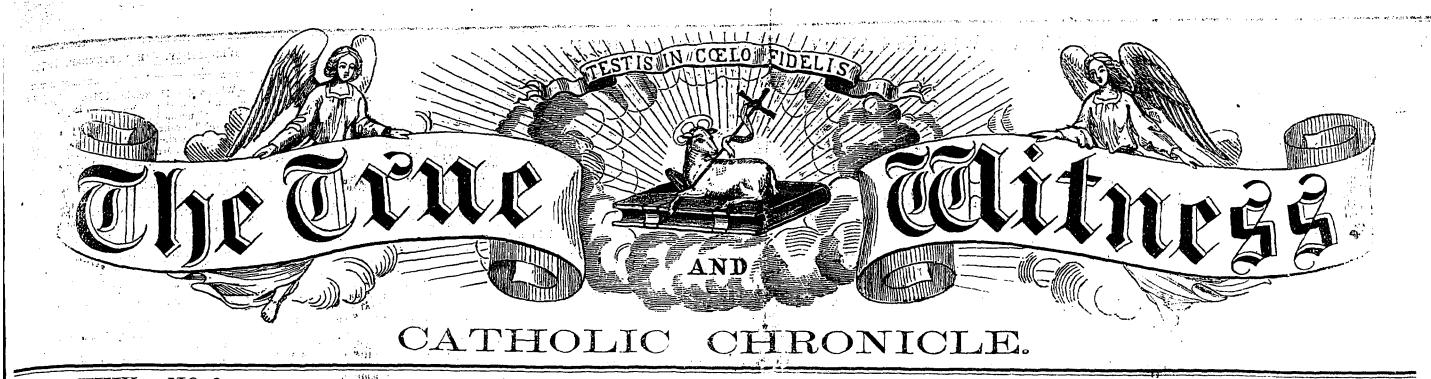
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VOL. XXIX.--NO. 3.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1878.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

ORANGE LEADERS.

We commence for the TRUE WITNESS to give a synopsis of the trials of the Orange leaders as they progress up to this. Sir Funcis Hincks, Mr. Murphy (the prosecutor), and Dunbar Brown, among others, have been examined. Col. Smith, another of the witnesses, was committed for refusing to answer, but got out on a writ of habeas corpus.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28TH.

The inquiry in this case was resumed this atternoon, Mr. E. Carter, Q.C., appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. J. Doutre, Q. C., for representative of King William the Third the defence. Pierre C. Doumouchel, No. 128, constable

the Orange Lodge Room, No. 81 St. James street. High Constable Bissonnette was precent and arrested defendant, Hamilton, and idd me to bring the prisoner to his office at Britain could be offensive to any one profess-the Court House. The accused, Hamilton, ing to be a Christian. was on horseback, and wore an orange colored sash, with small tassle, round his waist. When I arrived at the High Constable's ctice I handed Mr. Hamilton over to the Deputy High Constable, Mr. Contant, who took his name; he only prisoner that I took ms the to the High Constable's office. I did not heard it from hearsay. alled to the people in the Hall to come own. Witness was in St. James street from o'clock until 10 or 10:30 a.m. When Hamiton was arrested, the band which surrounded he hat was made of gold wire. I remained with the prisoner in the Police Court for most twenty minutes after his arrest. I cannt say Mr. Hamilton called upon those in the Hall to come down; he cried : "Come dwn, men; come down, men."

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

Q. By whose authority did you obey High Constable Bissonnette in carrying Hamilton whe Court House, as the High Constable des not control the police force? A. It was meof the officers of the police force, but which Imponot say.

Q Did you at any time previous to the mening of the 12th receive any instructions showhat you were to do? A. No; except much evening of the 11th we received infunctions to be on hand carly on the morning of the 12th.

Q. Where was the Mayor at the time that It Hamilton was arrested? A. I cannot ay; but I saw him shortly before on St. lames street, very near the Orange Hall; I av him pass and repass the Orange Hall everal times before the arrest; he was on the 12th, and, if so, state who else besides vourself took part in that conference? A. I did not, nor do I know who did. Cross-examined by Mr. Doutre-Have you ever been present as a citizen, or as a part of real.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29TH.

This afternoon, shortly before three o'clock the hearing of this case was continued. The first witness called was George Horne, chair-man 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 inten-

tion 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, making that requisition? 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 avoid-ing 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 Orangemen 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? Ar I am not, never was, and hope I never will be a 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 coual rights to all Her Majesty's subjects, he they Roman Catholic or Protestant. Jew or Gentile. By Mr. Doutre-When you signed the re quisition 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 them being interfered with er attacked by an outside mob. Q. Did you read in the papers shortly previous to the 12th 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 it advertised that the Orangemon 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 seen service before my grandfather was born Ferdinand Beauregard, 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.

found the regalia now shown or something similar in the pockets of Ingram. Q. What did you find inscribed on the yel-

low regalia? A. Derry L. O. L. 224, Mont-Q. What was on the other collar? A. There was no inscription on the red colored

one. By Mr. DOUTRE-On whose order did you arrest Ingram. A. On the order of our offi-

cers; I don't know which one. Q. Had you a warrant for his arrest? A.

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 disturbrnce 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

Yes. sir

An Orange Young Briton badge was here shewn 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 pro-

cession 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 walk-ing 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 MOODIE, 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 in 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. 1 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

o 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 mv life. By Mr. DOUTRE. 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. DOUTRE 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

I cannot remember having seen the document a cannot remember having seen the document before to-day.
 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. 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? A. No. In reference to this letter.
Q. Or with any of the defendants? A. No. In the lift one or two interviews with Mr. David Grant. I think the purport of my remarks was that masmuch as four legalgentlemen 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 test the matter in some constitutional way.
Q. Was the Mr. Grant in question County Master of the Orange Association in Mortreal, and having as such published in the edition of the Witness of July 9? A. The only Mr. David Grant I know is the gentleman now here, one of the accused. I do not know that he is an Orangeman, consequently do not know that he is an Orangeman, consequently do not know that he is an Orangement so the there and have no know that he is nutorangement, so and know. Grant I have no know that he is nutorangement is his or not. Barnard himself may have written it for all I know.
Q. When you advised Mr. Grant that the Orangement have no know that he is an Orangement should forego their right of walking.
M. When you advised Mr. Grant that the Orangement have no know that he is an Orangement should forego their right of walking.
M. When you advised Mr. Grant that the Orangement should forego their right of walking.
M. When you advised Mr. Grant that the object of Mr. Barnard was perfectly right, and therefore Ald. Clindenneng was advised to maswer.
A. I can't tell ; I may or may not.

swer. 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 not the case that there were some very important discussions the City Council as to the course it was proper the city authorities should adopt in connection with the intended proces-sion? A. There was much discussion, the Mayor's part of it being more provoking than important.

slon? A. There was much discussion, the Mayor's part of it being more provoking than important.
Q. At any rate you took part in the discussion, whether in the provoking part or not you know yourself? A. I took part in the discussion.
Q. Were you aware that while so discussing the question that the Orangemen had decided to walk and did you so state? A. I knew nothing excepting by public runnon; as I speak without notes and keep no record of my speeches in the corporation I cannot now say what I may have said there.
Q. How did you come to have any conversation with the said David Grant in connection with the shell pavid Grant almost every person I met, and I must have met some scores, spoke to me on that subject, as every efficen with any stake in the entry of keeping the pace, and being constantly interviewed and advised with by the cultzens, many of whom I did not know.
Q. How long have you known Mr. Lavid Grant personally? A. Four or five years, 1 think.
Q. And during what portion of that time interview?

The display of silks-the Lyons Court-is

one of the most luxurious in the Exhibition, and dazzling to the eyes.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

XXI.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

HOTEL DU LOUVRE,) Paris, August 16, 1878.

The entries to the Exhibition are again surpassing the 100,000 daily ; the visitors are chiefly of the artizan 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 seeure a place in the first char-a-hanc that passes, as for a seat in an ormibus that is impossible, unless at the termini of the line. With a friend I obtained, on Monday, a capital sent in a country cart to the Trocadero, the gamins, en route, honoring us with a military salute, which we returned with the rigidity of Poinmeranian 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 frances; 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 Pair, if hung up at a Draconian height in a shop, ought to produce the same effect on enstomers 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 Ene des Nations. There s 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 1851, when England was shocked at her backwardness in industrial, &c., education until now, she has made great progress : but she has only to measure herself. with France-to say nothing of other countries-to realize what she has yet to attain.

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

9. 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 were on their breasts a white ribbon with the words "Special Constable" written

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

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 4 over the signature of David Grant, County laster, 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 A. No.

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

Q. Had you any conversation with either f the defendants, Grant, Hamilton or Ingram, ther 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 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 anthorized to collect subscriptions. A. I know nothing about the collections of subscriptions. He may be a brother in the Orange Order, or 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 ire such as are now worn by members of the Image body? 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 tase of the Orange Hall was made as men-Coned in the deposition of Mr. Dunbar Brown? I could not, for I do not know.

Q. Did you form part of a deputation or mmittee who met on the evening of the lith with some of the magistrates who signed horseback, in the middle of the road.

the reference to the proposed procession of the prisoner when you arrested him? A. I A. Yes, he had some insignia on his breast.

Q. Did you arrest Ingram ? A. I did. Q. Where was he at the time? A. On

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 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. DOUTRE-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 inter-

fered with. Crawford Johnson, book-kceper, 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. Lam.

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. Dourne-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 selfdefence? 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 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 Hoxon 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. the case.

Mr. DOUTRE 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 after noon before Police Magistrate Desnoyers. Mr.George Wallace, eity editor of the Evening Star newspaper, sworn :-Question by Mr. BANNARD, Q. C.-Will you look at the Star of 8th of July lust and state which member of your staff wrote an item con-cerning the Order of the Orange procession on the 12th July and the probable disposition of the military 7 A. I think I wrote that myself, ex-cept the order of procession, which I took from a printed document.

Printed accument. Q. Could you say by whom the printed slip was sent in? A. I could not; I do not know: to the best of my recollection I first found it upon my table. Q. Do you think it was a slip printed in some other office? A. I think it might have been; to ther office? A. I think it might have been; it was I gave the order to have the slip in ques-tion printed in the Star. Before giving the order to vublish this slip. I did not ascertain whether it's me from any authorized source; I think the no one else connected with the paper did St.

it ime from any authorized source; I think the no one else connected with the paper did the first interval of the source is the source is the interval of the is the interval of the source is the source i

Ald. Nathan Mercer was called, but did not

4. Do you read the account of the cenoration in connection with the Hackett funeral, or did you speak with any of the persons who took a part in the demonstration? A. I read the ac-count, and, as most of the leading efficient took part in the demonstration, I must have talked with hundreds of them. I did not keep a parti-cular count. cular count. Q. Do you mean to swear that you have a sha-

cular 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 ?
Aid. CLENDINNENG asked what an Orangeman was?
Mr. BARNARD.-I am speaking to you as a magistrate and alderman.
A. I know nothing excepting by rumor. I have already stated that I did not know there were any Orange lodges in the eity.
Q. Do you mean to say that there are not, to your knowledge, in Montreal, men who profess themselves to be Orangemen, and who ask to be treated by the authorities, and are treated as such? A. I have already said I know nothing but by public rumor; and, in my official engacity as alderman, the only intimation I had was a letter tyled here, signed by John Hamilton, a man I don't know.
Q. Did you treat the said letter as genuine, or had you ever any doubt as to its authority; and, if so, please state the nature of your doubis? A. I more the there was filled with rumors that there wus going to be a big row on the 12th of July, and as I live and breather the sum and treather the public air was filled with rumors that ster a a hing might occur, and I felt bound to take every precaution to keep the peace.

I felt bound to take every precaution to keep me peace. Mr. BARNARD now wished to adjourn., Mr. DOUTRE insisted that this witness' ex-amination be closed to-day, and said that the afternoon was passed on questions irrelevant to the subject. Mr. BARNARD expressed himself confident of proving his case, but he must be permitted to join the links of the case in his own manner. Questions appearing irrelevant to others were

Questions appearing irrelevant to others were perfectly intelligible to himself, and were perconsistent to make his case complete The Court then adjourned until two p.m. on Wednesday, 4th inst

When Grant becomes King Ulysses I, by the grace of it ?, it will be funny to pick up the court journal (the New York Herald) and read: King Ulysses drove out this afternoon accompanied by Count Zachariah Chandler, Lord Babcock, and the Hon. Miss Gail Hamilton. Duke Casey and Baron Orville spent the afternoon at the palace, and dined with his Majesty. The Royal family were all present; also Count Schenck. In the evening his Majesty gave his second grand lawn party. The Royal Mittle Rock Band, under the leadership of Sir Jim Blaine B. F., discoursed fine classical music, including " Johnny Morgan " and " Pruse Emily." The guests were received at the palace by the Hon. Miss Agnos Jenks and Lady Eliza Pinkston. Among the distinguished personages who Ald. Nathan Mercer was called, but did not repond. Ald. WILLIAM CLENDINNENG-I am a city alderman, and as such take a considerable inte-rati in the preservation of the pesce of the city. (Ald. Clendinneng here demurred at the manner ottaking down his deposition, and wished ques-tion and answer put down as given.) Q. Are you aware of the existence of Orango logges in Montreal? A. No. Had you before this scen the letter of John Himilion's, dated the 17th of June last, in his corporation of Montreal for protection of the lifended procession of the Loyal Orange Asso-citation of Montreal on the 12th of July last? A.

Italian republics that Lyons became acquainted with the art of silk making; Louis XI, did all in his power to secure the monopoly of silk making for Tours. The primary matters for silk weaving came all from Italy, even as late as the time of Francois I., and it was only in 1540 that Lyons secured the right of centralizing the manufacture and sale of silk, and this pre-eminence she still sustains. Henri IV., by the impetus he gave to the cultivation of the mulberry, was enabled to secure a supply of raw silk in France; he converted the Tuileries garden into a mulberry nursery, and sent the young trees to the valley of the Rhone. However, the grand silk tissues, the patterns that Titian and Paul Veronese have familiarized us with, all were imported from Italy. In 1680, Lyons had 60,000 silk workers; to-day the number is only 50,000, although the industry is vastly superior.

The International Socialistic Congress, which was announced as about to be held in Paris, on the 2nd of September, has, of course been prohibited by the Government, and Karl Marx is endeavoring to persuade his friends to hold no Congress at all this year.

A French and a Persian architect combined to make the Persian pavilion an interesting construction, the perfect type of a rich Per sian habitation. The chief entrance upon the ground floor, which reminds one somewhat of the ancient Roman atrium, has a small fountain in the centre which keeps the atmosphere refreshingly cool. The basement is of carthenware tiles, and covered with rich. carpets from Smyrna. The Shah of Persia spent much of his time in the pavilion during his visit to Paris. Sightscers are most impressed by a wonderful room in the pavilion, in which the light is reflected by thousands of lustres.

LOUIS

'The selfish man's heart, like a man's coffin, is just his own measure, long enough and broad enough to hold himself, with room for no one else.

Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills. Liver complaints, Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Giddiness, Spasms, Heartburn, Flatulency and all disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, cured without mercury, by Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, combining mildness of operation with the most successful results.

If anyone should unfortunately suffer from a bruise, the most certain relief from the pain, and the speediest remedy for the removal of evil results, is BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It sets the blood in active circulation, the coagulation. is broken up, and discoloration removed.

If you have a suffering child, do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relisf that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP, Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

No. Anna

For the Post.

2

GRANDMOTHER'S STORY.

1. I. Little Winifred sat on the nursery floor Watching the light creep up the walk, Till it reached a portrait, seen before, But never beneath the sunset full, "Twas a noble face, and long she gazed, At the folded arms and dauntless mien, Till, by the strong light, somewhat dazed, She turned from the vision of gold and green.

33. "Grandma, a tell me, was he a King Who looks down at me with such eyes?" "No monarch, child, but a nobler thing, As high over kings as yonder skies; Bit down, my darling, 1711 tell the tale But, look once more on the winsome face, So long the pride of the gallant Gael! So long the tyrant's foul disgrace !

111.

There was a beautiful lady fair, With blue, blue eyes and sloe-black hair Whose face was like the angels there, Chanting their carols in the air, The Christmas night when Christ was born. She was a Princess, by the right, Of Heaven-born deeds, and none might scorn The lowly damsel, day or night is The lovely damsel, day or night !

IV. To soul and body she did great deeds, And dessings, like dew, fell on her head; I' the morning, walking thro' flowery meads, Bright angels spake with her, 'twas said. She fed the hungry,—the naked clad— The thirsty gave to drink alway— She helped the good—she chid the had— And blessings scattered day by day !

٧. She reared great churches to the Lord With turrets towering to the sky, That all might hear the holy Word Which teaches men to live and die. She gave brond acres to good men Who built wide monasteries there— Likewise to holy maidens when Their hearts went forth to lives of prayer.

¥1.

She sent wise messengers abroad To buy good books and supient scrolls, And ignorance fiel, with terror awed Before the enlightened power of sculs. She spake to bations far and wide, And myriads came to taste those springs, She smilled on all, and they, with pride, Praised high this daughter of great kings.

VII.

O, child, there never was a time Like that far-off, bright golden age, When the sweet Princess lived sublime, All human hearts her keritage! Prosperity all labor crowned, With happy days in cot and grange; But ab ! that brow with laurels bound Was soon to see an awful change. Was soon to see an awful change.

VIII.

It chanced that near the Princess' Isle, With twenty leagues of sen between, There lived a giant full of guile Whose flag was red, while hers was green. The Princess was so fair so see-So great the triumphs of her smile-So rich, so prosperous and free-The giant envious grew the while.

IX.

Alas! the favors of the brave Ingratitude will turn to hate; The plant brate had been a slave, The Princess saved him from the fate. She sought him in his filthy caves, Where roots and acorns were his food, She fed and tanght his wolfish knaves, Who reamed, like tigers, in the wood.

Χ.

X1.

A hero, young and brave and hold, Who loved the Princess well and true; Arrayed himself in green and gold And swore he'd make the giant rue. A traitor sold him to the foc (Be it remembered to his cost !) Before the hero struck a blow, The Princess' holy come was lost ! The Princess' holy cause was lost!

XII.

