrowful cortege. The numerous societies that hailed his advent among us six weeks ago all life and animation, with shouts of gladness, are now accompanying his dust and silently; the flags which then fluttered in the breeze are now furled; music is hushed; and the only noise which breaks the solemn silence of the night is the tread of the multitude and the rumbling sound of carriage-wheels. The scene is sombre, and impressive! The barge is slowly drawn by four black horses, plumed, draped in black, surrounded, followed, and preceded by a dense mass of people, upon whom the rays of the flickering torches shed weird, unnatural light—reflecting the whole in myriad panoramic shapes—created those undefinable feelings which no pageant in this country ever produced before, and perhaps never will again. It was near midnight before the barge reached the wharf of the Hon. Ambrose Shea, where the steamer "Caspien" awaited her sorrowful mission—the conveyance of the remains of the truly eminent man whom but six weeks ago she had landed here in apparent health and vigor. Shortly after the coffin was placed on board, the steamer departed for Ireland.

"In accordance with the wish of the lamented deceased, the Right Rev. Dr. Power takes passage in the "Caspien."

LOVE AND JOY.

Long, long ago, ere sin had come To make the earth forlorn, Somewhere, within an Eastern home, Two pretty babes were born.

The younger was a maiden fair, The other was a boy, And for their names, the infant pair, Were christened Love and Joy.

And as they grew in years and strength Together they would rove, As merry mates, until at length Joy seemed the twin of Love.

And so, at length, it came to pass That all the neighbors said, Some happy day the lad and lass Were certain to be wed.

But so it fell; alas, the wrong! And woe beside the day! That sh, the monster, came along And frightened Joy away.

And so poor Love when Joy had flown Since he could not be able To live unwedded and alone, Took sorrow for his bride.

As sad a bride as e'er was seen To grace a marriage bed; With scowling brow and murky mien, And cypress 'round the head.

And to the twin a child was born, That bore of each a part; The mother's countenance forlorn, The father's tender heart.

"Pity," they called her—gentle child; And from her infant days Her voice was ever sweet and mild, And winning were her ways.

And once, ere she had learned to walk— While in her cradle—she A dove that fled the cruel hawk Sought safety on her breast.

The robin-redbreast came to seek A home where Pity dwelt, And all things thimorous and weak Her kind compassion felt.

Ah, sweet, sad Pity! her mixed descent Was shown in her attire, And with the mother's eyes she bent The myrtle of her sire.

And ever shee to woman's height The maiden grew, she roams Through all the world an angel bright To gladden human hearts.

Her onlook still to follow where Her mother's steps have strayed, And sooth and heal with tender care, The wounds the dame has made.

But both are mortal (sages say), And so they both must die, Sorrow at last will cease to smile, And Pity cease to sigh.

And then for Joy return, they say, From Heaven's bliss she's flown, And love for ever and for aye, Be married to his own.

M. W. C.

Upper Wakenfeld.

USEFUL RECIPES.

TO CLEAN WINDOWS.—I have lately heard of a new method which answers admirably. Take a sheet of newspaper and fold it into a little square pad, soak it in water and rub it over the window; then fold another sheet in the same manner, but without wetting it, and polish the glass; the effect is quite as good as when done with dusters and leather.

SORTING HOE-CAKE: Take a tin pan half-full of Indian meal, throw in a teaspoonful of salt; pour boiling water on the meal—a little at a time, stirring it well with a spoon as you proceed, until you have a stiff dough. It must be thoroughly mixed and well stirred. Flatten your dough into cakes about the size of a saucer, and then bake on the griddle. The griddle should be well heated when they are put on, so that they will brown nicely; when one side is done, turn them with a knife. They must be baked brown on both sides, and should be about half an inch thick.

