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## VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 48

### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY JULY 10, 1878.

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THE IRISH AND ORANGEISM.

(From the Canadian Spectator.)

It is too late now to make any further attempt to put a stop to the Orange procession on the 12th of this month. It is decided upon, and must take place unless the Orangemen would lay themselves open to the charge of cowardice-and of that not even their freest foes can accuse them. That they have been driven to this mainly by the conduct of the Catholics is beyond question; who have threatened and bullied them in the streets and in the press; and the Catholic leaders and writers in papers have raised a spirit in their own party they cannot check or guide. The procession is legal enough, and that aspect of it is not worth discussion. And it cannot be made otherwise, whatever clumsy efforts be made by M. Taillon and his friends. No law in that direction can be made useful and operative unless it be framed to include all processions, or else define-not what bodies shall not walk in procession— but what bodies shall. Such a one-sided and

And the Orangemen must be protected by the proper authorities. Everybody can see that but the imbecile Mayor of Montreal. He aid in the Council—and doubtless spoke in wise way according to his own thinkingthat he must not be expected to do anything shich would seem to indicate his recognition of the Orange body-or words to that effect. o that the poor man thinks that by wilfully dutting his eyes he can shirk a plain duty. Recognize the Orange body? What has the Mayor to do with recognitions? He has to reserve public peace and good order. If the Orangemen are an illegal order, their lives must be protected all the same. Actual niminals must not be slaughtered in the treets. If a man guilty of murder were to e threatened by a mob, the authorities would are to stand between that man and that nob. And now, if after so many warnings and appeals, the Mayor refuse to take every possible measure for the prevention of disorder, and loss of life happen, he must be held esponsible. So far there need be no puzzle bout what is to be done.

jest as absurd.

thy the Irish Catholics resent this Orange rocession so furiously. I have not long nown much of the Orange body; their party tunes I know nothing about; their senti-ments I know but in part; their aim appears me in my foolishness to be not very well With Irish history I have had some quaintance—that is to say, I have studied for the most part as given by English wrihear with patience and candor "the other I saw that respectable Irish Catholics fairly lost their balance of reason as soon as the subject of Orangeism was mooted. Culm over most other matters, they waxed furious wer that. I asked one of them why, and got answer something like this: "You Engishmen have no idea of the state of our mind with regard to Orangeism; you don't undertand it. It is not political, and it is not religious, and it is not social; and yet it is religious, and political, and social and everyhing else that can make one party hate ano-So, I turned to books to find, if I ould, how I should feel if I stood in the shoes of an Irish Catholic. And this, in brief, is the result of my rending:

As it is no use studying the history of a made with the hope of arriving at something ke accuracy of judgment without making an effort to understand the social and political conditions of the country, and to trace the historical lines which mark the development of the intellect and character of the people.

And to that end this must be remembered. the Irish had a large measure of civilization prior to the English conquest, which was atested by their architecture, metal-work, music, besides the piety and profound learning of many of their monks. To those monks England owed a great part of her Christianity, and Scotland owed her name, Ler language, d a large proportion of her inhabitants. But all the time Ireland was torn with disunions, thich were made worse by the Danish invasion. Ireland never passed, as did the rest of Europe, under the dominion of the Romans. The worse for Ireland, but so it was. The Norman conquest of England was decided by one battle; in Ireland it was protracted over a space of four hundred years. Again the worse for Ireland, because the Normans did but settle there, adopting their laws and their modes of life-doing no good, but harm-becoming more Irish than the Irish them-

Of course atrocities were committed, for the laws were favourable—the killing of an Irishman was no felony, and the punishment for murder was not death, only a fine.

The English regarded the Irish as later colonists looked upon the Red Indians—as being beyond the pale of moral law. Internarriage with them was forbidden by severe lenalties, and the policy of England seemed to be to make a perpetual separation between the English and the Irish, and eventually to root the rish out of their own land. During he reign of Henry-VIII., the royal authority ocame something of a reality over the whole sland-but Elizabeth waged a wild war of appression there, which crushed the native population to dust and despair. The English aders made, treachery a practice, and orture a law. The war, as conducted those wild beasts, Carew, Gilbert; alham and Mountjoy, was a war of extermination—men, women and children were utchered. Famine was introduced to do work the sword could, not reaching It was flectual. The story of their sufferings, is as

rible as anything pen has described. At first religion had little or nothing to do n the matter. The Irish chiefs were generly indifferent to religious, or ecclesiastical, strictions; and the English were the reerse of zealous in that way. They were con-erned for the suppression of the Trish race,

Latin tongue; the mass was declared illegal; in regard to all matters of religion, social life of the day when the Battle of the Boyne the churches and their revenues were taken from the priests. The Church of the con-queror was forced upon the conquered, and not by hatred to Ireland, but by mistaken the worship of their fathers and their mothers views of her own true policy. It would be prescribed by law. It is not difficult to innegrity to point out a thousand other wrongs gine what bitterness of soul that would create which England did to Ireland. But and foster.

confiscations took place. Families were turn- fairly see that the Irish Catholics have some where they might. And in process of time to defective titles, when under the flimsiest retence rights were disallowed and gifts reoked-the Irish got the conviction that the war waged against them was not a war of and for nationality-not a war of races-not a war of religion, but an effort to drive them from the soil. And they loved the soil-it was their mother-and in the sacred cause they fought as the brave Scots had fought before discriminating policy would be fatal to the peace of the Province, for it would be as unthem. The Irish were capable of becoming a peaceable and industrious people-capable of becoming a peaceable and industrious people -capable of rendering obedience to law when fairly administered, and commanding a large to Ireland. Why keep up the memory of measure of national prosperity, but their wrongs? Why not let the dead past bury its measure of national prosperity, but their enemies could not understand that.