I saw him mount the gallows high, His face was shaded with deep path, And yet, a something in his eye, Showed, though he died, 'twas not in vain. His brave young brow no wrinkle bore— No mean regret for life's short span— He stood unmoved on benth's dark shore, A MAN who felt he died for man!

the Epiornis, and indulging in flights of fancy, which made Eva laugh till she was tired. " Poor Eval" thought Dora, as she listened

to her-" Your trouble is yet to come." She felt for the child, and when Mr. Templemore left them at length, she resolved to tell her the news. "She will sleep upon it," she thought, "and

waken with her grief half spent to-morrow ; whereas if I tell her in the morning she will fret or sulk all day."

Accordingly, Eva, instead of going to bed at once, was summoned to her governess's room, and, unwonted familiarity, taken on her knee, and pressed to her breast in a tender, though silent embrace. Eva, far from guessing that these were tokens of coming calamity, felt delighted-not, to be quite frank, at the unusual fondness she received. but at a longcoveted and long-denied privilege-the entrance of Cousin Dora's room. How beautiful looked that rather austere apartment to her childish eyes! The lofty, square bed, the old carved pric-dien, the Spanish pictures of devotion, all dimly visible by the light of a lamp placed on the toilet-table, impressed Eva. Through the open window the court, with other windows with light in them, was partly visible, and in the stillness of the evening the little gurgling voice of the fountain, which household noises covered all day, could be distinctly heard.

"Eva," began Dora, "I have something to tell you. I have news-good news." she added, with a sigh-" Mrs. Logan is coming to-morrow.

Eva looked very sulky.

"She is coming," continued Dora, ignoring that look and its meaning, " and Mr. Temple-more told me this evening that he was going to marry her. I hope you are glad, Eva, for of course this will add to his happiness." Eva showed neither grief nor gladness at

the tidings, but she looked more sulky than ever. At length the truth came out with an impetuous burst oftears. "I hate Mrs. Logan!"

"Hush!" said Dora, severely—"let me

never hear such words again. Eva stood in great awe of her governess. She did not dare to persist in her declaration of hatred toward Mrs. Logan, but threw her-

self back upon weeping, "There, there, that will do-I am not so very angry," remarked poor Dora with a sigh; " but you must be good, you know, and I shall expect you to behave unexceptionably to Mrs Logan to-morrow."

Eva made no promise, and Dora asked for none. She could not in her heart blame Eva for her dislike of Mrs. Logan; moreover, she knew her power over her pupil, and that she could insure external obedience at least to any reasonable command; perhaps she scarcely cared to ask for more. This matter being over much more quickly than Dora had expected, she rang for Fanny, gave Eva to her care, and remained alone.

"1 suppose there are plenty of women in my case," she thought, with a sigh, "only they do as I do-they keep their secret, and they bear with their fate."

She sat, as Eva had left her, leaning back in her chair, and listening to the murmur of the fountain below. She felt languid and listless, rather than very wretched; for, after all, we must endure our sorrows, and fight our battles. We cannot desert that grim captain, Grief, and enlist under other colors. Dora's present mood dealt not so much with Mr. Femplemore as with that past which he had so darkly influenced. She thought of Paul, and his lost love, and his early death; she by. She went over that sad story, and again!" brought to life that buried past, and something between bitterness and sorrow filled her heart as this question rose within her : "Why are the prizes of life ever granted to

some, and ever denied to others ?" Dora Courtenay was in one of those moods

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. Hear them when they are detected. Their motives were the loftiest and the purest. They were, or meant to be, benefactors of humanity, and especially of that portion of it which they selected for injury. Who of them confesses that greed, ambition, or revenge, was the real motive? Not one. And so, whilst Dora slept, her aunt sat and planned for her good.

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. She had been suffering from a secret the whole winter, and her relief was commensurate with the past infliction. So whilst Eva trundled her hoop, and looked unconscious, Dora listened patiently to the praises of Florence Gale.

"The only woman whom I could endury to see in my dear lost sister's place," empliciti-cally said Miss Moore, whose regard for Eva's future stepmother was much enhanced by Eva's dislike of her, and the necessity it so pretty," she continued; "you will admire her so, Miss Courtenay."

"I know Mrs. Logan, and have known her for years," composedly said Dora. If she had declared that she was on terms

of intimacy with a Royal Highness, Miss Moore could scarcely have looked more amazed than she now did; but something in Dora's tone sobered her enthusiasm, for after awhile she left Eva's governess to her own thoughts.

Eva still looked unconscious-perhaps she had not minded heraunt's discourse ; perhaps she wished to forget all about Mrs. Logan.

"This is a wood, you know, Cousin Dora, she said, as they entered the shady part of the grounds; " and suppose I am little Red-riding-Hood, going off to grandmamma's cottage, you know: and suppose the wolf is there before me, and you are not here, Cousin Dora, or if you are, why, you are a lady walking in a wood, and I am a little girl, and you know nothing about me. Mind you know nothing about me."

To be known nothing about, to be unguided, unwatched, ready to be devoured by the cruel wolf, was evidently exquisite enjoyment to Eva.

"The very child feels it," thought Dora, with a sigh, " there is a wild sort of pleasure in independence, even though it should lead us to danger. Oh ! Eva, I feel as you feel. I have a home here which ought to be a happy one, and is not. Yes, I too long for the wood and its perils. Anything, Eva, anything for liberty !

In the meanwhile Eva trotted on demurely, acting her little part, but the wolf came sooner than she and Dora expected. He came as they turned the corner of the alley, under the aspect of Mrs. Logan, sitting by Mr. Templemore's side on the old stone bench. She was prettier than ever. Dora saw it at a glance. Never had her cheeks worn a rosier bloom, never had her dark eyes had a more laughing lustre. The goddess Hebe herself could not have looked brighter or younger than Mrs. Logan looked as she rose and came toward Dora with the sunniest of smiles on her rosy lips.

"Dear Dora," she said, with that warmth thought of the light, faithless creature who which she could always put in her voice and had urged him on to exertions beyond his in her manner, though there was so little of strength, then quietly and carelessly put him | it in her heart. "I am so glad to see you

And she pressed Dora's hand very cordially. As Dora stood with her hand clasped in that of Mr. Templemore's future wife, she fell into a strange, sad dream. This was Florence, the Florence whom her brother had so loved., whom he had entirely forgiven, and toward when we forget time, and take no account of whom he had been so indulgent. Her look,

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 be-

tween Dorn and his child, but why must Florence be detested." "Now, that's too bad of Doral" said this lady, looking injured.

She spoke in a pretty, childish way; and as gently as if he were addressing a child, Mr.

l'emplemore said, "Our misfortune is not Miss Courtenay's sin." 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 merrilyusual."

Yes, she was as usual talking nonsense: but as usual, too, she looked lovely whilst the mean about the school-room? There is nosilly and unmeaning words fell from her lips. This was her secret; and many a wiscr man could not have looked brighter than she did. When she chose to be silent, she had a pensive grace, almost verging on poetry. Her gravity, even though it was in reality no more Eva's dislike of her, and the necessity it created of her prolonged guardianship. "And so pretty," she continued; "you will admire her so, Miss Courtenay." "I know Mrs. Logan, and have known her "I know Mrs. Logan, and have known her a pretty creature, and he was to marry her in scrutinize too closely. He had, moreover, a method of dealing with her which Florence was too shallow to detect, but which was very convenient. Mr. Templemore seldom or never argued with Mrs. Logan; he seldom or never

explained anything to her; he rarely contrdicted her. He heard her, he was amused by her, and he did his best to please her, according to her own tastes—not to his. Of course this promised him many a vacant hour for the future, but Mr. Templemore had perceived this after he had been engaged some time, and he was both too wise and too much in love to deplore it very deeply. So when Florence supposed that she had been talking nonsense, and looked exquisitely pretty as she said it, Mr. Templemore retained the latter fact and dropped the former, and looked at her with

tender admiration as they walked away.

feverish. So leaving her with Fanny, Dora stole out into the grounds before sunset. She wanted to commune in peace with her own wearied thoughts-away from Mr. Temple-more and Mrs. Logan. But it was not to be. She had scarcely walked ten steps before Mr. Templemore stood before her. How gay and cheerful he scemed, with how bright a smile he threw away his cigar, and coming toward her, said, with the very look and tone of Doctor Richard-

"Do tell me what you think of that tree, Miss Courtenay, and what its slender trunk and drooping boughs suggest ?" Without giving her time to answer the question, he at once resumed: "That tree is a nymph, who being pursued and overtaken by the god Faun, raised her hands and implored Diana. The did Paul. Be it so, and may he never waken goddess of the silver bow relieved the fugi- | and discover that he has made a mistake ! tive,s distress by bidding her take root and grow here. And see how the poor frightened | give!" nymph keeps ever looking round at her pursuer! She has forgotten, I suppose, that he her society, and she needed solitude. She is gone-gone forever, with all the pretty things of heathen fable. I wonder, Miss

-can you tell?" "No, Mr. Templemore," she gravely replied : " but you are mistaken about that tree. It is a tree, and has a tree's life, and a tree's hopes and fears. I saw it last autumn with a few green and yellow leaves quivering on it garden ?" soothingly asked Dora, sitting down, still. It was no nymph then, as you seem to and drawing the child toward her, whilst Fido think. It was a poor tree conscious of winter | came creeping to her feet. and frost and snow, and it stood thus, seeming,

"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; "and he admires Dora so much, for he told me so; but would he have feverish, and I think she had better not go

married her, you know?" "Just so," replied Mrs. Logan, with a merry little laugh.

"Because he might only have flirted with her, you know," persisted Mrs. Luan, buzzing on; "and we should not have liked that at all."

Mrs. Logan had no time to answer or ques tion, for Mr. Templemore and Dora were now too near, but she felt both indignant and confounded. What had Mr. Templemore and "I suppose I am talking nonsense, as Miss Courtenay been doing out in the grounds? Not sitting in the summer-house, since there was none; but then what did it thing more dangerous than a minute of truth and falsehood, and both these elements were than Mr. Templemore was, could not have so mingled in Mrs. Luan's rambling remarks, helped succumbing to the charm. If she that Mrs. Logan was incapable of detecting smiled, the goddess of cheerfulness herself the wheat from the chaff. Mr. Templemore had seen a good deal of Dora, and he had not told her or her friends that he was engaged. How did she know that he had not flirted with his daughter's governess?

Mrs. Logan being quite capable herself of flirting, though engaged, could not help sus-pecting her betrothed of a similar weakness. Besides, she grudged Dora Mr. Templemore's a month, and willingly he shut his eyes and them both, and to read the signs of past or near the drawings. All these had excited the ignored what it was not quite pleasant to present flirtation in their looks. She read curiosity of Eva, and even roused that of Mrs. nothing there. They came toward her, un-conscious of all harm, and Mrs. Logan, being silly, but by no means mistrustful, thought, "Only Darius," he had carelessly replied, on seeing them both so calm and grave :

"I wonder if that old worry did it to tease me? But no, she is too great a fool ?"

Satisfied with this contemptuous opinion of Mrs. Luan, she laughingly discarded Mr. | could take no sort of interest in Darius, or the Templemore, and passing her arm within god Ormuz and his dwelling-place. Dora's led her a few steps away, to have a confidential chat.

"Miss Moore says Eva is poorly," she said, looking piteous. "is it not provoking? There never was such a little worry! She the make silly speeches—and Mr. Temple-does it on purpose, you know. But is it not more looked fondly at the sinner. Unluckily There never was such a little worry! She nice to meet again, Dora? Do you remember the catalogue?"

Dora looked at her in indignant surprise but Mrs. Logan's black eyes were as full of The morning's excitement had made Eva glee as if there were no grave in Glasnevin. "I must bear that, too," thought Dora. Well, he forgave her, and so must I."

"What a blessing that you have under-taken that little monkey!", resumed Mrs. Logan. "What should I have done but for Persian attribute, his hatred of falschood; that?" she asked, shaking her head from right to left, and from left to right, in amazement at her own predicament. "She falls ill to vex me, you know. However, Mr. Templemore is tired of it, and we are to be marded in a month. Is it not dreadful? It quite frightens me. Mr. Logan did just as I wished ; and Mr. Templemore is very kind, but still it is dreadful, you know!"

Mr. Templemore now joined them. How happy, how genial he looked !

"He likes her so," thought Dora ; and so May he never repent, or have cause to for-

She soon left them. They could not want entered the school-room, to be quiet and alone there; but a little snivelilng sound proceed-Courtenay, what has become of these heathen ing from a dark corner, betrayed the presence gods and goddesses, who were so mighty once? of Eva.

"Eva," she asked kindly, "why are you here alone?"

"I am not alone," sobbed Eva; "Fido is with me !"

"Why did you not come to me in the

"You-you were with Mrs. Logan!" was when we lorget time, and take no account of whom he had been so multigent. Her look, its course. She sat thus, dreaming very her smile, ber voice brought back the part, as you say, to turn, it was to listen for the coming of the wind that was to wither its last Dora sighed. She could not tell the child hard to the narrow and the cold. Mrs. Logan that she need not be jealous of her affection. so far as Mrs. Logan was concerned ; but she knew, for looking at that tree she thought, " I | could soothe her poor little wounded heart with more than her usual share of love and caresses. She took Eva on her lap, and whilst The whole day long she had thought over her the dog curled round on a cushion at their lot, and she had found no remedy to it. Ne-cessity, that hard 'task-mistress, kept her up at the pale evening sky. The sound of chained to Les Roches. Means of escape, in-voices, above which rose every now and then "That's the school-r the silvery laugh of Florence, came to her car John Luan was surely a worse evil than to see very distinctly. Mrs. Luan, indeed, was Mr. Templemore with Mrs. Logan. "It will mute, but Mrs. Courtenay chatted freely and last a month—no more," she thought : "and merrily. She had at first been much affronted with Mr. Templemore for being engaged to something else-something which will give Mrs. Logan, and her manner to that lady had me bread, and not inflict this torment upon | also been both odd and perplexed during the carlier part of the day. Poor Paul's faithless mistress, and Dora's happy rival, she naturally detested; and then she must be very polite and attentive to Mr. Templemore's future wife. The contest between two such opposite then, and, lo and behold, you two evil-boding | feelings ended, of course, in favor of kindness figures, little frowning Eva and her melan- and good feeling; but for once her mother's pleasant little voice, blending so gayly with Miss Moore's, and Mr. Templemore's and her governess was incredible to her. She for-Florence's merry laughter, grated on Dora's got that he might have meant to seelude himear. She thought of Paul-of Paul a second time replaced and forgotten. " And is it thus with the dead ?" she said to her own sad heart; "they have fought bravely, generously,, but others reap the sweet not tolerate the fact-especially she could not rewards of victory—and who thinks of understand it. In her indignation and them?" Alas! is it not always so? When peace comes after disastreua war, how many are there who, midst the joy of its advent, remember the slain? They lie on diatant battlefields, their cold faces turned to the sky, their nerveless hands still clasping the useless sword or gun; and who thinks of the ten hours' fight which ended thus? Some have crawled away to lonely spots for a drop of water; they slumber, hidden midst grass and flowers, by sweet bubbling streams ; but are more forgotten in their solitvde than the heaps of dead, which say where the fighting was hottest? And it is surely well that they all sleep so soundly. Let them never waken to tax-man with his ingratitude, or feel that their blood was shed in vain ; let them never know that careless Nature will yield her flowers, and verdure, and sweet waters to men more fortunate, though not more deserving, than they were; Some such answer came to Dora as she sat house or the school-room, I can trust Dora thus with the child in her arms, and the dog with Mr. Templemore, you know," said Mrs. | at her feet. It had been hard for Paul, but h had prevailed-that "had" was over, and sureat first, because one must always mistrust ly his was now a divine, an eternal present widowers or single men-but not Mr. Tem- scaring forever beyond such mortal evils. soaring forever beyond such mortal evils. 'And to you also that rest will come," said "Really, Mrs. Luan, you amaze me!" ex- a tender voice ; "then fight the good fight, claimed Mrs. Logan, turning crimson. Mr. remember the reward, and grudge not the cost or the toil."

"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 out to you."

"Very well-I shall go to her," said Mr. Templemore, cheerily. He went to the open window by which Dora

was sitting, and standing outside, he said :

"I hope you are not sleepy, Eva, for Fanny going to bring a light, and I shall let you see those odd letters, as you call them, which you were so inquisitive about yesterday."

Eva became lively at once, as the cager question "Where are they ?" testified. "Coming," gayly answered her father, "for here is Fanny."

So Fanny came with a lamp, which she placed on the table, and Mr. Templemore sitting on the window-ledge, smilingly opened a roll of papers before Eva's view. The happy leisure of wealth was not wasted upon him. He was a student, and a close one. It so happened that he had not found one poor patient in Rouen since his return, so, having time to spare, he bestowed it on the tempting but arduous pursuit of deciphering cuneiform inscriptions. Here was a puzzle after his own heart. The table in his study was covered with the copies of the strange arrowheaded characters-books in which the labors of Grotefend, Oppert, Menant, and Sir Henry evident admiration. She resolved to watch Rawlinson were set forth, made a goodly pile

> Mr. Templemore knew better than to talk to his betrothed of the great rock of Behistan, not merely because she was igdorant of its existence, but because her frivolous little mind

> "Only Darius!" she repeated with a little laugh. "What an old bore that Darius must be!"

> Pretty women are still pretty women when she now left Miss Moore, and overheard him talking of this same inscription to Dora. He had brought it out, indeed, to show it to Eva, but he included Eva's governess in the remarks he made on the subject. He spoke of the great rock on the frontiers of Media, of the lofty tablet inaccessible as an engle's cyric, aud Dora, though as ignorant of this subject as Mrs. Logan, listened with attention, put a few questions, and was not answered with an Only Darius!"

"He talks to her !" thought Mrs. Logan. She stood in the garden a little behind Mr. Templemore, who did not see her. But how well and how vividly Florencesaw the picture framed by the window of the school-room ! A pale globe and a black slate in the background; on the central table a bronze lamp with a pure white flame, burning like a captive spirit in its crystal prison, and by the window in front Dora leaning back in her chair with Eva on her lap, and looking over the child's head at the papers spread out for them both by Mr. Templemore.

"That's the school-room," said Mrs. Luan, whom Mrs. Logan thought far away, and who stood by her elbow.

Florence started. She was stung to the very heart. Yes, that was the school-room, and Mr. Templemore had chosen a governess who was both pretty and young for his child. He had chosen a girl with bright hair, and eyes so soft and bright—whose face lit with unconscious sunshine when he spoke, and with whom it was plain he liked speaking. Yes, that was the school-room-there was no summer-house, but there was a school-room ! Faith and trust, so easy to the large-minded, was too shallow to be a mistrustful woman, and too pretty to be a jealous one; but when mistrust and jealonsy unexpectedly came to her, she had no generous belief, no proud consciousness, to help her to repel either onemy. Their first attacks found her belpless, and

WEDNESDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1878.

xm.