SELF RAISING BREAD: Put three teaspoons of water as warm as you can bear your finger in a two quart cup or bowl, and three-quarters of a teaspoonful of salt; stir in flour enough to make quite a stiff batter. This is for the rising. Set the bowl, closely covered, in a kettle in warm water—as warm as you can bear your finger in—and keep it as near this temperature as possible. Notice the time you set your rising. In three hours stir in two table-spoonfuls of flour; in put it back, and in five and one-half hours from the time of setting it will be within one inch of the top of your bowl. It is then light enough, and will make up eight quarts of flour. Make a sponge in the centre of your flour with one quart of the same temperature as rising; stir the rising to it, cover with a little dry flour, and put it where it will keep very warm and not scald. In three quarters of an hour writing this into stiff dough. If water is used be sure it is very warm, and do not work as much as yeast bread. Make the loaves a little larger, and keep it warm for another three-quarters of an hour. It will then be ready to bake. While rising this last time have your oven heating. It needs a hotter oven than yeast bread.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Fresh meat, after beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool air over-night. Kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new. Blue ointment and kerosene mixed in equal proportions, and applied to bedsteads, is an unfailing bed-bug remedy.

Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm, or a little salt, or both, or a little gum arabic dissolved. Salt will curdle new milk; hence in preparing milk, porridge, gravies, &c. the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

People snore because they lie with their heads thrown back, and there is consequently a dropping of the under jaw. To break the habit sleep with the mouth closed and the chin low. Persons may outgrow disease and become healthy by proper attention to the laws of their physical constitutions. By moderate and daily exercise men may become strong in limb and muscle.

Relative to changing the clothing, we consider it hazardous to lessen its amount after dressing in the morning, unless active exercise is taken immediately. No under garments should be changed for lighter ones during the day, ordinarily. The best, easiest, and most convenient time for lessening the clothing is in the morning when we first dress for the day.

Mrs. Mackay, wife of the Bonanza King, has a sapphire which was once the property of a Russian prince, and it cost her \$150,000. It is an inch in diameter. Her pearl necklace cost \$100,000, and her coral set cost \$18,000.

Scene, hotel piazza, Newport. Lady—"Drowning must be the favorite form of suicide; it is so refreshing." Gentleman—"No; I would prefer a large dose of landman, only it makes you so sick the next day."

An old Scotchman, on marrying a very young wife was rallied by his friends on the inequality of their ages. "She will be near me," he replied, "to close my eyes." "A week," remarked another of the party, "I had two wives, and they opened my eyes!"

THE FARM.

SHEEP.—Ewes that are separated from the lambs should be closely watched, and the milk drawn from those whose udders are full. Where early lambs are wanted, the ewes should now be fed; a pint of mixed rye, buckwheat and linseed meal may be given, and the ram introduced into the pen at night. For early lambs, the Southdown cross is preferable for quality, and the Gotswold for size. The flock will need the closest watchfulness just now; the gad-fly, dysentery, and the maggot are troublesome and dangerous enemies at this season. Count the flock every evening, and lock up the stragglers without loss of time.

PREPARATION FOR WHEAT.—Harvest being over, the soil for the next crop needs to be prepared at once. In the Southern States, where sowing may be delayed for two months yet, a "pea-fallow" is an excellent preparation. Land may be plowed and harrowed and two bushels per acre of cow-peas sown. The seed is best covered with five-tooth cultivator. The growth made when the time for wheat seeding arrives, is to be turned under carefully, and the ground leveled by drawing an inverted harrow over the field, which also helps to cover the vines. If cotton seed is used as a fertilizer, sow it upon the vines, before plowing under. In the north, a clover-sod may be treated to a dressing of well rotted manure, and plowed late this month. Perhaps there can be no better method for wheat than this.

WHEAT AFTER OATS, is a faulty practice. The soil is filled with weeds—of which the sprouting oats are the worst—and the rag-weed, and many others work mischief. An important needed improvement in agriculture is a change of rotation. With the present rapidly changing demands upon farmers for a greater variety of food products, we need a changed system of agriculture. The production of meat will have to be the chief aim of a large number. There is a widening demand for milk and cheese, and for the best grades of mutton sheep. All these are products of the highest systems of farming, in which the soil must be enriched and kept clear of weeds, so as to produce maximum crops of fodder that can be manufactured on the farm into these most salable articles. The old plan of rotation—grass and clover, corn, oats, and wheat—in which the three grain crops following each other are not well adapted to cattle feeding, especially the last two—must be abandoned if we are to derive any advantage from the new demands and markets so auspiciously opening for us in Europe.

NOTES FOR THE ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

IN MARKETING PEARS study the characteristics of each variety, and so arrange the picking that the fruit will be firm when it reaches the market.

BEDDING is in season this month, according to the locality. In the Northern States, cherries, plums, and pears on their own stocks will be continued, or finished, while later in the month will be the usual time for building benches and pears on quince.