It is easy to trace the growth of religious antagonism and bitterness. By the legislation of Elizabeth, the Act of Uniformity was established in Ireland; the matter slumbered for a while, but flamed under James I., becoming a strife for altar and home-the Government of Charles I. found no reason for improvement, and soon the Irish grew zealous in the object of obtaining security and open recognition for their religion.

Then arose a new danger-the Puritan party had been formed—having no reason with Popery, but only fierce and fiery hate against it. There was no such thing as faith in toleration known among the Puritans, and their

first object was to put an end to it.

Then came the great rebellion—the first thought of which was taken from the Scots when they rose in League and Covenant-due to no single cause, but representing the wrongs and bitterness which had accumulated during I'vit for some time past I have been asking two generations—that is to say, agrarian wrongs—religious wrongs—wrongs of confis-cation—dating from the Act of Uniformity, the Five-Mile to the spoiling of the Irish College Charles.

The story of the great rebellion of 1641 has been most unfairly told. Atrocites have been laid at the door of the Irish which were never committed—and generally it is forgotten that the English were responsible for the vast proportions to which it grew. By at once there is no law proroguing the Irish Parliament, and by passing a resolution in the House of Commons declaring that henceforth no toleration should be granted to the Catholic religion in Ireland, it drove many into the rebellion who else would have stood aloof. It was a time of horror, and thick darkness-crimes that to mention make the blood freeze in the veins were perpetrated, but they have been exaggerated out of all proporition, and the worst of them were not confined to the Irish. No Englishman can read the story and feel pride in his heart. On the contrary, there is occasion for shame. Occasion for shame when he remembers how Irish rebel and royalist sank under the sword of Cromwell-how horrible were the sieges of Drogheda and Wexford, and the massacres that accompanied them-when neither faith nor honour was regarded—and how that when the war ended in 1652, out of a population of 1,466,000, 615,-000 had in eleven years perished by the sword, by plague, or by famine artiffically produced.

The Cromwellian settlement did no good, but harm; for it laid the foundation of that deep and lasting division between the proprictors and the tenants, which is the chief cause of the social and political evils of Ire-

I have not space to tell the story, of how the Act of Settlement came—and then a repeal of the Act,-and then the sweeping and violent injustice done under the infamous Act of Attainder, and so on, and so on, more and more in the same line. But the sum of

A church was established, and its service imposed upon all, which was the church of a minority; in fact, of less than one-seventh of the population, and they belonging exclusively to the wealthiest class. And this remarkable establishment was supported mainly by tithes. It was absurd-an insult-an oppres-

Then came the establishment of the Charter Schools-for the purpose, as the words of the programme went, " to rescue the souls of thousands of poor children from the dangers of superstition and idolatry, and their bodies from the miseries of idleness and beggary." Good enough in design, but infamous in exccution; for the one purpose was to make all

the children Protestants. And then came—what to my mind is the crowning iniquity of all—the English effort to crush the industrial and commercial enterprise of Ireland. In 1665 and 1680 laws were enacted absolutely prohibiting the importation into England, from Ireland, of all cattle, sheep and swine, of beef, pork, bacon and mutton, and even of butter and cheese: drain

In the amended Navigation Act of 1663 Ireland was deprived of the whole Colonial trade; and in 1696 it was provided that no goods of any kind could be imported directly from the Colonies to Ireland. At a blow her shipping, interest was annihilated.

The wool trade began to grow, but in 1698 it was stopped by Act of Parliament. The linen trade sprang up next, and gave

great promise; but was soon killed off by imposition of disabling duties, and by the exclusion of that trade from the Colonies, and

have said enough for my purpose, Then the most shameful and shameless which was to show that we may

ed from home and lands to starve and die ground for complaint against the Orangemen. They say: You Orangemen represent, and by by reason of these confiscations—by the policy pursued of planting English colonies in Connaught and Ulster—by the inquisition infain forget; you bring the bitterness of the old world and past time to this new world, when we would bury them in oblivion.

And I am not quite out of all sympathy with that sentiment. I am sure England has done wrong to Ireland, and no Englishman would undertake to justify all his country has ever done. I am intensely an Englishman, but I am also a man; and while I am proud of her virtues, I am sorry for all her sins. Whatever blunders have been made in the past, England now is making a magnificent effort to be not only just, but generous, dead, and cultivate faith and hope and love for all the future? I do not mean that Pro-

testants shall thake hands all round with Catholics and be on easy terms of brotherhood. The Catholics are too bigoted, too intolerant for that. But this question of characteristic of himself. Orangeism, as I understand it, is one of Catholie and Protestant, and much more. It is the procession re-formed, and passing down the taken, by the Irish Catholics at least, as centre aisle arrived opposite the cross, which meaning much more, whether the Orangemen mean it es more or no.