Aye, look, my child, upon that face, Long faded from the heartless world; Look on those lips so full of grace Which op his focs such foul scorn hurled. He lives in every honest heart, No stain shall ever touch his fame. In men's best love he has a part, For EXMET was thehero's name.

FR. GRAHAM.

DORA.

By JULIA KAVENAGH,

Author of "Nathalie," " Adete," "Queen Mab," &c.

CHAPTER XXIV .- CONTINCED.

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. But Dora did not think of that. She thought that erness, and given her mother a home, he had [I say he shall never marry her!" never contemplated that these two strangers should intrude on his family circle. Eva's jealousy was the key to the mystery. With to educate her, he could marry, be happy with his young wife, and yet not feel that he had sacrificed his child entirely.

"He will visit Les Roches now and then," she thought, and see Eva, as he could never have been long attached : we have no sort of see her if she were in a school, for instance; right to object to his choice." and when other children are born to him he will care less for her jealousy, and Eva must much alike!

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

"Allow me to put a question, Mr. Templemore," said Dora ; when is Mrs. Logan coming?"

"To-morrow," he replied, hastily. "Well, Eva, did you find the Épiornis?" "I did; but how can you see it ?"

" By going in to look at it, of course."

They entered the school-room, where a lamp was burning with a mild radiance, and Mr. Templemore showed the print of the Epiornis to Dora, and again wished he had been born in antediluvian times; and seemed so happy and so light-hearted, that Dora would have been very blind indeed if she had not known it was because Mrs. Logan was coming the next day. She was not jealous, she had no right to be jealous, and some natures are too proud to be jealous, but she suffered keenly. If it had been any woman but that one-the false light mistress of her lost brother! But it was she, and Dora must a second time see manly love bestowed on that little bit of pretty flesh and blood, so brainless and so heartless. She must see it. Shecould not fly from her torment. It would meet her daily and hourly, till they left to get married, and Les Roches returned once more to its dulness and to its silence.

All this Dora thought and felt, whilst Mr. Templemore; happy man, went on talking of good for him, and took upon herself the part Life algebra of Prance

sadly, and very uselessly, when her door opened, and Mrs. Luan entered the room. She locked the door, came up to her niece, and stood before her speechlesss, but her sal-low face inflamed with passion.

"Dora," she at length stammered, "is it true ?---is it ?" " What?" asked Dora, doubtfully.

" Is he going to marry her ?---that silly black-cyed chit-is he ?"

"Why, how can you know that?" asked Dora, much startled. You have told Eva-she said it to Fanny

-I heard them."

Dora had sometimes thought that her sullen, silent aunt went about the house cavesdropping-she was sure of it now. She blushed with displeasure and shame, and

could not help exclaiming, "Oh! aunt, how could you do that ?--how ould you ??

"How dare he tell you?" asked Mrs. Luan stamping her feet and clinching her hands in

her passion ; "how dare he? He shall never marry her!" she added, taking off her cap and flinging it on Dora's bed; "never! Do you think I have forgotten how she treated Paul? sulky. But if the wolf himself had been atwhen he had asked her to become Eva's gov- think I have forgotten how she treated Paul ?

As idle as the wind which now rose and swept around the house sounded this threat in self away more resolutely than she now did Dora's ear. Rut she shut the window, for her | at that proffered caress. Miss Moore to watch over her health, and Dora | aunt might be heard, and this was surely to be avoided, if it were possible.

is not changed, She is his cousin, and they

She spoke kindly, as if Mrs. Luan were a child who required southing ; and Mrs. Luan She looked as Dora had seen her father look bear her late, or be forever an exile from her | let her speak, and neither revolteed nor refather's house, Poor Eva! our case is pretty | monstrated. Her useless passion was over. and she was already thinking how to act. Dora easily persuaded her to go to her room, and even accompanied her to the door. "Poor aunt !" she thought, as she came back to her own apartment ; " even she cannot forget Paul and his wrongs. Ah! it is hard !-very hard !"

It was hard, and in her prayers that night Dora put up a petition, asking that she might not dwell on the past to the verge of sin.

While she strove and wished to forget, Mrs. Luan, who, to do her justice, had about as

muck religion as an atheist-not that she knew it, poor soul! but her mind was so constituted-sat in her room meditating on her plans. Oh! if Dora-if any one in that house could have known how far these plans of that sullen, silent woman extended! She had a reckless nature, made for conflict, and stopping at nothing that could insure succes. She now set herself to rob a woman of her happiness, a man of his liberty, and both of peace, as calmly as if she had been a great nation making war on a savage tribe, or annoying a neighbor. With the serenity of the just, she said to herself that here was a good, a praiseworthy, a rightful course. Was she not saving her son from a poor marriage, providing handsomely for her niece, and giving Mr. Templemore a good, amiable, and accom-plished wife, a hundred-fold above that silly Florence Gale with her black eyes! True, Mr. Templemore loved the one, and not the other; but Mrs. Luan knew best what was

and with it some of its feelings. For his sake Florence had been dear, after a sort of fashion. For his sake she had felt something like tenderness toward this light, frivolous little creature, and though he had been so cruelly wronged, for his sake still she could not look on her quite coldly.

This woman, such as she was, had been a portion, a very dear one, alas! of her brother's heart : how could Dora forget this, and feel resentfully toward her because she was in a few weeks to become Mr. Templemore's wife?

"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. She was not more clear-sighted than she had ever been. Her utter want of sense and penetration redeemed the frivolity of her nature, or at least excused it. She was

perfectly satisfied with Dora's manner, and amiably stooped to bestow a loving kiss on tempting to devour her, Eva could not have uttered a more piercing scream, or flung her-

Dora, who witnessed such a burst of femper for the first time, remained amazed. Mrs. "Dear aunt?" she said, soothingly, " what Logan looked pitcous, and Mr. Templemore is it to us whom he marries? Our position here turned pale with anger.

"Eva!" he said, almost sternly, "beg Mrs. Logan's pardon at once." But Eva glared at Mrs. Logan, and looked

wicked with mingled temper and passion. for a moment when the cheating of the Dubois was exposed, and the likeness was so strong that it brought back the day, the room, and the guilty pair, and his face all before her with the vividness of reality.

"Eva !" said Mr. Templemore again.

But Dora now interfered. She sat down on the bench, and she took Eva on her knee. From her heart she pitied the child, and something of that pity Eva read in the eyes of her young governess, for when Dora said reproachfully, but with more sadness than reproach in her tone :

"Oh | Eva, Eva! is this your promise!"

Eva burst into tears, and, clinging to her, sobbed pitifully. "I-I-am very sorry-but -but I was-frightened-I could not help it, Cousin Dora !"

This was a very lame excuse indeed, but Mr. Templemore, who wanted to be satisfied with it, said cheerfully:

"Well, Eva, behave better another time, and do not be frightened ? That is all."

Evaluang her head without answering; and to prevent a renewal of the scene, Dora took. her hand, and saying it was time for her musiclesson, she led her away, followed by Fido.

"Fido, too!" plaintively exclaimed Mrs. Logan, whom the supercilious little King Oharles had never favored with his liking. "Yes, Fido, too," answered Mr. Temple-more, half amused and yet half vexed at Dora's empire. "Miss Courtenay is a Circe,

whom all creatures love and obey." Some admonition, however, Dora seemed to bestow on her pupil.

Mr. Templemore saw the child look up as retorted:

coming of the wind that was to wither its last green boughs. Dora spoke sadly, more sadly than she

too am rooted to my fate, and come storm, come sunshine, I must bear it and stay here.³ deed, were at her command; but to marry last a month-no more," she thought; "and before the month is out, I may have found

me." "That girl is not happy," thought Tr. Templemore ; " but what can ail her ?--- is it that John Luan ?"

He was half vexed at the thought; he would have liked to fill the house with sunshine just choly governess, were already marring his coming happiness.

Unconscious of the construction Mr. Templemore put on her unusual gravity, Dora was walking back slowly toward the house, and he was walking by her side. Both were silent, both walked with downcast eyes, and both, as they emerged from the grounds into the Kower-garden, saw not the group already gathered there. Miss Moore and Mrs. Courtenay sat on garden-chairs near the house Mrs. Logan, wondering at Mr. Templemore' absence, went about the flower-garden as restless as a bird on the wing, and wherever she went Mrs. Luan went too, like a big but si-

lent blue-bottle fly. Why, there is Mr. Templemore, with Miss Courtenay, 1 declare !" exclaimed Mrs. Logan evidently amazed.

"Yes-they have been to the summerhouse, you know," stolidly said Mrs. Lunn." " Summer-house 1" echoed Mrs. Logan coloring; "why, there is none here, Mrs Luan.

"There ought to be, you know. Perhaps they were in the school-room."

Mrs Logan tapped her foot, and looked at Mrs. Luan with profound contempt. "The school-room is behind us, and they

are in front-pray don't talk nonsense, Mrs. Luan,' she said, very superciliously, "I don't mind it-let it be the summer-

Luan, buzzing on stolidly; I did not like it plemore, you know.'

Templemore and I have been engaged for the

last year l" "He did not tell us so, you know : and, on the whole I think widowers are worse than single men. Paul always said so."

Paul's name silenced the angry reply which rose to Mrs. Logan's pretty lips. "She owes me a grudge for Paul's sake," she thought, giving her companion a furtive look; and she only says all this to vex me." So, with cool impertinence, and the sweetest of smiles she

CHAPTER XXVI.-CONTINUED.

It was designedly that Mr. Templemoer had ignored Eva since the morning's scene, but he now suddenly remembered her existence, and raising his voice, he said. "Where is Eva ?"

Eva did not answer, and Mrs. Courtenay said,

"I dare say she is with Dora. I don't see Fido; they are sure to be all three together." | was the short reply.

Mrs. Luan plucked her sleeve.

"That's the school-room," she whispered

again; "and Dora's sitting-room is this way." Mechanically Mrs. Logan followed her. Dora's sitting-room had a glass door opening on the garden, and as this was not closed, they entered it. Even in the moonlight Mrs. Logan saw that this was a very charming apartment. She had never seen it before ; it was newly furnished. Mr. Templemore had therefore prepared it for Eva's governess.

Florence could not understand this. She had never had a child, and not being one of those women in whom the parental feeling is innate, she had no just conception of the love a fond father like Mr. Templemore could bear his little daughter. That he should have a whole suite of rooms prepared for Eva and self and his young bride from all unpleasaut contact with his jealous child, as much as to please or honor Dora; she only felt that Dora was treated "like a princess," and she could

"I shall certainly ask Mr. Templemore the meaning of all this !"

"She's Paul's sister you know," sharply remarked Mrs. Luan.

Mrs. Logan felt sobered at once. She had written some fond, foolish letters to Paul formerly; true, he had returned them, but suppose a stray one, or that lock of her hair which he had certainly kept, or that photograph which had gone down with him to his grave (but Florence did not know this), had remained in Dora's possession, and should be produced against her to Mr. Templemore, who was so convinced that she had been forced into marrying Mr. Logan, and that he was her first love! It would not be pleasant; and some such threat Mrs. Luan must intend by again bringing up Paul's name when it had really no business to be uttered. So Mrs. Logan took the hint, and as her little secret. had been kept up to the present, she resolved to watch Dora, indeed, but to do so with silent prudence, which, alas! was the very thing

that Mrs. Luan wanted.

"I wonder if Mr. Templemore has done with his Darius," she petulantly exclaimed.

And she abruptly entered the school-room, but she found it dark and silent. The lamp was gone, the window was closed, and it was plain that Dora and Eva had left by the other door. Mrs. Logan went back to the garden, and found Mr. Templemore looking for her. "Where have you been?" he asked.

"Looking at Miss Courtenay's rooms," she replied, with a bitterness she could not help displaying, but which he so little expected to find in her tone, that he did not detect it there.

"Eva is very feverish," he said, anxiously. "I hope she is not going to be ill again.".

"And I feel sure she is-just to vex me," 5 E

Mrs Courtenay, who was close by with Miss Moor, unluckily remarked : "Fut Eva is really an amiable child, Mrs.

Login-she took to Dora at once." "Oh! bal cannot compare or compete

with Miss Courtenay, you know." . Why don't you win her like Dora ?" goodwhy don't you win her like Dera ?" good-nauredly replied Mrs. Courtenay. "She cut u her white silk to dress a doll for Eva, a hide she was, and of course, childlike, Eva fill in love with both doll and giver." " What

"A bride!" repeated Mrs. Logan. 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 Luan had already silently vanished.

The drawing-room of Les Roches was 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 ample 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 taise her fine 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 wittiest 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 herselt had often felt lis 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

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 flung 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 arkling light died out of her bla 17.08 he bade her open it. Florence obeyed with a pouting lip, expres-

"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 Confederation Canadienne," which appeared in L'Europe Diplomatique of the 18th 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, leathtr, 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 ex-pressly 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 today 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 denth 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 yessels loaded with 18,000 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 lockgates 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 praires 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 Winnipeg, the capital of the new Province of Manitoba, which seven years ago was but a straggling village of 500 souls, possesses today 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 cannibal 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 at tains 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 crotchet 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 bookkceping. The handwriting is especially remarkable, both for elegance and correctness, the majority of the copybooks resembling lithography. In passing, we may remark that in Canada primary into prevent him, and, as ill-luck would have it, struction is obligatory, so that every father of a family is required to pay a certain annual contribution, applied to the maintenance of cultural products, and a remarkable collec- Bosnians.

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 titted 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 france 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 abridge, 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 Ciub" 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 quoit, and which the hand of a European could hardly stir, but which these stout Can-

adians 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 magnificant 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 magnificant 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 horing process from a depth of 1,500 feet. Near this are fine 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 closegrained, some sheets attaining the size of one the inches, and the crystals of phosphate or 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 54 feet. At Picton, Nova Scotia, coal is delivered on board ship at 7 france 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, Alrendy there are in full activity a sufficiently large number of manufactories 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 Cauadian 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 crected in the right-hand corner tower of the Grand Vestibule of Honour. There are exhibited specimens of Canadian woods, pine, larch, maple. wild cherry, clm, and walnut. One of these blocks of fir, by its colossal dimensions, reminds us of the famous Orme des conferences, of which French chronicles 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 566 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 fisherics 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 sinuosities 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 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 millions 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 agri-

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 annexe to the English section.

Canadian international commerce, which in ports and only 367 million francs for exports. the intervening years reached a much higher vailed for several years in the United States, immediately : second, in the too great increase which the higher branches of Canadian Commerce had encumbered its warehouses during the preceding years.

But it is a surprising fact, and to be remarket on the American continent-a sure these articles have been turned to account and monopolized by English houses.

In yielding to this commercial monopoly the expense of transport, loading and unloading; in a word, all the expenses which accompany transport in England.

We hope sincerely that the Universal Exhibitin-showing theadvantage that French commerce will derive from the embarcation of goods by direct route-will establish solid and

profitable relations between France and her ancient colony.

THE FENIAN PRSSONERS.

Correspondence between United States Minister Welsh and Lord Salisbury in regard to Condon, the convicted Fenian, is published. 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 preferred the prayer three times, and would doubtless continue to do so, but always most respectfully, until it is granted. The belief going to battle. 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 believes the release of Condon would be regarded by the President and Congress of the United States as a most friendly action. Under date of August the 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

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" anent the battle which, it seem was (not) fought above the clouds, with another from the pen of an ex-Rebel :---

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 1870 summed up 375 million frances for im- Mountain. After the lapse of so much time since the battle was fought (if ever) I am rose in 1876 to 466 millions for the former and sorry he seems to have forgotten some of the 404 for the latter. It had moreover during circumstances necessary to a correct understanding of the fight, and I have only a moment figure, but at the end of 1875 a decrease is to call your attention to a few of his more proplace, to the financial crisis which has pre- refer you for fuller details to my report of that battle, now on file in the War Department, and whose effect the Canadian Provinces felt | should you desire to inform yourself further on the subject. On the whole, however, I canin the importation of English goods, with not do less than to thank Mr. Shanks for the kindliness 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 gretted, that commercial France appears to be held with that gentleman by a correspondent completely ignorant that her ancient North of the Herald I have always seriously doubted American colony offers-more than any other | and shall continue to do so until more fally confirmed respecting it. Interviewers have and advantageous outlet for her articles of ex- of late displayed so much cunning and misport. For until now, with few exceptions, chief 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 on the part of England, French trade proves | that he will voluntarily go back on himself incontestibly on its products imported into or on the troops that served him with all the Canada a dead loss of at least 10 per cent., a ardor and devotion of their natures, as he seems sum equivalent to that which brokers make on to have done, and which I can account for in no other way than that he was in his cups, or 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' let-Welsh writes, August 8th, reminding ter, 1 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

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 corns and two divisions of other armies. 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 lisposes

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 im of successes which were never realized.

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

fight at Lookout since the war as I now have,

as I am anxious that you should know all the

facts. My fight at Laokout 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 Congress

men may be appointed to investigate this sub-

ject 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 90,000 men to go north be-

tween 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 abominable statements I am

inclined to think that he will find it rough

travelling before he reaches half way there.

But you may feel assured that these are not

his statements. Some one is "bull dozing"

him the same as was the case among the

government as President. You probably saw

an account of an interview with me at Saratoga,

n 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.

Shanks' letter. Not a man of Howard's com-

mand was in the fight at Lookout Mountain,

cessful. It was under the influence of my

success, too, that Thomas' command made its

glorious assault on Mission Ridge, as they had

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., August 17, 1878.

THE BATTLE IN THE CLOUDS" AS WITNESSED BY A

Please permit an ex-rebel to make a sugges

pondents interview Major General Walthall,

J. S. A. General Walthall, from the day

when he so gallantly covered the retreat of

until the close of the war, was always to be

found in the front. Cool and courageous, by

his magnificent presence and magnetic con-

tion-i. e., let one of your ubiquitous corres-

CONFEDERATE OFFICER.

J. HOOKER, Major-General.

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 19, 1878.

Yours as ever,

But before writing more let us turn to Mr.

t. I have not written so much about the

mish" 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 strewed 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. F. World says : Dr. Ornelas, Consul of Mexico at San Antonio, now in Washington, says there is a large and growing annexation noticeable, due to two causes; in the first minent omissions in his narrative, but will or war party in Texas trying to produce a rupture between Mexico and the United States. War is possible, but not probable. General Ord'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 Charge 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 fyled in New York Thursday, most being for large amounts.