INSECTS are, as in other months, to be expected, and must be kept in control. The "Lace," or "Fall-Web-Worm" will continue to weave its nets, and the shortest way is to cut off twigs and put them under-foot. Late broods of plant-lice may be destroyed by strong tobacco-water.

GATHERING FRUIT.—Sufficient was said last month on the summer varieties of apples. With early pears, special care is often needed, as most of those, if allowed to remain too long upon the tree, will decay at the core. Just so soon as a pear is mature, which may be known by the readiness with which the stem parts from the tree, even if still quite hard, the fruit should be picked and marketed, or if to be consumed at home, ripened in the house.

YOUNG TREES will often suffer more severely this month than in any other, from dry weather, and even now, it may be necessary to apply a mulch—anything, straw, chips, stones—whatever will cover the surface and prevent evaporation, to save them. On these young trees control the new growth. If shoots start where they are not wanted, rub them off. If some limbs are far ahead of others, check the rampant growers by pinching off their ends. The growth may be thus controlled, and future pruning avoided.

We would call the attention of farmers' boys to the fact that there is nothing in the whole routine of raising ordinary fruit-trees that is beyond their skill; and that there is a chance of adding essentially to their income, if they will supply such trees as their neighbors are likely to want. We can not, in these notes, go into every nursery detail, but the whole story is so plainly told by one of our most successful nurserymen, Mr. P. Barry, in his "Fruit-Garden," that with this as a guide, we do not see how it is possible for any one of fair intelligence to go astray. It is worth while for young men, in localities where trees are likely to be in demand for some years to come, as they will be generally, to think of this matter.

There is no mystery about any of the operations of grafting and budding. Any boy who can make a willow whistle, can successfully perform these operations. It only needs a trial to show how easy both are. In a nursery for the first need is the stocks, and these are for the most part raised to seed. Therefore, begin and collect peach stones, etc. It is a notion among some peach-growers that only the seeds of the "native" or unbudged peach should be used for stocks. On the other hand, excellent authorities claim that the seed of any healthy peach is as good as that of the "Indian" peach, and we really do not see why it should not be so. The peach-growers of Europe have no wild tree to supply them with stocks, and we hear no complaint on this account.

PEACHES should be the harder, the longer the distance they have to travel. Even for a near market, a single peach in the proper condition to eat, may become bruised, and spoil the appearance of the whole crate or basket. The peck basket, which we illustrated a few years ago, has now become common in the city markets, but is still mainly used by dealers for repacking. Growers should study the wants of their market, and endeavor to supply them, and not leave these and the attendant profit to middle men. The success of growers of fruit of all kinds depends largely upon their commission men. Do not change consignees without due cause. Recollect that there is scarcely any business in which there are so many chances of going wrong as in handling fruit. The delay of a train for a few hours, while quite beyond the control of the consignee, may cause him to sell the fruit far below the rates of earlier arrivals. Fix upon your commission men early in the season, and stick to them until good reason is found for a change. Every fruit-producing district, the peach regions especially, is over-run with glib-tongued chaps, who are abundant with promises. Give little heed to such; as a general thing they are mere "sidewalk" dealers, with no local habitation. It is a safe rule to consign fruit to well-established houses only. There are men who have been in the business for years, and who have worked hard to build up a reputation for fair dealing. Each city has such, and it will be well to find them out.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is not generally known that quinine salts are powerful antiseptics.

There is now no tale of Spanish ways and customs had enough for the French papers. Here is one of them. The scene is at Salamanca, in the dog-days. An undergraduate is walking with due gravity, wrapped in his old, black, torn, patched, and dirty cloak. Somebody comes up to him, hand on chin, "Senior Estudiante," says he, "I have just been stung by a wasp. Would you be so kind as to let me take some mud from your cloak for the purpose of stopping the sting?" The student bows down with perfect courtesy, displays majestically the folds of his cloak, and asks, "Of what year do you wish to have it, Senior Caballero?"

A lecturer on natural history was called upon the other day to pay for a live rabbit which he had in a basket, in a railway-carriage, and which the ticket-collector said would be charged the same as a dog. The lecturer vainly explained that he was going to use the rabbit in illustration of a lecture he was about to give in a provincial town, and indignantly taking a small live tortoise from his pocket, said, "You'll be telling me next this is a dog, and that I must pay for it also." The ticket-taker went for superior orders, and on his return delivered this lecture on natural history—"Cats is dogs, rabbits is dogs, but a tortoise is a hissect." The professor had to pay dog-fare for the rabbit.