What if the English should take it into

act of folly and worse.

take a public demonstration in commemora- | Sucreo Heart, a Pastoral Letter of his Lordship

tion of the passing of the Act tans' ears, and such like things It would be perfeetly legal that demonstration; that is to say, against it, and they would have to be protected in the streets or

elsewhere. But from the point of view of the Orangemen. -What is the practical good of this public demonstration? Surely there is no glory to be got out of it Everybody—except the Mayor of Montreal knows of their existence, and the procession is not needed to prove that fact. And some hundreds of men

marching the streets under military protec can scarce- shal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, President ly be said to be achieving glory and of France; Hayes, President of the United honor. The right to march will be asserted, States of America; Most Eminent and Illusand what is that worth to any man, woman or trious : McCloskey, First Lord Cardinal of child in all this Dominion. I fail to see America, and the Rev. Joseph Bayard, Pastor where the glory comes in, or how it is going of this Parish of Sarnia. The Most Illustrious to help the cause of liberty and progress in and Right Rev. John. Walsh, Bishop of London, any way. I am a Protestant. I believe in | laid this corner-stone, a large concourse of clergy, liberty-in progress-in equal rights, and laity and dissenters witnessing," telling them when they are denied to me by those in to contribute according to their means and power, I shall constitute myself the chief au- with cheerfulness of disposition; he also rethority and take those things which pertain ferred to the magnitude of the work which the to me as a man. And it seems to me that priest and the people of Sarnia undertook; there is much better work to be done in the hoped that the former, in conjunction with the Province of Quebec than this wrangling over latter, would accomplish it within a short time procession.

important and very pressing. Half the energy | the olden rule, a collection was taken up which spent over this procession spent in that direc- amounted to about \$400. tion would have done great and lasting good.

ecclesiastical institutions and buildings. Protestant force going in those directions; and I venture to hope that after this twelfth is over weighall hear no more of processions.
Whether the Orangemen intend it or not and I believe they do not the Roman Catholics take it as an open glorification of all the Belgian flag, the gift of Miss Sheehan; the things they have had to suffer. Those old ancient flag of the French Western colonies, time and old world feuds should be buried; the the gift of Miss K. Gleason, and the Papal flag memory of them should be put away in We. have plenty of differences without going to it be fair to close this paragraph without noticthe past for some more. We have work to do ing the neat arrangement of these and other that processions cannot help, but may greatly hinder. At home, England has long beer trying to repair the wrongs Ireland had suffered at her hands. The Irish have freedom of worship; the Church of the minority has been disestablished; political and civil rights have been restored to them; just land laws have been enacted, and every possible effort made that the Irish may forget the past and enter upon an eras of pence and prosperity.
We, in this New World, should emulate the spirit of the Old, and seek to establish the

buted. Attendance upon the Anglican ser- the maxims then prevailing, the policy pur- of the bill for Catholic emancipation. I am magnificent picturesqueness. Father Bayard THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR WILLIAM. and commerce, was held to be the only true was fought and won by William, Prince of

ALFRED J. BRAY.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN WESTERN CANADA.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP OF LONDON, PRESIDES, AND BLESSES THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, NOW IN Course of Erection at Sarnia-Sunday

The Grand High Mass with which the ceremonial was opened began at 10.30 o'clock, at which time his Lordship was present in full pontificials. Rev. B. Boubat, of Ingersoll, assisted by Rev. J. Connolly, of Quebes, as Deacon, and Rev. R. J. Watters, of Corunna, as Subdeacon, was priest celebrant. Rev. Fat-her Bayard, the reverend pastor of the parish, was Master of Ceremonies. After the first Gospel, his Lordship, Rt Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London, delivered a most excellent address. The sermon occupied about an hour in its delivery.

At half-past twelve, the Right Rev. Bishop proceeded to the southwest corner of the new church, where the large stone was suspended, ready to be lowered into its place. There the reremony of blessing the stone was performed; after which the Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford, delivered one of those spirit-stiring orations,

On the conclusion of Dr. Kilroy's oration, was erected to mark the place of the altar. There, also, the ceremony, as prescribed, was gone through with when His Lordship retheir heads to celebrate the exploits of Clav-erhouse in Scotland? Would any sane man stone. Having deposited the metal case, conapplaud the foolish act? The Scotch would taining many coins of ancient and modern bear it probably, and treat the thing with dates, together with copies of the True Witness, contempt! but none the less would it be an New York Freeman's Journal, Catholic Review, Sarnia Observer, Sarnia Canadian, London Free What if the Episcopalians should under- Press, Le Nouveau Monde, The Messenger of the

> the Bishop of London. Ont., on Papal Infallibility and a doe u ment on parchment compiled by the Rev. Father Bayard, and engrossed and illumiwhich following is a translation "On the 9th of June, A.D. XIII. happily reig Victoria. Oneen of Great Britain andEm-

press of India : Lord Earl of Claudeboye, Ireland, her William Cullen Byant Lieuten an t in the Dominion of Canada; Mar-

and live many years to enjoy the fruits of their There is the question of education-very religious zeal and industry. In observance of

The corner-stone bears on its western face There is the question of taxing our vast the inscripton: Hac est domue domini firmiter mdificata, "A. D. 1877;" and on its southern Also this of the quasi established Roman face, "Laid June 9th, 1878." The building Catholic Church with the poor untaught but was simply, yet beautifully, decorated with tithed habitant. I should like to see more flags of various nationalities, among which were noticed an Irish flag, the flag of the Polish King Sobieski, and the Red Cross of the Crusaders, the gifts of Misses M. Donnelly, S. Donnelly, and E. Donnelly, respectively; a French tricolor, the gift of Miss M. McElhoron; presented by E. H. Johnston, Esq., Nor would flags, the pavilions, etc.; etc.; under the able. lirection of Messrs. Donnelly, McElheron and Faulkner.

Among the number of people who attended the solemn ceremony may, be mentioned the following: Bev. E. Vanlane Port Huron. Mich.; F. S. Ouillette, Maidstone ; Messrs. Wall, Ducar, Sharpe, Rielly, Spitz and Monaghant, Rt. Edward; Sullivan; McCart, Flintoft, Allan; Waddell, Mahony, Baby, Donnelly, Rooney, Gleeson, Reilly, McElheron, McMaster Sarnia : Hartigan Petrolia : M. A. Leeson

for it can be said that of the 4,000 people who were present, not many departed without a hearty wish for the welfare of the good pastor and his new church.—Com.