The North Hastings Brilway is to have en gines 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 difficulty.

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 Francais, 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 Governmont 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 Raiload, a few months ago, purchased for his wife a diamond neck-lace for \$76,000.

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 downe for £50 in the list of subscribers to a charity

2

sive of disappointment, but smiled as she saw alovely 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 por-trait. 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

"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 ?"

be asked, amused at the question.

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

" My dear child," he said good-humoredly. "do you know an old enamel from a new one, or aucient style of painting from modern ?"

"I suppose not," replied Mrs. Logan, apparently once more quite good-tempered ; but at heart she was unconvinced. She looked at Dora's portrait, as she would call it, and she saw not, or she would not see, that though this was Dora's hair, these were not Dora's eyes. "She sat to him," she thought; "she sat in the school-room. This is Dora herself when she smiles, or is pleased and happy. I have seen her look so again and again when Paul was by.

Alas! the dead young beauty who had sat for that portrait, and smiled as it was painted, had long been dust! She had gone away with her smiles, and the painter on whom, perhaps, they were bestowed had gone with her. The bright hair, the soft blue eyes, the snowy skin which Mrs. Logan gazed at with quick breath and angry eyes, need never waken love or jealousy now, whatever mischief they might have worked in their day.

"Is it not lovely?" asked Mr. Templemore.

He thought of the painting, but Mrs. Logan was convinced he meant the woman. she replied. "Are enamel

" Very." brittle?"

"I should be sorry to trust this one with a fall.⁹

"Then take it-I am so awkward, you know."

He held out his hand, but before Mrs. Logan's had surrendered it to him, the portrait had fallen on the floor.

"Oh! I am so sorry I" she exclaimed, looking as innocent and as frightened as a child ; but she stealthily stretched out her little foot, in the hope of finishing the work of destruc-tion. "Don't look at it," she entreated, preventing him from stooping with a pretty, despotic gesture ; "I am sure it is in pieces ; and I do not want to be scolded. Don't, Miss Moorel" she screamed, in her little childish Way, as this ludy approached them to lend her assistance; "Mr. Templemore will be so angry."

"No, no," he said, trying not to look as annoyed as he felt; "but you must lef me pick it up, Florence."

Again he stooped, again Mrs. Logan tried in the attempt she upset a small table on which he had placed the other portrait.

the sentence of Melody, who was convicted of Chaplain Van Horn's history of the Army 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 Bul

garians had a sanguinary light 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 Phillipovich'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 sus pended.

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

Loxdon, Angust 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. politicians while he was administering the

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 and if I had advanced in front at the base of the Austrians may defer occupation of that the mountain I might have lost half of my district. Negotiations still continue. The command and in the end have been unsuc-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 :- Acall been witnesses of our achievements on the cording to advices from Constantinople, the 24th and 25th, while the army on Grant's left Sultan, on first hearing of the fall of Scrajevo, had accomplished nothing it was sent to do. flew into a violent passion and declared he would order open resistance at Novi-Bazar The same correspondent says all reports represent the 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 mobil To the Editor of the Herald :--ized by order of last Cabinet Council will

reach their destination at the beginning of next week, when operations will be resumed on a large scale. A despatch from Cettinje announces that

the Turks will evacuate Podgoritza by September the 20th, when the Montenegrins will occupy the city.

Rosse, August 31 .- The Radical organ Devere, announces the departure of a body of | trol of men he always carried his command. Italian volunteers from Arno, to join the into battle when ordered and brought it out

4.

in the London Tablet. the Cumberland will present you with all of the facts, and I know them to be facts, Gen-

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 eral Grant or general anybody else to the contrary notwithstanding. General Grant, as remain in court. well as some other officers high in rank, is

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. Kzasaki, Secre-tary of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, in an arm-chair opposite, he suddenly roused himself and asked: "Some one coming ?" "No" answered the priest. At that instant a secretary entered with a despatch announcing the meeting of Mgr. Maselia 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. Agar 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 the Confederates after the death of Zollikoffer 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 if Lord Canoys, who has been a lord in waiting to the Queen, and delivered the Henley when ordered and not before. At the "skir- | Cup to the successful Columbians last month.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4TH, 1878

OUR POSITION.

Anyone who took the trouble of following the policy of the TRUE WITNESS for the las 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 that that policy was just the same then as "editor" of the Post took a pen in his tingers in this country, he has pursued the policy of Independence in politics. Not that we object to a man holding party views, and declaring From Toronto we learn that there are six in favor of either side of the House. Ther-

THE WORKINGMEN.

There appears to be some unquiet 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 acside of the House it emanates. It is to such quire strength. This they have a perfect men that Canada will owe her future, and it right to do. It is the privilege of all freemen to combine in a constitutional manner in oraround. We hope our friends in Ontario will der 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 disputeto 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?

sided at St. Libbirg, and he might say that, with the exception of his family, there were no other Protestants in the parish, yet he had always been and was now freated with the greatest of respect 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.

of, or to injure, a man because of his religious By M. C. MULLIN & CO.. Proprietors. world to do it.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

Is God a myth? If He is, then tax church

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4. CALENDAR-SEPTEMBER, 1878. THURSDAY, 5-St. Lawrence Justinian, Bishop FRIDAY, 6-Feria. Cons. Bp. Heiss, La Crosse, SATURDAY, 7-Office of the Immaculate Con-SUNDAY, 8-THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTE-COST. NATIVIY OF THE B. V. M. Less. Prov. viii. 22-35; Epist. Matt. i. 1-16; Last Gosp. Luke xvii, 11-19. Bp. Rappe, MONDAY, 9-Of the Octave of the Nativity TUESDAY, 10-St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Con-

WEDNESDAY, 11-Of the Octave. SS. Protus and Hyacinthus, Martyrs.

Cleveland, died, 1877.

St. Gorgonius, Martyr.

NOTICE

The True Witness.

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

AND WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"EVENING POST"

S FRINTED AND FUBLISHED EVERY

—ат—

761 CRAIG STREET,

Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance

City (Delivered) \$2.00

and Confessor.

1868.

ception.

fessor.

MONTREAL .

WEDNESDAY,

Subscribers should notice the date on the Jabel attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription. 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. LEANY 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.

an enterprise as the Evening Post are necessarily large, and as for a while we shall rely upon the Tave 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 the more cheerfully do this and help us in our circulation by obtaing for us now readers, seeing that the price of the Taue WITNESS has been reduced to \$1.50, while in size it has been enlarged four columns, and is now one of the best and

We are satisfied that the same feeling is | in this country has one unkind word to say. prevalent all over the Province, and that it No Catholic who values his good name could is because the French Canadians are not well known that some people entertain a prejudice | bor. The convictions of every man is dear to against them. No one but a fanatic or a fool himself, and these convictions should be would attempt to either speak disrespectfully respected. It is madness for citizens to be

property; if He is not a myth, then do not tax the edifices erected to His glory. There if God is a myth. They act in open violaence, and, not denying it, they give some outward evidence of obedience to His decrees. But if man sincercly believed that God was that we do not, and cannot, realize the great mystery of God at all. But as some o we believe that God is glorified by a manly

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 Costigan once more in the House of Comsituation is different to theirs, and it is likely | mons.

to remain so.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

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

WITNESS. Mr. THOMAS SHEEHAN, of Quebec, is our authorized agent in that city for the sale of the EVENING POST and the collection of sub-scriptions for the EVENING POST and TRUE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. As the expenses attending the issue of such As the expenses attending the issue of such and from drift that inder such circumstances uniform, and that inder such circumstances they are liable to be scarched 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 distinetly says that Volunteers cannot carry arms except when 5 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

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 say an offensive word of his Protestant neighhowling over religious disputes, but Orangebelief, and we are satisfied that the French ism is a horse of another colour. That must Canadians would be the last men in the be fought inch by inch, and the man who is not prepared to do it, is not a proper repre-

sentative of Catholic opinion.

MR. COSTIGAN.

Mr. Costigan is again in the field for Victoria County, New Brunswick. Mr. Costigan is is no doubt that the majority of men act as a Conservative, but not a slavish one. He has over and over again proved himself Intion of His laws, and in opposition to His dependent when principle was at stake, and commands. But still they profess to believe no more faithful or honest politician ever sat in Him. They will not dare deny His exist- in the House of Commons. The IrishiCatholic who votes against Mr. Costigan, and all because of Party, does an act which it will be difficult to explain. The stern honesty of not a myth, he would not be constantly rail- Mr. Costigan has become almost proverbial ing at, and trying to destroy, the temples in among his countrymen, and if they prefer which He is worshipped. The fact is a friend to a party hack, then every Irish Catholic in the electoral division for which Mr. Costigan stands, should give him their us have some belief that there is a God, and as | confidence and their support. If Mr. Costigan was simply a Conservative, we would not write thus. If he was a blind follower of profession of belief in Him, and that God the "I am an Orangemen," 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.

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 In-dependent opposition candidate, in the Centre, and one or two Idberal protectionists seeking the suffrages of the West. Mr. Devlin will the international the set of the test and one or two IAberal protectionists seeking the suffrages of the West. Mr. Devin will hardly get a single Protestant role. He is known to have been the Mayor's familiar throughout the recent troubles, and the read whrepuller of the whole scheme for the over-throw of civil liberly among us. Irrespective of that, many who voted for him once would not do so again, as he is, rightly or wrongly, credited with many of the appointments which have in this sity disgraced the present administration in this city. Mr. Deviln hus been brought ont as a representative of a creed rather than a political party, or any set of political views, thus chalparty, or any set of political views, thus chal-lenging the opposition of Protestants. Were this challenge accepted, and some good man brought forward for whom Protestants could vote, he might, perhaps, have a fair chance of success. So it has come to this-the Protestants are

Volunteer in question was in uniform, the po- { to vote against Mr. Devlin to a man, because

another name for subterfuge and deceit. There | the more they feel the responsibility which is nothing more likely to land a dishonest rests upon them, and the trust which they stern gale of public contempt overwhelms the bark, tactician and all. Fair, manly ous. But the electors can remedy all this if immense advantage to the country. 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 a Battleford correspondent of the London Free Press describes it to be. The correspondent, quoting what the stipendary magistrate at Qu'Appelle said in passing sentence on several policemen for assaulting women, says :

"From all quarters we hear of outrage and awless conduct by the police; we hear of them lawl rendering themselves a nuisance to the com-munity 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 Govern-ment will have to seriously consider if it be not wiser to remove this expensive and useless or-ganization from the country, and leave the up-holding 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 Ed. are mostly Conservatives. The Catholic monton which was destined for the Indians) The police made no attempt to seize it except | Reformers than Conservative, although the out of a glass. We hope this news is not proportion of nominations appear to indicate quiry.

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

Protestant cathedrals. But, for the sake

politician in a sea of intrigue than this possess. But circumstances might arise, so same tact, which too often induces local in their nature as to command the a man to trim his sails to catch sympathy of the men, and then danger might every passing breeze, until at last, the be apprehended. The Volunteer Militia is capable of great sacrifices, and we are satisfied trouble to note the policy with which the that under given circumstances would, in Post commenced its career, it will be seen politicians are not numerous, for fair manly | presence of an enemy, do its duty ; but withal politicians could not easily win an election that, for prudential motives, Canada ought to now-neither Reform nor Conservative, lat unless they resorted to that tact, which may have a Dominion force-small, but effective,- Independent. From the moment the be justifiable, but which is sometimes danger- and such a force would, we believe, be an

CATHOLICS IN THE FIELD.

Conservatives and three Reform Catholic can- are questions of party warfare, to which we didates in Ontario. As for our part, we do all have a right to pin our allegiance, just not care from which side the nominations as we please. We may be Conservatives come, so long as they are made in earnest. or we may be Reformers; but we cannot, if All we are solicitous about is that mere party we are honest, be the slaves of either side. hacks, the men who would be the slaves of The pure party hack is simply a man who their leaders, should be given a wide berth. aims at personal ends. This, no doubt, may The pure party hack is a dangerous man. He be honorable, but it is suspicious. It may he sees nothing wrong in the doings of his own right, but it is the more likely to be side, while all on the other side is villainous. wrong. Every man has a right to work up He will throw his cloak over every wrong by fair and honorable competition, but not at done by his own people, and he will denounce the sacrifice of his principle, or wholesale the most trivial sin committed by his foe, abandoning of the people. By all means het The party hack is, in most cases, a man who us take sides, if we will; but the position we has personal ends in view. He cannot afford have taken was Principle before Party, and to to be Independent, because that would ruin that position we are and shall, we trust, rehis prospects of preferment. The man who main loyal. 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 is for such men Canadians should look see to it. In that Province the priests are mostly Reformers, while in this Province they people of Ontario are, too, we believe, more true, or, at least, that it is exaggerated, but it otherwise. But to us it is a matter of inbehoves the Government to make an in- difference which side they hail from, so long as they possess that Independence and manhood necessary to fight special interests when

COMMUNISM.

The morning telegrams from Quebec in form 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" duty under any circumstances, whether of theft, and the "Fraternity" the "fraternity" it was saving the Catholic, or the of the Guillotine. Working men should pause before they lend their cars to this seductive cry. Labor has many evils to fight; it to have more Catholics in the brigade than has many hardships to suffer; it has there are at present? Would it not tend to | many freacheries to contend against, but the labouring men may rest assured that it is not through the agency of the Commune and thus do away with the unpleasantness that reforms can ever be accomplished. Order must keep its hold upon peoples, and Let it not be understood that we insinuate the if Communism raises the red flag in Canada, that instant the friends of Order stand against it. Now, the labouring men have friends vacancies occur, we think it would have a who will fight their battles. They are surgood effect if Catholics got the preference, rounded by men who take a kindly interest in their welfare, who will expose the grievto other applicants. This could be done ances under which they labour, and do all in without any bluster, and we shall be sorry if their power to find a remedy, but once the it is not done, for in that case we may be Commune raises its head then friends become foes, for between Order and Communism there can be nothing but war.

those interests are assailed.

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 Catholies 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 wail for clear indication of a thirst for some belief,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 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 occured, and one that desires to be widely recorded. After some speeches, in which the glories of the Royal Game were becomingly eulogised, a gentlemen from St. Liboire-Mr. Henderson-is reported to have said :--Referring to the French speaking people of this Province, he knew of no more friendly or this Province, he knew of no more friendly or Bleu, have any manhood left in them, they House of Commons, and tact is, in many cases, for training, and the more they are called out Daily Telegraph has done.

and the second second second second

not in uniform, the policeman had a 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 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 \$60,000, 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 ing to the morning telegrams the fever has 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 Irelandthere 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 years. But there is one pleasant feature in not adapted to their surroundings, and they this otherwise terrible scourge. The manner would, perhaps, be unable to accept in which the North is behaving to the right, the contractor but adds to his troubles Telegraph, as a Reform paper, published. But the new order of affairs with good grace. Others, too, might sell out and return to the city. They would the unbelief of modern thought, there is a find furming uncongenial, and they would, tween the enemies of '60 and '64. Men and perhaps, prefer the poverty of the faubourgs such a belief as the Church alone can give, to the security of the farm. But that is all Froude admits that those with whom he 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 sternest duty, believing that "the noblest their business. As for us, we do, at present, manner, is not the way to induce members of not like to risk the chance by it again. As a place for man to die, is where he dies for not care to discuss either the political or the press to respect each other, or to cultivate a burned child dreads the fire, so would the man." Soldiers may be brave; fever nurses mature, crop wp day by day, only to die. The families that are now suffering poverty in must be heroic. 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, carnestly and vigorously. Orangeism must not be allowed to dictate the policy of this Dominion, or to shape its destinies. If the Catholics of Canada, Rouge or

liceman exceeded the spirit, if not the letter, of the action he took on the 12th of July. of the law in searching him. But if he was | And worse still, Mr. Devlin says he will repeat that action if necessary. Until we saw perfect right, under the Blake Act, 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 Orangeism, and great point that the Witness does not explain, 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. Accordeven 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 100 new cases reported, and 26 deaths, in twenty-four hours. The present visitation is said to be the most severe that has visited the South for many localities in which the fever exists, must tend to the promotion of that hearty union of sentiment which is so desirable bemoney in profusion are at the service of the fever cities, and the nurses who have dared

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

of amity, would it not have been better bring about a better feeling if there was at least a proportion of Catholics in the ranks, which, at present, so often finds expression. dismissal of anyone. As the brigade stands, so it should be allowed to stand, but when provided they were in all other respects equal

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. Mac- Post. The article was aimed at both Reformdonald is not the man to be guilty of such an ers and Conservatives, and was an endeavor offence. With the merits of the dispute bewrong in seizing the railway, then Mr. Mac- | part, of the article we refer to, was an attack | It will not take a feather out of any one's capdonald has his remedy; if the Government is in resisting, or in apparently resisting, the | it stopped when we ceased attacking the authority of the Crown. 1f 250 men are not Conservative party, and it did not insert the ernment then 2,500 can be had, everyone of | ers. Thus a stranger to the Post would be one motive-obedience to orders. To fly paper. Now, this is not honorable journaldeath for the good of their fellows, have ex- in the face of such a force would be ism. As we have to fight, let it be a fair hibited a far higher bravery than the men folly, and this it is very hard to be- fight, and not a continual striking below the at and ridiculed. It cannot flourish in large who face death in the field of battle. The lieve Mr. Macdonald would be guilty belt. Public men must stand attack, and one is mental, the other may be mere physical of. The Gazette and Herald try and make public issues must be discussed, but placing bravery. One faces death as a matter of the political capital out of the trouble. That is our opinions before the public, in a contorted business aspect of the dispute, but there is reliable feeling on the part of the public for one feature to these troubles which we think | journalism at large. Papers may be wrong,

introduction to "Mr. Speaker." The private | impartially, and until such force is in exist-

THE QUEBEC " DAILY TELEGRAPH."