It is plain they manage these things better in Vienna. The other day a poorly-clad woman appeared before a well-known and highly-respected priest in Vienna and told him, with tears, that her husband, a silversmith, was greatly given to drink, that he beat her and the children daily, and neglected all the duties of a husband and father. She asked the good man to talk to her husband and endeavour to make him see things in better light. The priest promised to see the workman and dismissed the woman. She straightaway went to a silversmith's and ordered him to go next morning, at eleven o'clock, to the priest's house, representing she was his cook, and that he wished to buy a snuff-box. The silversmith appeared next morning punctually at a stated time, with about a dozen silver snuff-boxes. The woman, who awaited him in the hall, took the goods from him, and entering the priest's room and said, "Sir, my husband is here." "Tell him to come in," said the priest; whereupon the woman left the room and bade the silversmith enter. The good father proceeded to address him in a long sermon, saying a great deal about drunkenness, wife-beating, and so forth. The silversmith was first astonished, then indignant, and eventually the mystery was solved. The woman did not wait for the conclusion of the interview, and the snuff-boxes had not since been heard of.

A BOWERY ELEPHANT.—It was at the Bowery Theatre, New York, a good many years ago, that one of the wildest stage-panics ever seen was created by the mischief of two seamps—one of them the popular Johnny Williams, who was then employed as property-boy at that ancient dramatic temple. The piece about to be produced was a grand spectacular play employing in one scene nearly two hundred supers representing Chinamen. The stage—which is a very deep one, measuring perhaps one hundred and thirty feet—was set with an immense slope extending all the way up to the point-room, which is situated, as in most theatres, at the extreme rear end of the building, at a height about level with the top of the proscenium arch. On this slope the two hundred Chinamen were to be discovered, making a very striking scenic picture. Williams and his companion in mischief, in rummaging about the point-room one day, discovered an old wicker elephant that had been undisturbed for a century it seemed, so thick was its covering of dust, and the thought flashed upon them what fun it would be to roll this property monster down the slope upon the crowd of supers. The plan was arranged secretly and when the first night came the two boys at the proper time crept off unnoticed to the point room. The curtain went up, discovering the full stage, the supers seeming to cover the slope like flies on a sheet of fly paper. At the time when the interest of the house was most intense there suddenly appeared an astonishing spectacle. A monster elephant came sliding, rolling, and tumbling down the incline in a cloud of dust. Supers were crushed under its mighty weight, supers were knocked from their feet and sent in a horrified jumble rolling to the stage, and supers were scared from the building. Had an entire menagerie been sent down the plane, the panic could not have been more excited. Of course it was over in a few minutes, and the tumult easily quelled; but, when the investigation was instituted, no one complained more vehemently of the catastrophe than Williams and his companion, and it was finally agreed that it was no trick at all, but an accident—the rope which had suspended the elephant from the wall where it had been hung up, having been weakened by age, had broken. Superstitious people shook their heads and called it a bad omen, but the piece ran with great success for several weeks.

FIRESIDE READING.

Why does a photographer use a black cloth when he takes your portrait? To make his camera obscurer.

In small quantities, and occasionally, many things may be eaten with advantage, which, if eaten continuously for weeks and months, or in inordinate amounts, would occasion serious results.

SCENE.—Station on the Highland Railway; employees are reversing a locomotive on the turning-table, to the astonishment of a by-standing Celt. Engine-driver (addressing the Celt): "I say, man, are you a mechanic?" Celt: "Na, sir, I'm a McDonald."

A London "gentleman," who advertises himself as possessing a "religious character" and "fine moral distinctions," desires a boarding-place where "his pious example and exemplary conduct will be appreciated, and be made available as an equivalent for board." Alas for the needful appreciation of such a character!

Quin was so great an epicure that he made frequent journeys to Bath purposely to eat John Dorey. He arrived one night at eleven, went to bed without supper, and ordered his servant to get a good dish of John Dorey, and call him at nine in the morning. At nine next morning the servant knocked at his door. "Who's there?" said Quin. "It's me, sir." "Well, what d'ye say?" "There will be no John Dorey to-day." "Then call me at nine to-morrow morning."