MR. P. J. SMYTH, M.P., ON O'CONNELL.

A number of Nationalists, deputed by admirers of Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., waited on him on Sunday at his residence, Rathmines, Dub-lin, and presented him with a beautifullyilluminated address, thanking him for his rescue of John Mitchell from his imprisonment in Van Diemm's Land in the year 1853. The presentation was made just one week after the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Smyth's daring exploit. The deputation was cordially received by Mr. Smyth.

Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., in replying to the address, said :- Gentlemen, I feel greatly honoured by the receipt of this address, designed to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the rescue of John Mitchel. I thank you especially for the kind reference to my wife, whose paternal home was always open to the Irish patriots in their captivity. Highly as I prize this ex-pression of feeling on personal grounds, I prize it still more as the tribute of faithful learts to a memory that is immortal. John Mitchel's life was a sacrifice; therein consist chiefly its glory and its value. He toiled and suffered, lived and died for a grand ideal. Your address brings vividly before me that day of June twenty-five golden years ago. On the morning of that day, after the parting with his heroic wife and dear children, Mitchel placed in my hands a letter which, omitting some purely private matter, it seems fitting that on this occasion I should produce:

Nant Cottage, Bothwell, 9th June, 1853. My Dean Shyth,-As we are to part to-day to pursue our several roads, and to encounter our respective adventures, and as we may never meet again in the world, I cannot go without leaving this hurried note to convey to you my most fervent gratitude for the zealous friendship you have shown me in your operations for securing my escape. This enterprize, indeed may fail, as the previous one of two months ago failed, but assuredly it is

not your fault in either case.

However it go, my dear fellow, take my most affectionate adieu. If I am retaken there is an end of me. Remember me warmly and fraternally to these two-Meagher and Reilly -and believe me ever your sincere friend. JOHN MITCHEL.

And "these two," than whom none were more dear to me, have also passed away. Star after star has fallen. O'Connell's greatest achievement was Young Iroland. By the after star has fullen. Act of Emancipation he restored to Ireland a people, the true source of legitimate power. By the Repeal movement of '42 and '43 he created Young Ireland, and in doing that he the made Ireland, in all save form, a nation once again. Such national spirit as survives the soulless agitations of these latter years is the product of the rich seed generously sown thirty years ago. Of the extent or the intensity of that spirit I or the have few opportunities of but, such as it may be, it is a pity, I think, that it not more operative in the everyday

public life of the nation. Ireland's future depends on Ireland's self. Whatever, in the will of Providence, that future may be, the memory of that band of simple gallant gentlemen known as the "men of '48," each of whom had something to lose, and nothing personally to gain, by treading, the rugged path of patriotism, Ireland will not willingly let die. I accept this address as an assurance and a pledge that while Ireland lives their memory endures, and that from generation to generation-

True men, like you men. Remember them with pride

(applause). HIGHLAND WELCOME TO THE BISHOP OF ARGYLE AND THE ISLES.

An enthusiastic correspondent in Arisaig of the Ginsgow Herald sends the following to that paper :- " The people of Arisaig, who for ages have kept faithful and true to the Church, showed on Tuesday last by their beautiful demonstration in honor of their bishop, that time has not weakened but strengthened their loyalty to the Church. On the 4th instant five handsome gigs, well manned, with colors flying, left the head of Lochnagall to meet the bishop, who was returing home on board the steamship Clydesdale. As soon as his Lordship had stepped into the boats specially set apart for him, the rest formed into a line and gracefully moved home-wards. This little flotilla, decked out with a profusion of flags, under a steady pull of oars, with the stirring notes of the bagpipes floating on the calm breezes of the evening of the 4th instant, was one of the prettiest sights ever witnessed in Lochnagall. Where the bishop landed was lined with people, who rent the air with hearty cheers of welcome for his Lordship. They then formed into a procession, with banners at proper intervals, and walked up towards Kilmorie Pres bytery, where the roads on both sides were gayly set off with flags: Having arrived at the splendid presbytery, lately built by the bishop, the people fall back so as to allow his Lordship to pass in.

They almost immediately received refresh ment before Arisaig Hotel, when the health of the bishop was proposed and drunk with High land honors in a glass of "mountain dew

amphant leeping on apparess that last got's em. Highlands and Islands have at last got's bishop of their own in the person of the accomplished and saintly Rights Rev. Or Mc.

Donald at the saintly Rights Rev. Or Mc.

All then returned to their homes, with a tri-

umphant feeling of happiness that the West-

A Berlin special says it appears that the Pope, after first making friendly overtures to Emperor William, has, by advice of the ecclesiastics surrounding him, finally deter-mined to adhere to the policy inaugurated by Pius IX. The Cologne Gazette takes the opposite view of this, and quotes in support thereof the assertion of the semi-official Correspondence; that the Papal Nuncio to the Court of Bavaria has been instructed to open negotia-

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A despatch from Vienna states the Austrian Government yesterday received the remaining seven million florins from the bankers who undertook to raise thirty millions for mobilization. The mobilization of additional troops was decreed yesterday and begins to-Adahkablh has been definitely ceded to Austria.

At Thursday's sitting of the Congress some secondary questions were settled as well as those already mentioned. Thus it was settled that the monks of all nationalities in Thabling Mount Athos, should have equal privileges. The reservation as to the Danube is that Russia, while acknowledging entire freedom of navigation of that river in time of peace does not admit such freedom of naviga-tion in time of war. The supervision of the existing commission is to be maintained with the jurisdiction extending to Galatz.