In its issue of Saturday, the Quebec Daily Telegraph quoted a part of an article from the to prove that the Irish Catholics had to face tween Mr. Macdonald and the Government we | the fact that they had enemies and Orangeenough to enforce the authority of the Gov- | part of the article which attacked the Reformwhom would, we believe, be actuated by the | led to believe that the Posr was a Reform

will yet seriously effect the future of our Vol- but they should never lie. They may make unteer Militia. Any one who looks into the | mistakes, but falsehood is more than a miseffect of these frequent calls upon the Volun- | take-it is a crime. Like every other journal, unteer Militia, must question the prudence of we want our opinions to stand upon their a Government that leaves the upholding of own merits. Those opinions are that neither its authority, in local matters, to a local the Reformers nor Conservatives have proved corps. Canada should have a small effective their capacity or their statesmanship suffiforce of its own; a force that could be ciently, to warrant a slavish obedience to their trusted under all circumstances to do its duty dictates. We may see something that is good and something that is bad in both away, and calumny and slander will be great portion of the community. There is of as such we hope to remain, but when we are fidence," circulated, in order to prejudice side. As things are at present the calling will be put fairly, and that they will men's minds one way or the other. It requires out of the Volunteers is a wise measure and a not be moulded so as to place us

which cannot but end in his ruin.

ORANGEISM 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 brethern to hold a pie-nic 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 wellbehaved 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. Ho is as open to noble feeling as his park is to the public. As for Lord Beaconstield, 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 have nothing to say. If the Government is men on both sides of the House. The first injure no one but Lord Beaconsfield himself. upon the Conservatives. This the Daily | but his own. When the Times called the Orangemen "Bashi Bazouks," 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 Orangeism is almost unknown in England, and where known it is simply laughed 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 character of individuals will be whispered ence, a feeling of unquiet will possess a parties. We are Independent in politics, and say, "no abatement," and that 230 cases and 35 deaths are reported up to date. From a covertly and, of course, "in the strictest con- course something to be said on the other quoted we have a right to expect our views place called Canton, we learn, that "not a single business house was opened except two drug stores," while "the former popufar more tact than ability to win a seat in the necessity. It gives the troops an opportunity in a false light, and that is just what the lation was 3,500, now it is only 75 whites." The Mayor and family are

Both wounded men were at once conveyed to

dangerous. A man named Stephen Kelly has

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

cause, and I at once ran in the direction from

into a carriage, and calling another man who

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

in a yard at the corner of Latour street I

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

could not be the person, as I had seen him

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 Cha

boillez square station, although I am satisfied

in my own mind that he is innocent. I after-

wards 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 occur

THE Q., M., O. & 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

3rd inst., and which had been served upon the

Hon. Mr. Joly, Premier, and Mr. P. A. Peter-

son, Chief Engineer of the Government, re

straining 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 Covern-

FEARS OF VIOLENCE.

Resistance to these instructions having

been feared at the Mile End station, a detach

ment of "I!" 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 Volun-

teers, or as many more as might be required.

The 65th Rifles, 6th Fusiliers and the Mont-

real Garrison Artillery were accordingly each

ment, seized the road at Hochelaga.

I handed him over to a constable.

right eye.

rence took place.

they say they never saw the man before.

sick. The aldermen have fled, the Court are afraid to meet the issue fairly, either in House is locked up, officers gone. No person the civil or criminal courts. Yet this matattacked has recovered. From Vicksburg the news is equally bad : "125 cases of fever durthe little differences which, in petty malice, agitate their lives over the splitting of a hair or the length of a straw. The North is behas been organized. If times were any way good, Canada should, too, do its share, and extend to the suffering South whatever aid she could.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4TH, 1878.

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 centuries of existence we are still unable to supply ourselves with the common necessaries 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 homes of thousands of poor people who beneit 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 those 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 tictitious Free Trade, which is not Free Trade at all. The Free Trade of Cobden 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 Ler 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 repay 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 \$500 for a dwelling house than it is to-day to pay \$300 for it. High prices should alarm no ene ; on the contrary, they indicate prosperity, and that is what we are all aiming at.

ter, despite all the difficulties with which the shirking of the Orangemen surround it, must ing the past 24 hours; fifteen deaths." It is of necessity be fought out, the law of the land ticians discuss, but which they appear to at times such as these that the human heart | vindicated and the peace of our homes secured. is moved in sympathy, and that men forget 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 having nobly, and we see that England has already contributed their subscriptions tobeen moved and that one relief committee | wards 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 Sir Francis in the public estimation, and in all the bad passions and wretched turinoil, 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 him, and note the broad fact, that after three | 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 what have you left-what, but the deserted 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 the purpose of letting the Orangemen down exempt from this rule than can any one else, and we, for our part, shall not be silen 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 Lieut .-Colonel Fletcher's remarks when addressing conciliate the Orange body. The telling 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 culogistic terms of their soldier-like behaviour in Montreal on the 12th of July-the order, discipline and forbearance they had dis-played under circumstances as provoking as could be immagined-their determined and un-flinching 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, LA.-Col. Ibbotson, he sald, "Colonel Ibboston, you ought to be proud of your regiment." our 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 forquire, but in good times it may be cheaper to bearance they had displayed !" What on earth does this mean ? To utter threats of " cleaning out Griffintown" 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, jast the and is there no punishment for such offences kind of thing we want in the Volunteer Militia | Is it not too bad that Catholies are compelled of Canada. The 53rd Battalion has disgraced to pay towards the support of a band that armed them, collected all his rolling stock, and having placed the whole on a siding between the Valuation Militia of the country and while takes every opportunity of deliberately insultthe 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.

proper time comes. There are, too, many other questions besides Free Trade and Protection, that we would like to hear our policarefully avoid.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the EVENING POST.

Sin,-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 Hincks, 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 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 Hincks 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. Hineks 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 he said he identified Kelly, now a prisoner not surprising that it should class as being his assailant, whereupon I said he the two processions as parallel cases. for it has never been known to afford a good word for anything connected with the Catholie Church; and because Sir Francis Hincks 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 gently, and making a thrust at Sir Francis Hincks. Let it be noted, the Glole does not prove that any of Sir Francis Hincks' 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 vote: makes a miserable attempt it evidence of Sir Francis Hincks 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. Hincks consent to become a candidate for parliamentary honors once more, his old admirers in this Province would rejoice, and the Dominion would once again njoy 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?

ONTARIO August 26, 1878.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the EVENING POST:

Sm,-On the 17th instant the band of the 42nd Battalion, of Perth. left here for Napance 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 Buell, the Reform member for Brockville, Colonel of the battalion. to attend in uniform.

ordered to furnish sixty men, and "B" Bat-I wish to inquire if this is not a gross tery from Quebec was also despatched to the ilitary law, and if it is n

a manly stand upon this grave issue when the did not arrive in time to prevent the firing of sent elections have anything to do with the a second shot, which passed through Prentiss' present seizure by the Government. forehead immediately over the right eye.

THE TROOPS REINFORCED.

In order to completely overawe the conthe General Hospital, where their wounds tractor's men, it was decided to call out addiwere attended to by the House Surgeons, who tional volunteers. Col. Fletcher was theredo not consider the wounds in either case upon requested to do so and proceed with them to St. Therese. By six o'clock in the been arrested on suspicion, and will be evening, the indefatigable Lieut.-Colonel Labrought before the Police Magistrate this branche was ready with a force which brought morning. Neither Staines nor his companion his battalion up to 200 men. The 6th Fusican give any reason for the assault: in fact. liers 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, thought the report proceeded from some other | leaving detachments along the route. Colonel Harwood has been telegraphed to'to come and which the report came ; and when near the assume command at Montreal during the corner of Busby Lane, I saw a man getting absence of Colonels Fletcher and Bacon.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT STE. THERESE.

came from the place where the shooting took On the arrival of the troops at Ste. Therese place. This second man also got into the hey were met by a tremendous mob of people carriage, which had no number on the who used insulting and threatening language. It was evident the majority of them were supporters of Mr. Macdonald.

AN ABREST.

walk. I then proceeded up Busby lane, and Mr. Marshal, one of the foremen, was arested by Major Lapointe for insulting some of found Edward Prentiss lying prostrate and the soldiers. He was, however, let go after a bleeding profusely from a wound over his few hours.

THE CONTENDING FORCES.

Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, who has arrived, issumed the command of all the forces, cousisting of about 105 of the 65th Rifles, and 45 of the 6th Fusiliers-in all 150 men and Before I sent Staines to the hospital officers. The contractor is estimated to have about 300 men, of which 150 are in the vilis generally rumored they will resist the Govcoming out of a grocery the time the report of ernment to the utmost.

PROCEEDINGS FOR THIS MORNING

At seven o'clock this morning the troop 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 surender 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 afloat as to the intentions of these men but a big row is very much feared.

THE ASSUMPTION. EY DR. NEWMAN.

Come, my dear brethren, I would not weary you with argument in a festive season ; yet, let me finish as 1 have begun; 1 will be brief, and bear with me if I view the bright Assumption of our Lady, as I have done her immacklate 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. I say, it would be a greater miracle, if, her life being what it was, her death was like that of other men, than it it were such as to

ment seat of her Son, the Apostles were suddenly gathered together in one place. even in the Holy City, to bear part in the jovful 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

soul was to pass in triumph before the judg-

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Assumption. And now, my dear brethren, what is belifting in us, if all that I have been telling you is belitting in Mary? If the mother of Emmanuel ought to be the first of creatures in sanctity and heauty; 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 it 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 belitting 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 hore our Lord in a stable ; her meditative lage, the remainder in the gravel pits; and it 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, choose to lose Him for a son. O my dear children, young men and young women, what need you have of the intercession of the Virgin mother, of her help, of her pattern, 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 eye 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 Re-II, gion, that it has the gift of making the young heart chaste ; and why is this, but that it gives us J. sus for our food, and Mary for our nursing Mothe w? Fulfil this boast in yourselves, prove to the world that you are following no false teaching ', vindicate the glory of your Mother Mary, wh on the world blasphemes, in the very face of the world, by the simplicity of your own de portment and the sanctity of your words and de ads. Go to her for the royal heart - 4 She is more precious than all of innocence. riches ; and all , Wings that are desired are not to be compared, 'o her. Her ways are beautiful ways, and all L 'er paths are peace. She is a tree of life to ther & that lay hold on her and he that shall retain I. 'er is blessed. As a vine bath she brought for, 'h a pleasant odor, and her flowers are the frui ' of honor and virtue. Her spirit is sweeter than honey, and her heritage than the honey-comb. They that eat her shall yet be hungry, and the y that shall drink her still thirst. Whosever h carkeneth to her shall not be confounded, and , 'hey that work by her, shall not sin.

THE LATE BISHOP CONLOY,

A Newfoundland exchange gives the folwing account of the removal of the body of

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 that wherever it has raised its head, there desotimate weapons open to all. Unlike maintained on the other. Both parties pro-Court to determine the issue. The prosecution have no personal ends to serve, or no private vengeance to wreak. The cases have 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 technicali-

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 history of Orangeism or to point out the fact at stake, and issues, too, which will occupy some portion of time in the coming session of lation and bloodshed have marked its advent | Parliament. If this country is to be saved and progress. Fortunately the affair has as. from the dangers which threaten it, the l'arsumed, for the present, at least, a character in liament of the Dominion must manfully which it can be dealt with through legi- grapple with the question of Orangeism. What form that contest should take, we are other places where the issues have had to not now prepared to say, but that it should be fought out in the blood of fellow-citizens take some form is evident to the and fellow-subjects, here it has resolved itself weakest intelligence in the land. Peointo a question of abstract right. The legality ple who attempt to shirk this quesof the Order is asserted on the one side, its | tion, are simply shirking a difficulty. illegality under the laws of our Province is Orangeism must be fought in the House of Commons as well as out of it. Hitherto they fess to respect our Constitution, and the laws have had altogether too much of their own enacted under it; and now it remains for the way. They had their "chief" and their tions have in no way been instituted in a fied with treating them with contempt. But in the same direction. They were champions, while their opponents were satisspirit of persecution. Those who have un- that silent contempt will do no longer. It accosted by a young man on Craig dertaken the task of settling this vexed ques- must now be active war. People may tell us street who asked them where they were going, what they please ; they may call us what they like; they may, denounce us until they are been instituted in the interest of the com- black in the face, and still Orangeism will be

munity at large, where, previous to the in- fought to the bitter end. That fight will, on troduction of this noxious element, peace, 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, the ground and then drawing his revolver and Orangeism will not be allowed to do as it holding it close to his head blazed away at allow the Government to take possession, this pleases, without, at least, doing our best to meet it, everywhere and under every circum-man with the revolver pursued and overtaking of amount awarded. This account is peculiar, ties, on the plea that they do not wish to stance, we can. The Irish Catholics of Canacriminate themselves, are sufficient to con- da should see to this question, for they may but slightly wounded in the neck, was now already received \$350 in excess of his con- on the aromatic breeze, how that when the

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, ing them by playing party tunes and attending Orange demonstrations, this same hand 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.

INQUIRER. 1 herewith enclose my card.

Yours &c.,

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 Catho-lic Union of Montreal has not been invited to the Union pie-nic at Ottawa on the 5th 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 anent the proposed visit of Montreal members of the Catholic Union to Ottawa on the occasion of our pic-nic.

Yours, &c., D. J. O'Donognue. 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 Hubges, of St. Maurice street and on receiving an answer said he would ac company 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 avert act was committed until, when opposite a gateway on Busby lane, the last comer shoved Staines to the face of the prostrate young man. On the to be continued until arbitration should Prentiss, fired again. Staines, who had been vince anyone, not morally blind, that they rest assured that we want men who will take calling loudly for the police, who, however, | tract. It is, of course, denied in they rest assured that we want men who will take

scene of the trouble. In the meantime it be came known that the Government had also seized the line at the Hull 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, youd Ste. 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 halt-past eleven when the detachment of the 6th Fusiliers, commanded by Captain Blaiklock, 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 Perrault 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 afloat as to the track being torn up, and in cousequence 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 scize 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, Ste. 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 rcsponsible.

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 in so far as it is said the contractor has

correspond to ber 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, fitly 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 Casar 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 died 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 malady, 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 herselt 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 martrydom 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 hecame 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. Butshe, the lily of Edeu, 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, wafted westward

Bishop Conroy on board of the "Caspian "The attack which ended in the preci-pitate 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 Epis-copal Palace to the Cathedral, where it was laid in state, and has been visited by thou-sands 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 erudite sons. Many knelt at the catafalque and prayed and others strewed it with garlands of sweetscented 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 salver 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 being 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 seven 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 sad 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, awful, impressive! The hearse 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 threw weird, unnatural light -reflecting the whole in myriad panorundefinable amic shapes-created those feelings which no pageant in this country ever produced before, and perhaps never will again. It was near midnight before the hearse reached the wharf of the Hon. Ambrose Shea, where the steamer "Caspian" 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 la-mented deceased, the Right Bev. Dr. Power takes passage in the "Caspian."

LOVE AND JOY.

Long, long ago, ore 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 Togetehr they would rove, As merry mates, until at length Joy seemed the twain 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 betide the day! That sin, the monster, came along And frightened Joy away.

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

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

And to the twain 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-nest, 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 timorous and weak Her kind compassion felt.

Ah, sweet, sad face i her mixed descent Was shown in her attire. And with the mother's cypress blent The myrthe of her sire.

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

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

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

And then will Joy return, they say, From Heaven where she has flown, And love for ever and for aye, Be married to his own.

M. W. C. Upper Wakefield.

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.

SOCTHEBN hoc-cake: Take a tin pan halffull 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 spoen 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 teacups of water as warm as you can bear your finger in 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 as you can bear your finger in-and keep it as near this temperature as possible. Notice the time you set yourrising. In three hours stir in two table-spoonfuls of dour; 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 into 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 wring 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.

THE FARM.

SHEEP .- Ewes that are separated from the ambs should be closely watched, and the milk drawn from those whose udders are full. Where early lambs are wanted, the ewes should now be well fed; a pint of mixed rye, buck wheat 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 dangcrous enemies at this season. Count the flock every evening, and lock up the stragglers without loss of time.

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 ragweed, 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 chiefaim 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. BUDDING 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 thished, while later in the month will be the usual time for budding peaches and pears on quince.

INSECTS are, as in other months, to be expected, and must be kept in control. The Late," 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 these, 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 THEES 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 avaporation, 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.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

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

There is now no tale of Spanish ways and customs bad 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 Senor 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 bends down with perfect courtesy, PREPARATION FOR WHEAT .- Harvest being displays majestically the folds of his cloak, and asks, "Of what year do you wish to have it, Senor 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 tickettaker went for superior orders, and on his return delivered this lecture on natural history -"Cats is dogs, rabbits is dogs, but a tortus is a hinsect." 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 straightway 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 silver-smith appeared next morning punctually at a stated time, with about a dozen | and with a rope tied round their waists, and a 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 hnsband 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 rocks, a matter frequently of much difficulty. long sermon, saying a great deal about drunk- Those of very small size they do not attempt enness, 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 scamps-one of them the popular Johnuy 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 stagewhich 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 paint-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 paint-room one day, discovered an old wicker elephant that had been undisturbed for a century it seemed, so thick was its cover- North, mountaineers than denizens of the ing 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 when the first night came the two boys at the more time grant of upontion to the acceleration in volume with the ordin-the property and the the two boys at the normal until the age of forty-five; with

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.

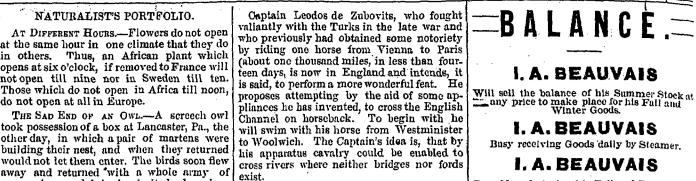
THE SAD END OF AN OWL --- A screech owl took possession of a box at Lancaster, Pa., the other day, in which a pair of martens were would not let them enter. The birds soon flew away and returned with a whole army of companions, each bringing in its beak a piece of mud, with which they hermetically sealed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

e dead. TEE 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 finny products. She sends fish skins, tanned, for gloves, eel skins, pre-pared, for harness, shark skins ten feet long, Clas and three feet wide, and whale skins sixty feet long, for; driving bands. It is astonishing to what useful purposes skins can be employed van Con vah and the correctness of the old adage, "there is nothing like leather."