The only practical joke in which Richard Harris Barham—better known by his nom de plume of Thomas Ingoldsby—ever personally engaged was enacted when he was a boy, in company with a schoolfellow. Entering a Quaker's meeting-house, and looking around at the grave assembly, Barham's companion held up a penny rat and said solemnly, "Whoever speaks first shall have this pie." "Go thy way, boy, and—" "The pie's yours, sir!" exclaimed the lad, placing it before the astounded speaker, and he and Barham hastily made their escape.

NATURALIST'S PORTFOLIO.

AT DIFFERENT HOURS.—Flowers do not open at the same hour in one climate that they do in others. Thus, an African plant which opens at six o'clock, if removed to France will not open till nine nor in Sweden till ten. Those which do not open in Africa till noon, do not open at all in Europe.

THE SAD END OF AN OWL.—A screech owl took possession of a box at Lancaster, Pa., the other day, in which a pair of martens were building their nest, and when they returned would not let them enter. The birds soon flew away and returned with a whole army of companions, each bringing in its beak a piece of mud, with which they hermetically sealed the entrance of the box. When the box was opened a few days later the owl was found to be dead.

THE USE OF FISH SKINS.—It appears from the catalogue of the Paris Exhibition, that Norway has turned her attention to utilizing some of her vast fishy products. She sends fish skins, tanned, for gloves, eel skins, prepared, for harness, shark skins ten feet long, and three feet wide, and whale skins sixty feet long, for driving bands. It is astonishing to what useful purposes skins can be employed and the correctness of the old adage, "there is nothing like leather."

THE CULTIVATION OF OYSTERS IN HOLLAND.—This is becoming an important branch of trade in Holland, for while the home consumption averages about 14,500,000 oysters per annum, almost as many are exported, France alone taking more than 3,000,000. Several artificial beds and oyster parks have been formed at the mouths of the Scheldt and the Meuse, and yet England and Ireland can do scarcely anything in this remunerative line.

PEARL-FISHING A LOTTERY.—Pearl fishing is, at the best, only a gigantic lottery, the prizes in which bear only a very small proportion to the blanks. But in this, as in many other uncertain pursuits, hope always tells a flattering tale, and keeps awake the energies of thousands of interested operators. First there are the divers, who perform the actual operations of fishing for pearls. Arrayed in nature's garb, and provided with a knife and a small bag of netting in which to collect the gathered oysters and with a rope tied round their waists, and a heavy stone attached to their feet, they are let down into the water, taking first a deep breath and remaining there till forced to rise again. Expert divers will remain beneath the water for 60, 90, and even 180 seconds. This period they occupy in detaching the mussels from the rocks, a matter frequently of much difficulty. Those of very small size they do not attempt to gather, for the larger the shell the more chance of their containing a pearl. The native divers are able to guess at the age of the oyster by the resistance it offers; the older the oyster the more easily it is detached, and the greater the chance of its producing a large pearl.

SIZE OF THE HUMAN HEAD.—A recent article in the Tribune Medicate of Paris gives some interesting facts relative to the size of the human head. It is still a disputed question whether there is a relation between the volume of the cranium and the development of the intellect, although these facts seem to point to that conclusion. Cuvier, Byron, and the first Napoleon required larger heads than the average men, and their head-covering, says a contemporary, would probably come down on the nose of an inmate of Earlswold Asylum. Bismarck and Moltke measure more round the crown than the Emperor William. Inferior races have heads smaller than the Europeans, the Negroes, Red Indians, and the Cochino-Chinese being particularly small, although, by way of compensation, they are particularly hard. Women have small heads but, as has been hinted, a deal of mischief is sometimes packed in them. Men in the South have smaller heads than those in the North, mountaineers than denizens of the plain, artisans than artists. The heads of peasants grow, says the writer of the article, when their owners come to reside in towns. The head increases in volume with the ordinary mortal until the age of forty-five; and ecclesiastics it comes to a stand-still at five-and-twenty.