A Berlin despatch says in the discussion as to the division of Sandjak of Sophia, Russia admitted that the Ichtiman Pass with a strong line of defence should be assigned to Roumelin, but the discussion up to the moment of the English demand that Roumelia should receive five out of seven districts into what Sandjak of Sophia should be divided, became so warm that the representatives of France, Italy, and Germany intervened with a com promise which contemplates a nearly equal division between Roumelia and Bulgaria. As, however, a retention of the lehtiman line for Roumelia is the principal aim of England, the question will probably cause no further difficulty.

Accounts differ somewhat as to the extent of ratification of the Greek frontier. It is suggested by the Congress that the understood line includes Larrissa.

A Berlin despatch states it is certain the Powers by offering mediation means the invitation shall not remain a dead letter. Italy and France strongly supported the Greck claims.

Lord Beaconsfield admitted he had with difficulty been induced to accept the event that a moderate proposal, as the precise boundary indicated therein, seemed to limit the sovereign will of the Porte. He was unable to accede to any demands amounting to a division of Turkey, Epirus and Thessaly not being in a chronic state of anarchy like Bosnia. The Greeks are profoundly disappointed at the decision of the Congress. Turkey had privately declared she would go to war with Greece rather than cede the two Provinces.

Saturday's sitting, in which the questions of Batoum and Armenia are to be discussed, will virtually end the Congress. The remaining proceedings, being principally formal, will last till Thursday.

The financial question, and that of the government of Western Roumelia, will be submitted to a commission of ambassadors, resident in Berlin, which meets after the dis solution of the Congress.

The disposition of Sandjakof Sofia has been settled in accordance with the compromise reported yesterday, by which that district is to be divided equally between Roumelia and

Bulgaria. Bismarck informed a correspondent that he thinks the Czar will consent to destroy the fortifications of Batoum.

A correspondent bases his supposition as to the probable settlement of the Batoum question by Russia's receiving Batoum on condition of never fortifying it under any pretext on Bismarck's utterances at Tuesday's interview, and believes if the question is not settled privately, but is brought forward on Saturday, Bismarck will resolutely take Russia's part, and declare while he should applaud any compromise he cannot but consider binding the signatures of Turkey and England to the San Stefano treaty and to the Anglo-Russian agreement respectively: The English press unanimously, even including the Daily News, object to the cession of Batoum.

The Greek question was settled in Con gress to-day. A resolution was passed that Congress invites the Porte to come to an understanding with Greece for the rectification of her frontiers, and is of opinion that the Rincon line should be from the valley of Salambra, on the Ægean Sea, to the mouth of the Salamas River, opposite Carfarc. In the event of difficulties arising in the negotiation, they are ready to render their good offices as media

The inhabitants of Batoum have again telegraphed to Minister Layard, asking for the protection of England, and declaring they have resolved to hoist the British flag and

open fire on the Russians on July 12th.

The sale of the newspaper Russian World in the streets has been prohibited, in conse quence of an unusually strong article against

England on the Batoum question.

London, July 5:—A despatch from Berlin says that Russia and Roumania have pledged themselves not to fortify the mouth of the Danube.

The early resignation of the Ronmanian ministry is probable. It is believed that England and Russia still disagree regarding the disposition of Batoum.

There is small prospect of a compromise.

A despatch from Vienna says Austria is mobilizing her reserve. A Berlin special states that the Treaty will

be signed on Saturday. Negotiations between clusion of that trade from the Colonies, and seek to the occupation by the imposition of 30 per cent on all taken instinction in rightecusness. If we must have a Dubling W. Atkinson, Port, Huron, Capt.

The Record publishes a letter dated Moga- Austria and Turkey relative to the occupation to England.

The Record publishes a letter dated Moga- Austria and Turkey relative to the occupation of Bosnis and Herzegovina have commenced and public design of Bosnis and Herzegovina have commenced and the commenced and th They met amid the ball-room's gale,
And only this had either noted.
That he was dark and she was fair,
When breathlessly in the waltz they floated.
But in that instant Cupid flung
A chain that bound their hearts together;
She thought that Hybia tipped his tongue
Although he only praised the weather.

To him her spirit seemed divine,
Though still she talked but common-places;
Her accents breathed the tuneful Nine,
Her face and figure all the Graces.
His coat her critic eye approved;
He owned perfection in her bodice;
And if to her a god he moved,
To him no less she swam a goddess.

So when they danced it seemed to each
Their bliss had brimmed its fullest measure;
When they sat in tender speech,
Life held for them no equal pleasure.
So sitting pleased and bent to please,
Or whirling through the galop's mazes,
Unconsciously by swift degrees
They slipped through all love's sweetest.
Dhases.

He brought her bouillon on the stair,
He brought her sendwiches and salad,
With here a hint of deep despair,
And there a snatch of woful ballad—
With pensive pauses, shift abrupt,
And speaking gaps of conversation,
And as by turns they sighed and supped,
And slid from ices to fliriation.

He squeezed her hand, she blushed and sighed Her lips said "Fie!" but not her glunces; He told of lovers that had died, Of cruel malds in old romances; He clasped her waist, he stole a kiss; Her eyes still folled her lips, "How dare he!" They dropped cold "Mr." formal "Miss," And he was Frank and she was Mary.

Fifteen delicious minutes passed;
Love's star had reached its culmination.
Twin souls they knew themselves at last,
Born for each other from creation.
He swore, cre half an hour went by,
She was his bosom's only idol;
As much she vowed: with rapturous eye,
The glad youth urged an early bridal.