THE CULTIVATION OF OVSTERS IN HOLLAND .-This is becoming an important branch of trade in Holland, for while the home consumption verages 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 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 natura's garb, and provided with a knife and a small bag of netting in which to collect the gathered oysters 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 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 Medicale of Paris gives some interesting facts relative to the size of the human head. It is still a disputed question You whether there is a relation between the volume of the cranium and the development of the intellect, although these facts seem to Ge point to that conclusion. Cuvier, Byron, and the first Napoleon required larger hats than the average men, and their head-covering, YEI says a contemporary, would probably come down on the nose of an inmate of Earlswood Asylum. Bismarck and Moltke measure more round the crown than the Emperor William. Inferior races have heads smaller than kets in t the Europeans, the Negroes, Red Indians, and the Cochin-Chinese being particularly small, no Ri old dire although, by way compensation, they are particularly hard. Women have small heads but, as has been hinted, a deal of mischief is opp sometimes packed in them. Men in the sior But South have smaller heads than those in the 43-4 N



cross rivers where neither bridges nor fords exist.	I. A. BEAUVAIS
	Busy Manufacturing his Fail and Winter Over Coat and Uister.
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In addition to its former many and great ad- vantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, in- valuable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance.	Has done the best trade in Customers' work this Spring than ever was done by any house in the City, and he is preparing to do more this Fall, but his prices are low.
Board and Tuition-only ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR-including French.	I. A. BEAUVAIS',
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You are respectfully invited to see our new premises, also to examine one of the best selected stocks of	ROLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO., MANUFAC. TURERS OF
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Our experience in business and a united effort on our part, we trust, will enable us to place goods to the public at the most reasonable profits in accordance with a just, legitimate business. Ocr direct importation from home and foreign mar-	on hand. 38-tf XX7 STAFFORD & CO.,
kets allows us also to give the best value, and as in the past, we desire to give reasonable accom modation to our customers. Remember the place—Second door east of our	WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF
Activities of the plate-second door press of our old stand, Riden street, which premises run directly back to the market on George street and opposite our wholesale Warchouse. Tens, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Liquors and Provi- sions, will receive our special attention. Choice Butcer will be kept in stock constantly.	BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 6 LEMOINE STREET, MONTREAL, P. Q. 40-U
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SUGAR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES,	White-Washing, Coloring, Done on shortest notice at moderate prices.
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HOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the state. 6,000,000 acres for Mat. For s copy of the "Kunams Partie Home- stead," address S. J. Gilmore, Land Com'r. Salina, Kansse. July 24 49-13	No. 59 & 61 Sr. BONAVENTURE ST., Montreal. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintend- ence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attenden to. 41-tf
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STOP AND READ!	Window Guards and Sleves, always on hand. All kinds of WIRE WORK made to order on the shortest notice and at lowest possible prices. REMEMBER THE PLACE :- 30 BLEURY ST.
All forms of Kidney and Hainey discours	33-1

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.

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

Salt will curdle new milk; hence in preshould 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 discase 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 conis taken immediately. No under garments day, ordinarily. The best, satest, 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-Scene, hotel piazza, Newport. Lady_ "Drowning must be the favorite form of sui-cide; it is so refreshing." Gentleman_"No; I would prefer a large dose of laudanum, only it makes you so sick the next day." 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 een." " Weel, remarked to build up a reputation for fair dealing. another of the party, " I had twa wives, and | Each city has such, and it will be well to find they opened my cent"

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 nurservinen, Mr. P. Barry, in his " Fruit-Garden," that with this as 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 the first need is the stocks, and these are for the most part raised to seed. Therefore, begin Boiled starch is much improved by the and collect peach stones, etc. It is a notion among some peach-growers that only the seeds of the "native" or unbudded peach should be used for stocks. On the other hand, excellent | eaten continuously for weeks and months, or paring milk, porridge, gravies, &c. the salt 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 cat, 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 sider its hazardous to lessen its amount after the wants of their market, and endeavor to dressing in the morning, unless active exercise | supply them, and not leave these and the attendant profit to middle men. The success should be changed for lighter ones during the of growers of fruit of all kinds depends largely upon their commission men. Do not change consignces 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 consignce, 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, to consign fruit to well-established houses only. There are men who have been in the business for years, and who have worked hard them out.

the proper time crept off unnoticed to the and-twenty. paint room. The curtain went up, discovering the full stage, the supers seeming to cover the the slope like flics 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 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 bystanding 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 a possessing a "religious character" and "time moral distinctions," desires a boardingplace where "his pious example and exemplary conduct will he 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 up 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 with no "local habitation." It is a safe rule at the grave assembly, Barham's companion held up a penny tart and said solemnly. Whoever speaks first shall have this pie. "Go thy way, boy, and ____" "The pie's yours, sirl" exclaimed the lad, placing it before the

made their escape.

ecclesiastics it comes to a stand-still at five-

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 LI BA Veg 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

attention, before he rose to fame and fortunel SINGULAR ERUPTION .- 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 J reached Makada, Duke of York group, and found that three craters had broken out in the New Britain peninsula, from which dense masses of numice 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

such a case, it is said, that one of the most

eminent French lawyers first attracted public

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 If I lived in the same house with table. astounded speaker, and he and Barham hastily | her she would be the only one in it, I can tell l you."



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

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

white Welsh Flannels, 25c., 30c., 33c., 35c., 38c. Re. 45c. arlet Saxony Flannels, 174c., 20c., 23c., 25c.,

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26306 Ples of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1.25 to \$4. large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25.

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Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c., 6c., 8c., be, 12.c., 15c., 20c., 25c. cach. ch Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 30c., 35c.

White and Grey Cottons.

Brackses White Cottons,—full stock. WaerTwist White Cottons,—price from 5c. Exy tottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, England,—price from 3]c.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

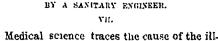
Tweeds, Contings, &c. Irrelation of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. Irrelation of All Wool Tweeds, only 50c. Science of Tweeds, only 60c. Irrelative International Science of Tweeds, only 60c. Irrelative International Science of Tweeds, only 50c. Statistic Science of English Tweeds, only 50c. Science of English Tweeds, only 50c. Science of English Tweeds, only 51. Science of Coatings, selling at 52.40. Science of Coatings, only 53.15. Irrelations in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets, Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety,-price, Sc.

DROFESSOR WANTED , at the Catholic Model school at St. Patrice, Rawdon, P. Q. He must speak the French and English lan- guages. A good salary will be given to a com- petent person. Address, J. U. Dubols, Cure. 57-6	CONVENT - OF OUR- LADY OF ANGELS, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO. (Conducted by the Ladics of Loretto.)
ESTABLISHED 1864. W. P. NOLAN & CO., PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ST. ANN'S MARKET, MONTREAL Liberal advances made on consignments of Butter, Oncesse, Eggs, Apples, and all kinds of country produce. August 21 1-DDD	Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders and Day-Scholars, on the 1st of SEP- TEMBER. The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents destrous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined education. For particulars, please address THE LADY SUPERIOR, July 25, '77-1y. Loretto Convent, Belleville. DR. A. C. MACDONELL,
FIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA.	90 CATHEDRAL STREET,
QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP- TEMBER 1875.	STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES, ETC.
IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE,	A. FITZPATRICK, Artist, Diploma of England,
FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE. OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY. FOR SALE AT	Supplies European Art Glass at the prices charg- ed for inferior article hitherto used here for Stained Glass. The best Memorial Windows.
JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St.	Send for prices, &c. PRIZES RECEIVED:
:0:	LONDON 1871. PHILADEPHIA 1876
IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.	FIRST PRIZE. (LATE OF LONDON, ENGLAND).
HENCHEY'S HOTEL, QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877. MR. JOHN BURNS:	Studio and Works, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. 45-27-g
DEAR SIR,-The COOKING RANGE which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recom-	GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID,
mend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the BROLER, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my en- ire approbation. Respectfully yours,	A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing- cooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff,
12-g P. HENCHEY.	and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.
R ^{EPAIRS} OF REFRIGERATORS. Now is the time to leave your orders, which will	Price, 25c. per bottle. For sale at all Druggists. HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street.
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MEILLEUR & CO., MANUFACTURERS.	The MIC-MAC REMEDY
652 CRAIG STREET, Near Blenry. &-tf	A SPECIFIC FOR SMALL-POX.
ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, 91 BLEURY STREET.	ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE. A hopeless case of small-pon cured by the mic-mag remedy.
CUNNINGHAM BROS.	To Major Jno. Lane. GREENFIELD, Mass.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Cometery Work a' Specialty. MANTLES AND PLUMBERS' SLAES, &c., MADE TO ORDER.	DEAR SIR,—I telegraphed for a package of your Smail-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have in- stantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would wait the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous re- lief. It was a milignant case of Smail-Pox-in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge.
OWEN McGARVEY,	Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY. Price, \$5 per package.
MANUFACTURER	Sent to any part of the Dominion, post puid, on receipt of price-a liberal discount to Clergy- men, Physicians and Charitable institutions.
OF EVERY STYLE OF	B. E. McGALE, 36-27-g Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph St.
JCT) PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE,	(From the Commercial Review.) (From the Commercial Review.)
Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET. (2nd Door from McGill), Montreal.	CODERRE, M.D.
	The business that in connection with prepared prescriptions approaches more closely to a man-
Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge. 14-g	ufacturing pursuit, and, therefore, though de- nounced by the schools as irregular, is for our purposes the most regular in the manufacture of medical preparations. The individuals and
LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. PRICE \$35 with attachments.	prising themselves and the promoters of enter-
THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE Is unequal- led in light running, bea- uy & strength	preparations in many instances are beneficial, and, as respects almost all, entirely harmless, the manufacture would seem to be entitled to a larger share of respectful consideration than it has hitherto received. The remedies of the established firms have much weighty testimony in favor of their excellence, and the popularity and consequent saleability of a few are truly re-
of stitch, range of work, still-	markable, with special reference to the following Remedles:-



CONVENT	SEWERAGE OF CITIES (MONTREAL IN
-OF OUR-	PARTICULAR.)
ANGELS, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.	BY A SANITARY ENGINEER

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



health prevalent in a city to the filth which is generated by the inhabitants. Engincering science shows how to provide a means of removing this filth by teaching how to construct a proper system of sewers. Medical science informs us that the gas generated in those sewers by the filth which is being carried off is a deadly poison, and must on that account be cut off from a contact with the inhabitants, or must be so diluted by allowing it to mix with pure air, as to render it harmless before it comes in contact with the protected. people. Engineering science has not yet thoroughly overcome the latter difficulty, and there is no problem receiving greater atten-tion at the present time than this at the hands of engineers. It is not difficult to dilute the gas with pure air. This can be done by ventilating the sewers, but the difficulty lies in being able to avoid all contact with the gas after its escape from the sewers and before it s rendered inocuous.

The solution adopted for this problem by sanitary engineers, so far as the question has been yet unravelled, is that the sowers should through the man-holes, and that the gullies, or catch basins, be trapped to prevent the escape of the dangerous gas to the sidewalks and houses. This contrivance creates an escape for the gas through the man-holes in the centre of the street, and affords it an opportunity to become diluted with the atmosphere before it shall have time to reach the sidewalks or houses.

The problem, then, which is involved in getting rid of sewer gas in our thoroughfares reduced to this, that there must be means provided as will be capable of cutting off all egress of sewer gas from the sewer to the gully.

The first part of this problem has been perforating the man-hole covers. The second part consists in the application of a proper sewer trap, an instrument difficult to be found, but anxiously looked for everywhere Such an instrument would be an invaluable boon in cities, as the only contrivance adopted everywhere at the present time is to use a the gulley. The engineer or mechanic who shall invent a proper sewer trap such as will prove capable of completely shutting off the may calculate on a fortune, for its use will become indispensable in every city.

Besides the sewer trap to prevent the sewer connected with the several pipes discharging In this connection I must semark that the bent tube or water trap which is generally Lord Lieutenant. used throughout buildings is absolutely useless as a preventive to the entrance of sewer gas into the apartments of a house. This subject has been already partially discussed by the writer in a late communication to this the solemn office and High Mass for the Dead journal, but it is of so grave importance to the celebrated in the Cathedral, Marlboro street, citizens that it cannot be too forcibly impressed.

The trap referred to is a pipe or inverted syphon, the bend being supposed always to were His Eminence Cardinal Cullen (who look-contain sufficient water to fill it and bar the ed. by the way, much cut up); the Bishop of upward flow of air, which otherwise would Gadara, Assistant Prelate to His Eminence, the escape into the apartments of a house. Its defects or the defects of any trap which de elect of Kerry. Of course, the Bishop of St. pends on water to seal it are so numerous as John was present. Had due notice been

is sometimes made to terminate within the anti-national utterance being pronounced in chimney ; sometimes above the chimney, and sometimes in a depression made in the roof for its accommodation. It is supposed that this pipe ventilates the housedrains sufficiently to carry off all foul air and also prevent the traps from being unscaled.

It is surprising that the people cling to those contrivances with such confidence notwithstanding that they are often made aware of typhoid fever and diptheria or some other zymotic disease breaking out in houses where they are used. It thoroughly proves, however, that some of the citizens at least are alive to the dangers arising from a contact | managed by the nuns of the Good Shepherd, willing to go to reasonable expense to be

The ability of this ventilating pipe as means of relieving the water traps shall receive attention from the writer at another time.

OUR IRISH LETTER

(From our Regular Correspondent.) DUBLIN, August 22.

Judge Keogh has provided for us another sensation. He actually stands guilty to-day of an attempted murder! Immediately after be ventilated as much as it can be done he had concluded his business in the recent Summer Assizes, he went off to Belgium for change of scene and air. It is now said that in addition to physical illness he betrayed some signs of mental derangement-that he wept, for instance, on the beach at Nass. though there was nothing in the case before himto excite emotion of any kind, but nothing of all this was hinted at the time. He was ac-companied on his journey by his registrar, Mr. Ferguson, and by his valet and tip-staff, Michael Curran, and he put up at a hotel in a in Montreal, and which requires solution, is village near Brussels. All went well till Tuesday morning of last week. Near day. produced to ventilate the sewers through the break on that morning the Judge suddenly man-holes, and there must be such a trap called out to Curran, who was sleeping in his room : "Curran, get up and get me some tea." Curran rose and went to raise the window blind. Suddenly he found himself attacked from behind by a man with the razor in his solved almost everywhere but in Montreal by hand! His assailant was his master, who stood in his night shirt striking about him like one infuriated and shouting "Now, I'll do tor you!" In a few seconds there were serious wounds on Curran's sides, and as the judge is a strong man there is every probability that a murder would have been committed had not the noise by this time atwater seal by means of a partition wall in tracted other persons, including the Mr. Ferguson already mentioned, to the apartment. Curran was at once rescued, and the judge "put under restraint." And at this point the the gas from the gullies, thus protecting the story ends. Curran is now in Dablin, and is side walls and houses from contamination, fast recovering; the judge is still in Belgium, and I find by the Irish Times of to-day that his son-in-law, Mr. James Murphy, Q. C., has gone to take care of him, and bring him home. hir from escaping through the gullies as des- I suppose the man is mad, but there is no cribed above, there ought to be efficient traps | proof of that; and, under the circumstances, the question arises, should he not be taken in the sewege from the house, so as to prevent hands by the Crown prosecutor? One thing the ingress of sewer gas through the house is certain: If it were a poor man who had is certain: If it were a poor man who had drains and waste pipes into the dwellings. done what he has done, he would be now in jail or in an asylum under a warrant of the

> The remains of the lamented Bishop of Ardagh have been consigned to mother earth in the grounds of the Convent of Longford on Monday. They arrived here in time to have on Friday, and were then conveyed by rail to Longford. Amongst the more distinguished ecclesiastics who attended in Marlboro street Co-adjutor Bishop of Kildare, and the Bishop

such a place under a scientific guise. There was one paper read which will have a special interest for Canadians. I enclose herewith the best summary of it I have been able to procure.

The excursions organized for members of the British Association have been great successes-at least those were which came off on Saturday last. Parties went out to Maynooth, Howth, Bray, and the Dargle, the Wicklow Mining Works and the Vale of Avoca, to the great Catholic industrial school at Artane and the Reformatory at High Park, Drumendra, with sewer gas and that many of them are and the great Catholic male reformatory at Glencree. There were also a couple of excursions in the bay, the hosts being the Commissioners of Lights. The English and other foreign persons were delighted with every-thing they saw. At Gleneree and at Artane eminent Protestants delivered speeches highly laudatory of the work carried on by the priests and monks at those institutions. At Maynooth, Dr. Molloy, Vice-Rector of the Catholic University, entertained a large auditory with an eloquent address on the history of the place; after which the visitors were entertained at luncheon by the Duke of Leinster. Amongst other things mentioned by Dr. Molloy was the well known fact that the first induction coil ever made and the most powerful evermade, with the exception of that constructed last year by the present President of the British Association, Mr. Spottiswood, was that made by the Rev. Dr. Callan, the late Professor of physics in Maynooth. His hearers, no doubt, had heard of Callan. but venture to say many of them never dreamed that he was a Catholic priest employed in a college for the training of Catholic ecclesiastics. At Howth the proceedings were very interesting ; Father Shearman, the Catholic curate of the place delivering a lecture on the antiquities of the place, and the Countess of Charlemont reciting Samuel Ferguson's noble poem, descriptive of the burial of Aideen, to an audience amongst which was Samuel Ferguson himself. I may mention here an amusing incident which occurred to the party which visited Wicklow. Some of the visitors waited on the brow of a hill to wait for the rest, when a burly, honestfaced farmer addressed to the group a few words of rough remonstrance anent a gate that had been left open by the scientific trespassers. "If the cattle go upon the company's line," he said, "it's me they'll fine, and not the British Association." A Professor Hughes endeavored to propitiate the exasperated farmer. "Here, my good man." he said, "is a shifting. You will see the matter in quite another light when you have had some-thing to dvink." The shilling was accepted, but with some slight inarticulate murmurings of annoyance. "What," said Professor Hughes, "don't you want the money? Isn't that coinage current in this country? If you have no use for the shilling, you may give it back to me." "Begorra, I will, your honor, and welcome, if you will just run down the hill and shut that gate you left open." (General laughter, in which the Professor joined good-humoredly.) Moral : It is not safe even for a learned Professor from the other side of the water to attempt to chaff an Irish peasant.

> Amongst recent deaths, that of Mr. John Martin, Assistant Town Clerk of Dublin, deserves more than a passing notice. Mr. Martin was an old Repealer of O'Connell's time, and beggared himself in the struggle to shake the Tory domination in Dublin. As a recognition of his services, he was some years sinco appointed Assistant Town Clerk. It is curious that the Town Clerkship itself should also become vacant at this time. The gentleman who held it died a few days ago while on a visit to some friends in Hallinastoe.