LEGAL ACTIONS AGAINST ANIMALS.—Proceedings against animals by regular suit in a court of law for trespass, damage or murder were a strange feature of the Middle Ages. Capital punishment was inflicted by the executioner on swine for killing children, or oxen for goring people to death. In France up to the year 1740 there were nearly one hundred cases of actions against animals on record. In one case an action was brought against certain rats for damages. They were summoned into court, and an advocate was appointed to conduct their defence. The lawyer at first contended that all the rats in the diocese where the damage was done ought to appear. As a matter of course, every clergyman in the diocese was directed to summon the rats. On their non-appearance their advocate pleaded age and infirmity, sickness or youth, as a reason for an extension of time. On the second citation a plea of intimidation by certain cats was put in, and the rats demanded full protection from their feline foes, on their way to and on their return from court. This led to the non-suiting of the plaintiffs, who were not prepared to guarantee the necessary protection, which the court regarded as a reasonable objection on the part of the defendants' attorney; and it was in such a case, it is said, that one of the most eminent French lawyers first attracted public attention, before he rose to fame and fortune.

SINGULAR ERECTION.—The captain of a German steamer, just arrived at Hong Kong, reports a singular condition of things in the island of New Britain, in the South seas. He found the whole of the northeast coast enveloped in dense smoke, and he experienced great difficulty in proceeding up the channel between it and New Ireland, as fields of pumice stone, several feet in thickness, covered the surface of the water. On February 9, he reached Makada, Duke of York group, and found that three craters had broken out in the New Britain peninsula, from which dense masses of pumice stone were continually being thrown up. The passage between the Duke of York Island and Blanche Bay had been completely closed by a compact field of pumice stone, about five feet in thickness, according to the statement of the captain to a Hong Kong paper. A tidal wave swept over Blanche Bay on February 10, and soon afterwards a new island appeared, about three-quarters of a mile in diameter. This island is situated to the south of Henderson Island, and where it now is no bottom was previously obtained at seventeen fathoms. It is probable that other alterations have occurred which could not be observed at the time, owing to the masses of floating pumice stone. The captain of the vessel mentioned further says that the water in Blanche Bay was scalding hot for two days, and that immense quantities of boiled fish and turtle were thrown on shore and eagerly devoured by the natives, who were starving in consequence of the unusual dryness of the season.

"Yes," said an Irish gentleman at Long Branch, "that lady is very disagreeable at table. If I lived in the same house with her she would be the only one in it, I can tell you."

Captain Leodos de Zaborits, who fought valiantly with the Turks in the late war and who previously had obtained some notoriety by riding one horse from Vienna to Paris (about one thousand miles, in less than fourteen days, is now in England and intends, it is said, to perform a more wonderful feat. He proposes attempting by the aid of some appliances he has invented, to cross the English Channel on horseback. To begin with he will swim with his horse from Westminster to Woolwich. The Captain's idea is, that by his apparatus cavalry could be enabled to cross rivers where neither bridges nor fords exist.

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 5000 Yards of Double width Tweed Coatings, prices, 70c, 90c, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.25, \$4.50, \$4.75, \$5.00, \$5.25, \$5.50, \$5.75, \$6.00, \$6.25, \$6.50, \$6.75, \$7.00, \$7.25, \$7.50, \$7.75, \$8.00, \$8.25, \$8.50, \$8.75, \$9.00, \$9.25, \$9.50, \$9.75, \$10.00, \$10.25, \$10.50, \$10.75, \$11.00, \$11.25, \$11.50, \$11.75, \$12.00, \$12.25, \$12.50, \$12.75, \$13.00, \$13.25, \$13.50, \$13.75, \$14.00, \$14.25, \$14.50, \$14.75, \$15.00, \$15.25, \$15.50, \$15.75, \$16.00, \$16.25, \$16.50, \$16.75, \$17.00, \$17.25, \$17.50, \$17.75, \$18.00, \$18.25, \$18.50, \$18.75, \$19.00, \$19.25, \$19.50, \$19.75, \$20.00, \$20.25, \$20.50, \$20.75, \$21.00, \$21.25, \$21.50, \$21.75, \$22.00, \$22.25, \$22.50, \$22.75, \$23.00, \$23.25, \$23.50, \$23.75, \$24.00, \$24.25, \$24.50, \$24.75, \$25.00, \$25.25, \$25.50, \$25.75, \$26.00, \$26.25, \$26.50, \$26.75, \$27.00, \$27.25, \$27.50, \$27.75, 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