Ah, sweet, ooy malden shame! No more Than this the modest Muse discovers— Than this file indees in the desired of the parted at her carriage door

Earth's fondest pair of plighted lovers;
With kisses, tears, and yows to meet
They parted—and Love's filium fuit;
Next day she cut him on the street,
And he, the false one, never knew it! -Scribner's "Bric-a-Brac," July.

## DORA

By JULIA KAVANAGH,

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

CHAPTER IX .- CONTINUED.

" I wonder if the book is a dear one?" she thought.

She hesitated a while, then ventured into the shop with the volume in her hand. The dealer was not alone. There was a customer with him, a slender, dark man, for whom he held a candle in a dingy iron candlestick. "Pray how much may this book cost?"

The man turned round, and said civilly,

"What book, mademoiselle, if you please?" Epictetus," she answered,

The customer who was gazing intently at an old engraving, now looked up as he heard this girlish voice uttering the name of the stoic philosopher, and there was just a touch of perplexity in his glance as he saw Dora. You would scarcely have connected philosophy under any shape with her open, genial face. Thus, bright, hopeful and young might have looked a Psyche before her sorrows.

"Ten francs," was the dealer's reply. Dorn had made up her mind to give so much as one franc for the volume, but ten made her blush with confusion at having entered the shop at all.

"I did not think it was so expensive," she said, apologetically.

He saw her embarrassment, and replied, good-naturedly, that the edition was a rare one. Dora, who was reluctantly putting the book by, brightened up. Had he got a

"No." and he shook his head, "he had not; and what was more, Epictetus was rather a scarce book. Few people cared about it." Dora apologized for having troubled him,

and left the shop. The dealer looked after her and chuckled.

"Whenever an out-of-the-way book is asked of me," he said, turning to his customer, "it is by your country-folk, Doctor Richard, and especially by your countrywomen. To think

of a little chicken like that wanting to peck at Epictetus!" "Who is she?" asked Doctor Richard; and he made good his claim to be Dora's countryman by a moderate yet unmistakeable accent. "I do not know her name, but I often see her

about Notre Dame. A pretty girl, eh, Doctor "Not very pretty," dryly replied Doctor Richard, "but very bright. She lit up your

shop, Monsieur Merand." "Come, you shall have another candle," said Monsieur Merand, taking the hint. "You must see that engraving well in order to ap-

He entered the dark parlor behind his shop. Doctor Richard remained alone, and he wondered.

"Where can I have seen this girl, who wants to buy Epictetus, with that joyous face? It was she who was giving milk and eggs to the cross old witch on the staircase, but I knew then that I had already seen her. When and where was it?"

Doctor Richard's memory was one tenacious of faces, and it never deceived him. Yes, he had certainly seen and been struck with that bright face, " with eyes so fair," like Collins's Hope, before this day. Suddenly the remembrance flashed across his mind. He had seen her at a concert six months ago, a bright, happy, and admired girl. He remembered her looks, and her smiles, and her bouquet of rare roses on her lip-rare for the season of the year. He remembered, too, some unknown lady's comment, "Miss Courtenay is a most extravagant girl. Now, these roses cost a guinea, at least." And now Epictotus was too dear at ten francs. And the milk and eggs, moreover, suggested a strange contrast between the present and the past. The story of her losses Doctor Richard had also heard, and thinking over it, he fell into a fit of musing, whence Monsieur Merand, returning at length with the candle, roused him. But the engraving, on being seen more closely, proved what Doctor Richard was pleased to call "an impostor." He put it down with a great show of contempt, and looked for his hat.

"Well, then, have" Epictetus,' " said Monsieur Merand, thrusting the book toward him. "Not I," curtly replied Doctor Richard. . Good-night, Monsieur Merand; you must keep better wares if you want my cus-

"He will come for it to-morrow," said Monsieur Merand, composedly, putting the engraving aside; "and I dare say he will take. Epictetus as well. I saw him looking at it."

### CHAPTER X, "

Mrs. Courtenay was getting uneasy when 

07/19 19:00

perfect, and—" here Dora paused in dismay. The cheese might be a first-rate one, and was distress she had relieved the day before. so, no doubt, but it was no longer in her possession. She had probably left it at the bric-

I looked at a book-stall near Notre Dame," she said, feeling Mrs. Luan's reproving eye upon her, "and I must have forgotten it there. shall go back for it at once. Pray don't wait tea for me."

She was gone before Mrs. Courtenay could remonstrate. Within a few minutes Dora had reached Monsiour Merand's shop She entered it after first casting a look at the book-stall, and ascertaining that neither Epictetus nor the cheese was there.

"You come for Epictetus?" he said, recognizing her at once. "No, sir, I come for a pareel which I for-

got,"
"There is no parcel. Take Epictetus for nine francs, ch?"

"It is still too dear at that price, thank you am sure I left my parcel here." She looked for it, but without assisting her

Monsieur Merand went out. "Let us make an exchange, mademoiselle. Have you got an old engraving? I am very fond of an ol dengraving. Look, here is a

stock of them!" He opened a portfolio, so that Dora could not help seeing its contents.

"These are not engravings," she said these are crayon drawings—and very bad ones too," she added, shutting up the portfolio, and again loooking for her missing cheese.

"Bad!" exclaimed Monsieur Merand, throwing the portfolio open once more-"you call these bad! Then, mademoiselle," he added, taking off his hat to her with a mock politeness, which was not impertinent, "I will make you a present of Epictetus if you can do me a head like this.'

Dora smiled a little scornfully. She drew tolerably well, and she knew it; but not choosing to enter into an argument with Monsieur Merand, she quietly remarked that as she had not got her parcel she would trouble him no longer.