Mr. Peter O'Leary, who is well known in Canada, has been appointed by the London Society of Arts to write letters about the Paris to render it worse than useless. In reference given, it is probable that every Divine in Ire. Society of Arts to write letters about the Paris to this fact we may refer to the prevalence of and would have been represented, but of Exhibition from the point of view of the artityphoid fever or diphtheria in some of the course, it was not possible to say beforehand zan. His remuneration, it is said, will be

Underclothing Department.

m's Canada Shirts and Drawers,-prices, 35c. ale, obe., The, Ster, SI. as Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers,-prices Jus Real Scoten Smirts and Discos-from \$1 to \$2 each. More Regarda Shirts,—price from 55c. More Tweed Shirts,—price, 75c. Mere Flannel Shirts,—price, 75c.

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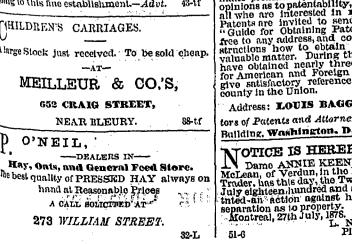
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Our Retail Establishments.

HEENTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF

J. G. KENNEDY. It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, a the exhibits we have made of the various canches of industry with which, our city bunds, to mention only those establishments in the exhibits we have made of the various transfer of industry with which our city abands, to mention only those establishments tratem be fairly called representatives of their face. And while, as a general rule, we have take nonly those which do a wholesale business, rehave not overlooked those in the retail trade field, from the magnitude of their operations, betwee not overlooked those in the retail trade field, from the magnitude of their operations, testing are the most of custom-made suits. Infact, there are many of our best efficient of most of custom-made suits. Infact, there are many of our best efficient who would be an a fushionable tailor. The most of custom-made suits. Infact, there are many of our best efficient who we can are the most of custom-made suits. Infact, there are many of our best efficient of the trade been apprend during the hard times and when conom from a fushionable tailor. The most extensive retail for this city is that of Messrs. J. 6. Kemedy & Co. No. 31 St. Lawrence street. We days since, and we can suffly assert that a fixed due places and we can suffly assert that a fixed due the during the hard times and when conom a far any since of the trade been apprend during the hard times and when conom. The mass of coloring would be hard to find. The building occupied by then is four stories in height, and is filled to reflect much stores in height, and is filled to reflect much a customer who could not be since the law sold at prices to not sit the most extension. The measuring and uting department. The measuring and uting department is allow of during four stores the sole of overconts, suits, éc., in which and fourth floors are devoted to clothing of every description. They early at all times a fine stock of tweeds, mashing and fulling, early are stock of a sole to be suited by the hard be made, canned be an early and fourth floors are devoted to clothing of every description. They early at all times a fine stock of tweeds, would be an estore who really want merely wand early and

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dame ANNIE KEENAN, wife of Donald McLean, of Verdun, in the District of Montreal, Inly eighteen, hundred and seventy-eight, insti-inted-an action against her said husband for separation as to property. Montreal, 27th July, 1878. Montreal, 27th July, 1878. Montreal, 27th July, 1878. District Attorney.

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For the last thirty years the Expectorant Syrup has been known and used with never-failing re-sults, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Affections of the Lange & C

Can be given with impunity to infants in cases of Colles, Diarthoe, Dysentery, Painful Denti-tion, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c., and is now regarded as the standard remedy for the above above.

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Professor of Theroic and Practical M J. P. ROTTOT, M.D., Professor of Legal Medicine. J. G. BIBAUD, M.D., Professor of Anatomy. A. T. BROSSEAU, M.D., Professor of Botany,

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The atmosphere in the house becomes thus of Armagh, by the Bishops of Elphin, impregnated with this gas and the result is Clogher, Down and Connor, Kilmore, Newsickness and disease in the family.

Furthermore, as sewers are designed to will displace a cubic foot of sewer air or gas, shower of rain occurs which tills one-tenth the gas becomes equal to one-teath of an atmosphere, or about 11 pounds on a square the square inch, and is seldom more than one ounce, it then becomes manifest that whenever forces its way through every one of those traps and into every house in the city. In gives rise to constant variations of pressure which the traps are constantly forced and the gas passes through them into the houses. Again, the compression of air in the house-

vacuum, which has a tendency to form every time a large amount of water, is thrown into cation is opened for the free passage of foul air into the rooms. Imperfect workmanship in connection with the drain will also afford the house.

Again, the rarification of the air in the sewer or house drain, caused by a change of temperature, will unbalance the pressure on both ends of this inverted symon. This will cause the water to be driven out of the trap

the house. efficient there are many contrivances practiced. One which is much in use consists of a pipe leading from the drain to the top of the house. the building; it is sometimes conducted ap-a discussion on home rule, but I am sorry to wards outside, sometimes inside the wall; to say no one was preesnt to protest against an ed town.

palaces of New York and in Montreal, where at what time the remains of Dr. Conroy would such traps are in use. It was shown in a arrive. As it was, there was a very good reprevious communication that the water presentation of the clergy of Dublin and which serves as a seal to this trap will absorb amongst the laity were several from the Bishthe sewer gas in contact with it and will give op's native county, Loudh. In Longford the the same off into the atmosphere above it. obsequies were attended by the Archbishop

foundland, Nehonry, Raphoe, Springfield (Mass.), Ossory, Wexford and Kildare : by an carry off the rain-fall, besides the waste water | immense number of priests from Ardagh and from the houses, there is no sewer filled with the neighboring dioceses; by the town comsewage to more than a small fractional part missioners in their corporate capacities, and of its sectional area, except in time of rain; by thousands of the country flock. One of the remaining part is filled with sewer air. the members of Parliament for Longford was When the quantity of sewage is increased by also present, Mr. George Errington, and even rain or other causes, each cubic foot of sewage | the House of Lords had a representative in the person of the Earl of Granard. The celethe sewage running down and the gas ascend- brant of the Mass was the Bishop of Clogher, ing towards the upper part of the sewer. Let | and the Bishop of Down and Connor preached us suppose, for the sake of example, that a the funeral oration. The same day the obsequies were performed in Dundalk, where Dr. the space occupied by the gas. The air in Conroy was born; the Very Rev. Canon the sewer in that case, if it cannot escape, Levins, P.P., Ardee, presiding, and the secumust be compressed into nine-tenths of its | lar and regular clergy of the Archdiocese of volume, occupying the upper part of Armagh attending in great force. All this the sewer, according to the law of shows, 1 think, that Dr. Conroy's death compressibility of fluids, the pressure being has been felt as a great affliction inversely as the space occupied. In the case in Ireland. The fact is he was the man supposed, therefore, the force which presses amongst all the Irish bishops most fitted to deal with the world, and he was certainly marked out for the Cardinalate, the Archinch. When we consider that the force which bishopric of Dublin, and headship of the Irish the water seal of any of these traps opposes to Church. He had more than his match in this pressure does not exceed 3 ounces on every respect, it is true, in Dr. MacHale, but then the Archbishop is a very old man. It is also true that there are far more learned a shower of rain occurs the gas from the sewer | Irish Bishops than Dr. Conroy ; but then they have not his gift of eloquence nor his polish. The British Association meeting of 1878 this way the constant variation of fluid mat- has come to an end. Yesterday the busiter entering into a sewer or a house drain, or, ness on the programme was got through, and in fact, into a connected system of sewers, at a meeting of the General Committee there was the usual complimenting of one another on the gas in such sewers and drains, by by the members. All agree that the meeting has been exceptionally successful, and the

English savans admit that greater hospitality causes, will blow through any water-trap at has been made plain to them, too, that there the inlets throughout the house, and the is a more intelligent audience to be found here than in any English or Scotch provincial town. A large and, indeed, creditable the lower part of a house-drain, creates a suc- part was taken in the business of the Assotion on every trap above it. In this way the ciation by Irishmen-by members of Trinity water is drawn out of such traps, and until College and the Catholic University, and they are again filled with water a communi- by Irish gentlemen unconnected with any seat of learning. Among the Catholic University men who read papers or delivered ada passage for the foul air to escape through | Professor Casey, F.R.S., the Rev. Dr. Molloy, Professor Henry Hennessy, F.R.S., (brother of John Pope Hennessy, Governor of Hong Kong,) and Professor O'Reilly. The papers, with only two or three exceptions, had an intcrest only for the learned. The exceptions were those read in the Economic Section by with a force equivalent to the difference of Mr. Morrogh O'Brien and Mr. Francis Nolan, pressure, and the gas will then have free pas- B.L., (brother of Major Nolan, M.P. for Gal-

laws for England and Ireland ; and by a young graduate of T.C.D., named Campbell, on trades unions and strikes. The discussions This pipe is carried sometimes in the wall of on Mr. Jephson's paper was near turning into

urteen pounds sterling per week.

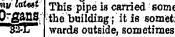
IN A DOOMED VILLAGE.

CHILDREN AUANDONED TO THE NURSES, HOUSES DESERTED, AND STORES CLOSED.

A letter written from Memphis on the 19th alt. gives a vivid description of the condition of Grenada. The writer says that twelve houses to the right and seven to the left of his home were deserted, and for hours together not a person was seen stirring in a once happy neighborhood. The groceries were closed, nearly all of their proprietors having fallen victims to the scourge. Being assured by physicians that one who has recovered from yellow fever is exempt from it ever afterward, the writer tried to find his acquaintances and

assist them. He says: #1 saw at least ten of them dead, and scores of them dying, or slowly awaiting the crisis of the epidemic. It was appalling to behold young and old women huddled in some byway, trembling, praying, sobbing and casting despairing glances in every direction, not knowing whither to go. Mothers abandoned their stricken children ; wives fled in terror from their afflicted husbands. All the ties of kindred seemed to have been too frail to withstand the pressure of fear and despair. The loved ones were left in strange hands. Negroes and negresses who had had the fever proved very useful in some instances; but many of them took advantage of the situation, and asked exorbitant compensation for their services on account of the scarcity of the Howard nurses. I saw as many as three white nurses seized with the +shakes, and even 4 with vomiting while in the discharge of their duties. Three days ago 1 saw a man resting against a wooden fence. I was about to pass on, thinking he was only under the influence of drink, but hearing him moan and say. Oh my God!' I approached him and found that it was unmistakably a case of yellow fever. I assisted him to one of the tents near the police station, where I fear he is to be among the Again, the compression of air in the house-drain, which may often occur from many lish or Scotch city they have yet visited. It third of the cases of fever in its most maliglist of the victims. I do not believe that onenant type among the negroes have been reported. I thought it my duty to report to Dr. Beeks, who, 1 suppose, would refer the matter to the authorities, the many horrible sights I had witnessed in some negro cabins, where, in some cases, whole families were prostrated by the fever-even three in a bed in two instances, and dying children sprawling on the floor.

"I cannot omit mentioning the heroism of dresses, are that profound mathematician, the Sisters of Charity. Their ministrations are tireless; their temper is never ruffled in the least by sleepless nights, spare dict, and constantly attending to the pettish demands of the sick and witnessing the agonies of the dying. Where they sleep or cat I could not divine. I saw the same faces around day and night, and again at dawn. They carry medicines about with them, work like bees in disaffecting houses, and have a magical sage through the pipes into the apertments of way county, on the creation of a peerage and faculty of raking up clean linen and bed proprietary; by Mr. Jephson, a Government clothes in out-of-the-way places. I also saw In the attempt to render these water traps clerk, on the advisability of having the same several clergymen who were behaving in a several clergymen who were behaving in a very disinterested way, one of whom had not removed his clothes for three consecutive nights. It is not possible to describe the harrowing incidents of the fatal pestilence at



1 Same

and the second second

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4H, 1878

N.	D CATHOLIC CHRONI	OLE.	WEDNESDAT, DEPTEMBER 411, 1078.
	occasion of St. Patrick's Day, Christmas Day,		NEW SCHOOL BOOKS
aig	and other festivals, they have now hardly to deal with a prisoner of an Irish name.	WEEKLY TEST.	FOR THE
ast he	(Cheers.)	VV Number of Purchasers served during week	SCHOOL TERM OF 1878-79.
his ong	[For the TRUE WITNESS.]	ending Aug. 31st, 1578	The Metropolitan Primer.
d if	BEFORE THE ALTAR.	Increase	Do 1st Reader. Do 2nd " Do 3rd "
Be- shi-	Approach with awe, 'tis holy ground, Where undisturbed by earthly sound,		Do 4th " Do 5th "
the at-	Where undisturbed by earthly sound, My soul, discarding wordly care, Shall speak with God in silent prayer.	MONTHLY TEST.	Do 6th " Do Young Ladies' Reader.
ten	Here slience reigns, no volces rude, Within this temple e'er intrude.	Number of nurchasers served during the	Do Speller Do Speller and Definer.
ing	But hark! a voice sounds on my ear, The volce of Faith, says: "God is here."	Month of August, 1878	Do Catechism of Sacred History.
all	The glorious King of Heaven above, Here dwells a prisoner of love. The flowers that on the altar bloom,	Increase 1051	Do English Grammar. Do Key
leir l'he	Breathe forth to Him their sweet perfume. A lonely star burns clear and bright,	JUST RECEIVED.	Brown's First Lines of English Grammar. Do Institutes
of vas	A finid the si ence of the night.	New lot of all shades Brown Silk the best	Murray's Grammar abridged by Putnam Murray's do revised by Kearney
00-	Like some fair spirit here it seems, And sheds its light in silver beams. It is the sentinel that shows,	value that we have ever given, for 85c per yd. New lot of all shades Grey Silk, the best value	Murray's Large Grammar.
ety hat	And holy angels here adore.	New lot of all shades Brown and Green, the	Meiropolitan do with analysis Stepping Stone to do
an-	Around his humble prison door. For in the sanctuary dim, Are unseen hosts of Scraphim,	best value that we have ever given, for 90c per	Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec. Do do for the Diocese of Toroato.
esi-	Who round the altar, night and day, Their loving acts of homage pay	New lot of all shades Drabs, the best value that we have ever given, for 90c per yd. New lot of all shades Plum, the best value	Keenan's Doctrinal Catechism.
hn	To Jesus, who is here concealed From mortal sight, and yet revealed	that we have ever given, for blo per yd. New lot of all shades Navy Blue, the best	Catechism of Perseverance Boyd's Elements of Rhetoric.
erry 150	To eyes of faith—a myst'ry dread— Beneath the humble form of bread.	value that we have ever given, for 90c per yo.	Quackenbos' First Lesson in Composition.
ser- ins.	Yet, in this sacrament divine, There is no bread, there is no wine,	DRESS GOODS.	Do Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric.
ted	They but as outward forms appear, While God is truly present here.	Splendid line of Imperial Serges, in all the newest shades, to be sold at 28c., worth 37c per	Bridges' Algebra. A Treatise on Mensuration for the use of Schooly.
ity it	Within the Tabernacle's cell, "Tis Christ, both God and man, doth dwell,	yd. Special line of Camels' Hair Debeiges, the newest dress goods in the Dominion of Canada,	Sangsters' Elementary Arithmetic. Sangsters' National Arithmetic.
on- can	And to our souls He gives us food, His Godhead, Body, Soul and Blood. Communion sweet. O gift divine.	to be sold at 35c per yd. Splendid line of Oceanic Cloth, in all patterns,	Packards' Complete Course of Business Training,
re-	Communion sweet, O gift divine, Who can return such love as Thine ? Yes, love such as no tongue can tell,	to be sold at 30c per yard. Special line of British Serges, in all the new	Do do with Key for Teachers and Private Studnts.
ion	Has made Thee our Emmanuel.	colors, to be sold at Sic per yard. Special line of American Casimere, to be sold	Bryant and Stratton's High School Book Keep- ing.
vas	To Thee my soul her homage brings, As Lord of lords and King of kings. The Infinite whom all obey,	at 22c per yard. We are selling the very best Ail-Wool Bunt-	Bryant and Stratton's Counting House Book
01 Y 05-	Reposes here both night and day, He who commands the earth and sea	New All-Wool French Debeiges, in greys, to	Keeping. Sadiier's New Book Keeping Blanks
hip	Is humbled here for love of me. Here let me pray, unseen, alone, before His Sacrumental Throne.	be sold at only 13c per yard. SHOW ROOM.	Day Book Journal
by 'he	lichold dear Lord, on bended knee, I gladly give myself to Thee.	New Fall Jackets, from Paris and London, in	Cash Book
ck,	Thou on the altar dost remain, My soul to heat, my love to gain,	great variety. Prices from \$3.15 to \$100.	Ledger National Pocket Dictionary
eel	Oh ! deign my heart with love to fill, And teach me, Lord, thy holy will	A large stock of Astracan Jackets, our own make. Prices from \$28. We guarantee these to be the chappest and best Astracan Jackets in	Do Large do Worcester's Primary do
us- ish	I earnestly Thy grace implore, Oh! make me love Thee daily more.	the city, and the largest assortment to choose from. We are selling splendid Waterproof Ulsters for	Nugent's Improved French and English, Eng-
all	Yes, all unworthy, though I be, Sweet Jesus, let me love but Thee. Oh ! cleanse my soul from stain of sin,	Good Waterproof Circulars from \$4.59.	lish and French Dictionary. Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Dictionary.
k's nn	And deign Thyself to dwell therein, And grant that I may faithful be,	SHOW ROOM.	Chambers' Dictionary of the Latin Language
	Until, dear Lord, I come to Thee,	Just received, two more cases of new Shawls, for fail wear. We keep the largest, cheapest	containing Latin and English, English and Latin, by W. R. Chambers.
wo ng	Where all is joy, and peace, and love. To live with Thee for evermore, When all the griefs of life are o'er, And where this longing, weary heart,	for fall wear. We keep the largest, cheapest and best assorted stock in the city, Cambrian Shawls from \$1.65 to 3.25.	Introduction to English History. History of England for the young.
ng ier	When all the griefs of life arc o'er, And where this longing, weary heart,	The new Canadian Shawl from \$7 to 10.50.	Do do for the advanced Classes. Fredet's Modern History.
le-	Shall see and love Thee AS THOU ART. M. S. B.	Paisley Shawis from \$1.25. SHOW ROOM.	Do Ancient History.
on n-	Quebec, August, 1878.	Handsome Fall Costumes, only \$7.	The Child's History of Canada, by Miles. The School History of Canada.
ed an	REMITTANCES RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE TO 1st AUGUST, 1873.	Black Alpaca Costumes, only \$5.50. All-Wool Debeige Costumes, only \$8.	Northen's History of the Catholic Church, with Questions adapted to the use of Schools.
ed	2; Cornwall, per M C, $O-OO'K$, 2; JOS , 2; Miss M L, 2: J B, 2: Lancaster, W H, 4: Kenyon, A	S. CARSLEY,	Mitchell's New Series of Geographies.
r. st,	McK, 2; Wolfe Island, A F, 1.50; Maynooth, J G, 2; Ingersoll, J B, 2; Kingston, P S, 250;	393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET,	First Lessons in Geography. New Primary do.
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ue (on	 REMITTANCES RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE TO 1st AUGUST, 1878. ONTARIO-Gilen Tay, D H, Si; Hamilton, McC. 2; Cornwall, per M C, O-O O'K, 2; J O S, 2; Miss M L, 2; J R, 2; Lancaster, W H, 4; Kenyon, A MeK, 2; Wolfe Island, A F, 150; Maynooth, J G, 2; Ingersolt, J B, 2; Kingston, P S, 250; Goderleh, J A McI, 2; Pakenham, A A, 75c; Perth, J McC, 75c; J B, jr, 75c; Greenvalley, J G, 2; Toledo, W J K, 3; St Andrews, F McR, 1; Dundee, Mrs McR, 2; Coldwater, P R, 1; Napunce, P S, 1; Perth, J B, 75c; Kingston, J O'C, Tole, J M, 3; Refrew, C B, 1; P R, 4; Merrick- ville, P K, 3; Arrenton, T H, 75c; Coldwater, P R, 1; Erinsville, M C M, 1; Kingston, Miss S S 2; Gaspe, J J K, 2; Rycersdale, L C, 2; Alder- 		Stepping Stone to Geography.
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is	2; Orleans, J T. 1.50; Martintown, H W McD, 2; Alexandria, D C. 2; Vankleck Hill, R McG, 2; Penbroke, J K. 2; Victoria Road, M H, 1; Egansville, J H, 1; Ingersoll, J M, 2; Fitzroy, C B, 2; Antrim, F O'N, 1; St Raphael, A McD, 2; Westport, J S, 4; E McC, 1; Mount St Patrick, M S, 1.50; Edgar, J M, 1; Brechin, P M, 2; Belleville, J F, 2; Kingsbridge, O'R, 1; Kirk- field, F N L, 2; Brickley, T O R, 2; Morrisburg, J B, 3; Erinsville, L M, 2; Vankleek Hill, D McD, 1; Dundas, T B, 1; St Catharines, W McI, 2; Dawson, T McE, 1; M D, 1; M J D, 1; Monk- land, S J McD, L50; Kilmarnock, J D, 1; M Cron-	aws in fosce. 2nd. To discontinuc and abandon the system of	Lounge's Moral do. Balmes' Criterior, or How to Detect Error and Arrive at Truth.
l, Ig	McD, 1; Dundas, TB, 1; St Catharines, W McI, 2; Dawson, T McE, 1; M D, 1; M J D, 1; Monk-	allotments. 3rd. To reduce its capital to twenty per cent of	Balmes' Elements of Logic. Doublet's Logic for Young Ladies. Fasquell's Introductory French Course,
g	and, SJ McD, 1.50; Kilmarnock, J B, 1; Toron-	the amount now subscribed, except in so far as }	Fasquell's Introductory French Course,