"Is this your parcel?" he asked, taking it from the chair on which it had lain concealed all the time; "why" be added, smelling it and looking at her, "it is cheese!"

Dora began to think that this Monsieur Merand was a very odd man; but he looked both good-humored and good-natured spite his oddity, and she could not help laughing. "It is cheese," she said; " but pray give it

to me sir. I am in a hurry. " This is particularly good cheese," he continued in a pensive tone. "Now," he added, giving it up to her and putting his hands behind his back, "it is a pity you cannot draw; I would have let you have Epictetus for a crayon sketch like this; "and he took and

flourished one before her eyes.

"I wonder if the man is jesting, or if he would, really buy my drawings?" thought Dora suddenly fluttered at the golden vision thus opened to her.

"I suppose, sir, you are in earnest?" she remarked doubtfully.

"Do be sure I am; but can you draw?" He already seemed to hesitate and draw

"I have one or two things by me," said Dora, still doubting his sincerity; shall I show them to you to-morrow?"

"Perhaps you had better not," kindly replied Monsieur Merand. "I am a severe critic, and—and we all know how young ladies draw."

"I care nothing about criticism," emphatically declared Dora; "besides, I can keep to my own opinion, you know, which is, that I can produce something much better than this."

Monsieur Merand's breath seemed gone at the audacious confession; but Dora, without waiting for him to recover and utter some other discouraging speech, bade him a goodevening, took up her cheese, and walked out of the shop.

Even Mrs. Luan noticed how bright and ex cited Dora looked when she came back.

"Did you get it?" cried Mrs. Courtenay.
"Here it is," replied Dora. gayly; "and what is more," she added, tossing off her bonnet and shaking her bright head, "I think I am going to carn cheese by the dozen!" She laughed at their amazed looks, and related to them what had passed, adding saucily, "And my drawings are a great deal better than his. It would not take me more than two days to draw such a head as he showed me. Now, suppose he gave me ten francs a head, that would be a hundred and fifty francs a month, or eighteen hundred francs a year. Nay, as to that, I could produce a drawing a day, which would make three thousand francs a

year !" Dora looked bewildered at this unexpected calculation, then she remarked in a much more sober tone :

"Well, I suppose Monsieur Merand would scarcely take a drawing a day. No, nor yet one every other day. But then, he may give me more than ten francs a drawing, you see. shall certainly try him to-morrow," she added, sitting down to take her tea with the composure of an old woman of business.

They were all three rather elated at this unexpected prospect. Epictetus, who had led to this. could afford to despise money, live in a garret, sleep on a straw mattress, and never lock his door; but Dora had not yet reached these sublime heights of philosophy. Money was much to her. Money meant a little of that pleasure and relaxation which was the grievous want of her new life; money, too, in this case meant exertion, and a motive for it: no wonder then that Dora looked once more as bright as sunshine, and spent a restless, hopeful night, full of projects and dreams,

some sleeping and some waking.
Nevertheless, Miss Courtenay felt in no great hurry to try her fortune when the next day came round. She took out her portfolio, selected the best drawing in it, and looked at it in doubt. Was it, after all, so good as she had thought it to be? Mrs. Courtenay, who felt very impatient to know Monsieur Merand's opinion of her daughters production, urged her to go to his shop early; but Dorn prudently said, "It would not be dignified," and she lingered until she suddenly discovered that if she did not go at once, it would be too late to go at all a So she slipped her portfolio under her ar stand went out alone, though Mrs. Courten first, then Mrs. Luan afterward, offered to accompany her.

"No," decisively said Dora; "I will not undertake Monsieur Merand in company." She went, and her mother, and even her aunt, looked out of the window after her. Dora saw them, and nodded and smiled and looked very brave, though her heart beat a little. She walked briskly whilst she was within view, but slackened her pace when once she had turned the corner of the street. To say the truth, she felt an arrant coward. "I wonder what takes me to that Monsieur Merand," she thought; "I could do without Epictetus, and live without that old man's money. Perhaps he was only laughing at me, yesterday, and that I shall have had a deepless night and a useless walk for my pains,"
The milk and oggs were very good, made-

moiselle," said a cracked voice; "yery good; and the cup is beautiful!"

the earth, and saw the little old woman whose

"I am glad of it," she replied, with a smile.
"And what is your name, mademoisolle?" promptly asked the old woman, leaning her head toward her right shoulder, and looking up at Dora with a keen, brown eye, that bore no token of age.

"I cannot tell it to you," mysteriously answered Dora; I am a princess in disguise, and it is a great secret; but," she good-humoredly added, noticing the old woman's blank look, "I know where you live, and I shall go and see you."

"Do!" cried the old woman, brightening. The third door on the right hand on the fourth floor."

"You poor little fairy," thought Dora, looking after her, as the little old woman passed beneath the archway, and entered fhe house where she had seen her yesterday, "you have seen better days, I am sure. And I wish you were a fairy indeed, for then you would give me wonderful luck in exchange for my milk and eggs. Whereas I do believe I am only going to get a humiliating rebuff."

She had half a mind to turn back as she entered Monsieur Merand's street. But it was too late to do so. Monsieur Merand stood at his door, he had seen her, and nodded recognition in a half-friendly, half-ironical fashion.

At least, so thought Dora.
"Oh! you have brought the drawing," he said, as she approached.

He glanced at the portfolio under her arm. "Yes," carelessly replied Dora, entering the "I hope you did not sell Epictetus," shop. she added, composedly, perhaps to impress the dealer with the fact that Epictetus was the summit of her ambition.