CANADIAN DESPATCHES. Special to THE POST.

TORONTO, August 23 .- The Catholic convention yesterday ended in an uproar, and 437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST. tion :- That, in the opinion of this meeting, away as fast as he could. no political party should receive the support auts White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6. "Colored Sox. Children's White Sox, 1 to 6. "Colored Sox, 1 to 6. "Colored Sox, 1 to 6. Boys Cotton Hose for Knickerbockers—Slate, Sean Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Fancy, Seamless, no lumps in the toes or heels, from 15e to 35e per pair. Girls Hose, Fancy, nicely varied assortment of color, all seamless, no lumps in the feet, 15c to 35e per pair. color; all seamless, no lumps in the loca, as a 35c per pair. Girls White Hose, 7c up to 60c per pair. Girls Brown Hose, 9c up to 30c per pair. Indices White Hose, 5c to 51 per pair. Ladies Unbleached Hose, 10c to 51 per pair Ladies Blabriggan Hose. Ladies Self-colored Hose, Brown, Navy Blue, Gray, Oxford Slate, best make from 15c to \$1.55 per pair. Ladies Fancy Hose in great variety. Gents Haif Hose, 7c to 75c per pair. Gents White Sox. Boyle of the Irish Canadian, who exchanged compliments in lively style. On the motion lengthy resolution condemnatory of the (lovernment policy, and in speaking to the Gents White Sox, ts Unbleached Sox, loc to Soc. Gents Colored and Fancy Socks, ents Balbriggan Half-Hose, Gents Merino Half-Hose, Gents Cotton Socks, with Merino feet. but the uproar became so great that the chairman was compelled to vacate the chair before the motion was put. The reading of the resolution, however, was received with immense applause, and doubtless would have

and Tribune employees, many of whom have no votes in the city. Tonosto, August 20 -The following letter

appears to-day in the editorial columns of the Mail :

"Tonosto, August 26, 1878 .- The undersigned to-day called upon His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto, and represented to him that rumors were being circulated that there had been serious difference and mis-understanding between Sir John Macdonald and His Grace. We were happy to learn from the lips of His Grace hunself that such rumors were without any foundation whatever.

FRANK SMITH. "Signed, . "E. O'KEEFE,

"JAMES J. FOY. The Globe to-day refers to the Catholic Convention of Tuesday night and the part taken by John O'Donohoe, its organizer. O'Donohoe is accused of joining hands with Sir John, and being guided by his counsels. Allusion is made to the defeat of O'Donohoe in East Toronto, but the Globe does not tell its readers that the present Reform candidates for lenged the party to fight. The challenge Centre and East Toronto refused to support party was not loth to accept, and befor O'Donohoe, one of them abstaining from voting while the other voted against him. "civil and religious liberty" champion O'Donohoe is also accused by the Globe of lay on the ground, asking torgiveness being an aspirant to a seat in the Cabinet, an and promising never more to be guilty of lik impossibility, it says, as he had no portfolio conduct. After having made an abject vacant. Seats were found on other occasions for newly-made Cabinet Ministers, and and rejoin his comrade, who at the beginning O'Donohoe and his friends say one could of the trouble valiantly ran away. The two easily have been made for him if the Reformers had been so disposed.

The Mail to-day publishes a five column report of the Convention's proceedings, which is admitted by both parties to be impartial.

QUEREC, August 29 .--- The tri-color of France awaits them. Pins, Needles, Buttons, Bralds, Thread, Tape, Silk Spools, Silk Twist.

The heavy gun of the Mercury pitches into Sir Francis Hincks on his historical quotafield on which this battle is to be fought out

CITY ITEMS.

MORE OF IT .- As M. W. Paquette, of Cra street, was coming from Point St. Charles la night and when crossing Wellington street h was accosted by a fellow who asked him if h without any definite conclusion being reached. name was not Paquette, if he did not below At the afternoon session a committee was ap-pointed to draft resolutions to be submitted he was Marshal on St. Patrick's Day last? Be to the meeting in the evening, although some fore he had time to reply another Bash hostility was shown to those nominated for Bazouk advanced and struck him on the that purpose. On resuming in the evening, head, and as still another advanced to the a Gray, of Prescott, moved the following mo- tack, Mr. Paquette thought best to haste

WOLFE TONE ASSOCIATION .- Friday evenin of the Irish Roman Catholics in this Province the members of this society met in their ha unless such party is prepared to do them full for the purpose of electing a successor to the justice in the matter of representation in the late president, Thomas Carroll, Esq. Th Dominion and Provincial Legislatures, and majority of the members voted in favor give them a fair share in the J. J. Costigan, Esq., vice-president, who wa administration of the public affairs. declared elected. A vacancy having thus of Gray in speaking to the resolutions denounced curred for the vice-presidency, the societ McKenzic, Brown and Mowat for their action proceeded to make an appointment to th in Separate School matters, and culogised Sir office. John Warren was the successful ca John. Several speakers followed, among didate and was duly installed as vice-pres

Thursday afternoon the funeral of Mr. Joh being put to the meeting, the chairman de-chared it lost. John O'Donohue then moved a lengthy resolution condomnation of the loger No. 224, took place from 15 German street. The Product the Product of the loger No. 224, took place from 15 vice was performed in the house by Rev. Cha Doudiet, after which the procession starte ing from the principles of true reform, and excluding Catholics from participating in the managing of the country's affilies in the managing of the country's affairs. Is said that on account of this party demon O'Hanley, of Ottawa, seconded the motion, minister, to whom application had been preminister, to whom application had been pr viously made, refused to have any connection with the ceremony.

Wednesday last a solemn High Mass wa celebrated in St. Patrick's Church in memor been carried, in spite of the presence of a of the late illustrious ecclesiastic, the Apo large number of Post Office, Custom House tolic delegate, Bishop Conroy. His Lordshi tolic delegate, Bishop Conroy. His Lordshi Bishop Fabre officiated, and was assisted t the Rev. Fathers Callahan and Leclaire. Th church was draped in the most sombre black chandeliers even being in mourning, an everything was done to make the people fe what an almost irreparable loss they had su tained. The church was crowded by the Iris and a good many French Catholics from a parts of the city. The Choir of St. Patrick gave out the music, which was of a solemn and impressive character.

> About 11 o'clock on Monday night tw able-bodied Kingston Orangemen, belongin to the steamer "Shickluna," while walkin along the wharf, indulged in some rathe boisterous language, and expressed their de sire to meet some of the Irish Catholic Unio men. Their remarks were for the time un heeded, and the matter would have ende there had not one of them pulled out a orange-colored handkerchief, which he wave over his head, saying, "That's my color. He was told by a party standing by to desist but he refused to do so, and, instead, chall half a minute had transpired th apology the braggart was allowed to depar were heard in conversation shortly afterwards when one of them remarked that they had made a mistake, a remark in which the chas tised party thoroughly coincided.

Thursday evening last about nine p.m.a party of fifteen or twenty boys, armed with tir will be once more floating in our harbor whistles, kettles and fifes, marched down the about the beginning of next month. Two of centre of Forfar street. plaving all the party centre of Forfar street, playing all the party the fleet doing duty in the guif will anchor opposite our city in, or about, the 8th prox. The flag ship "Leplace," currying the ad-miral's flag, will be one. A good reception which, to the number of forty, marched along the sidewalks on either side, accompanying the music, such as it was, with appropriate tions on the Orange question. Happily the yells and shouts. No band of wild Indians could have behaved as they did. They stop is of a more extended area than a local police | ped opposite every door occupied by a Catholic and gave the occupants the special benefit of their peculiar opinions and ideas. they proceeded along Forfar, Little Etienne and Conway streets, and when opposite Mr. John Guinea's house they, in addition to the usual extravaganza, fired a volley of stones, some of which passed over the fence into the yard. A young lad named Gareau who happened to be on the sidewalk was struck on the forehead and knock senseless. A spectator then rushed over and the mob dispersed. The wound on the boy's forehead was not very dangerous and with the assistance of some persons by he soon got round. The Catholic inhabitants of that place are about to petition the authorities for a larger force of police, as the orgies of these rowdies, the lowest scum of the streets, are becoming unbearable to all the respectable portion of the community.

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(East side).

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25c to 50c. Figured Lustres, quite new, De, 25c and 30c. Seal Brown Lustres, all prices. Silver Grey Challies. Silk and Wool Mohair, beautiful shades.

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ing reasons :-

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

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English Prints, from 6c to 17c per yard. Brown Cotton from 5c up. White Cotton from 7c up. An extra bargain in 36 in. White Cotton for 10c, worth 13c per yard. Twilled Cotton, n good make, for 20c, worth 25c; sold clsewhere for 25c. Table Linens, in all makes, from 30c to \$2.50 per yard.

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

[ESTABLISHED 1819.]



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court, and acquired knowledge a greater necessity than verbal bombast.

QUEBEC, August 30 .- A solemn requiem service was held in the Basilica to-day for the repose of their Excellencies-Cardinal Franchi and Dr. Conroy. His Grace, Archbishop Taschereau, officiated, assisted by Abbe Trudel. Arch-Priest; Abbe Godbout, Deacon Abbe Cote, Sub-Deacon ; Abbe Marois, Master of Ceremonies. About two hundred and litty priests attended and chanted the requiem alternately with the L'Union Musicale, who were placed in the organ loft. The sacred edifice was draped in mourning in all its parts. A large congregation attended the service, which was very solemn and imposing.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Hon. Mr. Burpee, who has been ill at St. John, N.B., is out again.

Both the Chronicle and Telegraph are out in support of Mr. McGreevy. Mr. Allan Grant is a candidate for Parlia.

mentary honors in the County of Carleton.

L. Boyle and Thomas Checkley are being charged in Ottawa with uttering counterfeit coin.

An imposing funeral service was held at Quebec yesterday for the late Cardinal Franchi and Bishop Conroy.

The Irish Catholics of Ontario, represented by 200 delegates, have pronounced against the present government.

Riotous conduct and smashing people's furniture is getting very common in London, Ont.

The Rev. J. R. Jones, of Christ Church, Belleville, has given up his charge, as his belief has been taken away by the teachings of science.

Eighty-eight miles of the Western Extension Railway of New Brunswick, from Fairville to the St. Croix River, were sold to the bondholders for the nominal sum of \$37,000. It is now said that Mr. John O'Donoghue, of Toronto, will contest Cardwell in the Conservative interest. W. F. Luxton is the Gov-

ernment candidate for Marquette.

BIRTHS.

MCCABE-At Point St. Charles, on the 29th ult., the wife of F. E. McCabe, of a son. FLEMING-In this city, on the 27th ult., the wife of John C. Fleming, of a daughter. TYNAN-At 56 Manufacturers street, on Fri-day, 16th ult., Mrs. William Tynan, of a daugh-ter.

DIED.

DIED. O'REILLY-In this city, on the 27th ult., Mary, infant daughter of Bernard O'Reility. NICHOLSON-In this city, on the 26th ult., Mary Theresa Helena Nicholson. infant daugh-ter of T. W. Nicholson, Esq., of H. M. Customs, aged 4 months and 5 days. WARREN-At Murray Bay, on the 22nd ult., Walter Kennedy, infant son of Mr. P. C. Warren, Manager New York Life Insurance Company. MURPHY-In this city, on the 22th ult., Barbara Summers, beloved wife of Mr. Robert Murphy. EAGAN-In this city, on the 23rd ult. Sarah

EAGAN-In this city, on the 23rd ult., Sarah Ann Graham, beloved wife of Mr. Michael Eagan, aged 56 years.

Address box 1138 P. O. Montreal. SAWING, MOULDING, MOULDING, MOULDING, MOULDING, MILL MACHINERY, for sale at ce, or exchange for Lumber. Address box 1138 P. O. Montreal. Eagun, aged ob years. MCILWAINE—In this city, on the 29th ult., Honora Doherty, widow of the late James McIlwaine, and a native of the county Derry, Ireland, aged 02 years. EATON—In this city, on Thursday, the 29th ult., Richard Eaton, Esq., aged 64 years.

CARDINAL MANNING ON IRISH SUNDAY CLOSING.

A very large meeting was held on Sunday on Tower Hill, convened by the Temperance League of the Cross. Cardinal Manning presided. The Cardinal announced, amidst prolonged cheering, the third reading of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill. His Emi-nence added that he feared there was not time left for the bill to be passed through the other House of the Legislature this session, and therefore he feared that all the labor, all the patience, and all the vigor with which resistance to the bill was met, would be lost, for this year at least. The work would have to be begun over again. That great movement had begun in the diocese of Ferns. The good Bishop Furlong, of Ferns, who had gone to his rest, told him that the first thing which induced him to promote the closing of public-houses on Sunday was a sight he witnessed when going home after saying high mass on a Sunday. He saw a fine young man of 23, in all the strength and vigor of youth, carried by men, his head broken and dripping with blood. A drunken quarrel, ending in a fight in a public house, had murdered that young man. Good Bishop Furlong told him that he went home, sickened by the sight, fell on his knees, and said, " My God, is it not pos

sible to do something to put an end to this shame-this scandal of drunkenness and murder on the Lord's Day !" Bishop Furlong made up his mind , to do all he could to get the publicans in his diocese to close their houses on Sunday, and with such success did he work that not only the Catholic publicans but those who were not Catholics, shut their houses on the Lord's Day. (Cheers.) Well, a bill to make the law passed the third reading in the Commons yesterday, and, God helping, they would have it passed in both houses next year. (Loud cheers.) When the Act is in force in Ireland the good results flowing from it would get it passed for England. (Great cheering.) Scotland had it already; Ireland would have it next, and the blessed winds of temperance and pace blowing upon Eng-land from the north and west will soon settle

land from the north and west will soon settle a Sunday Closing Act in her midst. (Cheers.) So much good has been done by the League in London amongst the Irish residents that the magistrates had declared that on the

LOTAMPT FILE THE ADDRESS JOHNS, PET J P-JJB, G, 2NEWFOUNDLAND-St JOHNS, PET J P-JJB, S1.50; T P G, 1.50; M C, 1.50; I J D, 1.50; R M, 1.50; R McC, 1.50; J M, 1.50; J K, 1.50; C B, 1.50; M C, 1.50; E M, 1.50; H D, 1.50; W D, 1.50; J H,

M C, 1.50; E M, 1.50; H D, L50; W D, 1.50; J H, 0.50. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND-Charlottetown, Rev P McI, \$2; Hunter River, P H, 1; Flinty Glen, per McI, C H, 2; Baldwin Road, F C, 3; Char-lottetown, St D Reading Room, 2; Souris East, S D McD, 20c. Nova Scoria-Lochaber, J S, \$2; J W, 2; M S, \$2 Port Hastings, J C, \$2; Kingston, R ML, 3; Boylston. H McA, 2; Acudia Mines, S F, 1; Port Hastings, J C, 2; Cow Bay, A C, 2 New BRUNSWICK-Fredericton, per J K-M M, \$2; J G O C, 2; M McG, 2; St John, F C, 2; Co-cayne, M McB, 2 UNITED STATES-Sault Ste Marie, Mich. P H McC. 30c; Port Henry, N Y, POG, 2; Nugent's Grove, Iowa, Dr C, 1; West Winchester, N H, E D, 1; Hutle City, Mon, per J J McR, 5; Gor-imana, N H, Miss McN, 25c. I IELAND-Dromiskin, Rev P McC, £2; J K. \$1.50.

City Retail Markets.

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

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-Eight or ten horse-either DOWN OR MOUNTED ON TRUCKS, as Customers may desire. Also, Trucks built specially for Separators, with broad tires.

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