Monsieur Merand shook his head compassionately, and Dora understood his meaning quite well. Of course he had not sold Epic tetus, but of course he did not expect to part with it to her in exchange for her labor. She began to feel annoyed at his impertinent skepticism, and somewhat defiantly she opened

her portfolio and handed him the sketch. "Oh! that is it, is it?" said Monsieur Merand, taking it from her hand, and moving to the door, in order to have as much light as the street afforded full on the drawing. Dora remained Ain the gloomy background, and looked at him with a beating heart.

Her drawing was taken from a cast of Michael Angelo's famous "Night." The weary goddess hung her head, heavy with sleep, and seemed to forget the cares, the sorrows, and the sins of life, in those deep slumbers. A repose, which was not that of death, for there was suffering in it still, wrapped the whole figure, and was well expressed in the howed head. Monsieur Merand looked long and attentively, then he put the drawing down, went to the other end of his shop, and came back with a book, which he silently placed in Dora's hands. She looked at it, though she truly had no need to look. It was Epictetus.

There are delightful moments in life, moments of boasting and triumph, which we never forget. Dora had a genial, happy nature, keenly susceptible of emotion, as all such natures are. Her heart beat with joy at this little success; her eyes sparkled, and, a'as! for stoic philosophy, old Epictetus them away very carefully in a Portfolio, then shook a little in her hands. It was not vanity, said, gravely: it was not pride, it was the knowledge that she had prevailed, that she, too, possessed a gift, and that this gift was worth something. could not speak, she could not trust herself to say one word—her stammering tongue might have betrayed her. Monsieur Merand addressed her first.

"Of course," he said, "the professor touched | cess. up that drawing—but it is no business of mine. The drawing is a good one, and a bargain is a bargain."

This gave Dora her tongue back again. "Indeed, sir," she replied, a little saucily. "I thought you were too good a judge not to know when a drawing had been 'touched up,' or not. This drawing never underwent such

treatment," "It is yours—all yours?" exclaimed Mon sieur Merand, in the tone of a question. "I do not say that," replied Dora not willing to mystify him; "but I say that it is the work

of one hand." Monsieur Merand's face fell.

Then you have no more such?" he said, seeming rather annoyed. "I did not say that either," retorted Dorn.

much amused. "Do you really wish for more? "Let us deal openly," suggested Monsieur Merand, putting on a look of great candor. "I care not who does these drawings, but will

you let me have more by the same hand-say two to begin with?" "But not for ten francs a piece," suggested Dora, looking grave. "No, this and the others shall be twenty-

Epictetus and fifty francs for the three." "Very well," replied Dora, after a pause scemingly given to deliberation, but really afforded to joy. "Are you in a hurry?"
"I should like them this week. To-day is

Tuesday—say by Saturday, eh?" "Very well," again answered Miss Courtenay, doing her best to look careless and

business-like. "Good-morning, sir." She gave Monsieur Merand a pretty, condescending nod; "for he must be in my power and not I in his," she thought, as she leisurely walked down the street, till she reached a

side door of Notre Dame, which she entered. once found its way into prayer and thanks- own heroes around us, like the painter below giving. The grand old church; with its mighty | with his pallet in his murble hand? It would her, or turn her joy into other channels. Yes, instead of that Laocoon and his heathen serlife is brief, and eternity awaits us all; but pents, Poor and little as I am, that obstinate life is sweet, too, and its joys are keen, and gladness, also, is a form of worship. So Dora and kin to me, and these are nothing-oh the aisle, and falling on a grave-stone, whence catalogue in her hand, hesitating to enter the the word "Requiescat" suddenly seemed to rooms within which, in her present mood at flash forth, turned Dora's joy to chill and sad regret. Requiescat! The word was written on Paul's grave, in Glasnevin. She triumphed she had her little joy and her little boast, and he had been denied his. He had gone down to his premature rest, and he slept too early a sleep because of that disappointment.

"Oh! my brother!-my brother!" thought Dora, her tears flowing at the thought, "how

can I be happy and forget you?" But did she really forget him? Was not rise at the first whisper? Did she not remember him in joy, because he did not share it in sorrow, because he would have borne it with her; in everything of weal or woe, which stirred her heart or passed through her life. If she now lingered in that ancient church, was it not to think in peace of him? When she roused herself with a "I must go in," it was laid upon her. That would be a tame jour-with a sort of pain; so dear was that thought, ney of adventure indeed which should have so hard it was to bid it once more return to those depths of her heart where it slumbered, indeed, but ever ready to waken!

no path beset with perils. The toil that has no difficulties surely has no charm. On her way home, Dora resolved to go and indeed, but ever ready to waken!

"Well!" cried Mrs Courtenay, from the window. leoking down at her. She laughed saucily, showed her the book, and sprang up-stairs. No temper.

showed her the book; and sprang up-stairs. No temper sure she is lucky of thought Dorn, sure she is lucky of thought Dorn, broke in upon her mother and her aunt to climbing up the dingy staircese that led to with a sign of rener,

It is very far away. But the cheese is Dora raised hes eyes which were bent on nearest chair. "Monsieur Merand gives me all know it is the symbol of abundance;

twenty france a drawing, and wants two more by Saturday. We shall be quite rich now. and Pactolus is it Pactolus?—is going to

flow in the room." "That is delightful!" cried Mrs Courtenay, with her little shrill raising of the voice. "Oh! quite delightful !"."

Mrs Luan, who looked a little flushed and excited, stared hard at Dora, and said,

"Where is the money?" "I have not got it yet, nunt. By next Saturday I hope to show you two Napoleons and a half. I wander what drawings I ought to let him have."

She brought out her portfolio, and the three looked over its contents. Dora selected a Niobe and a Dying Gladiator, Mrs Courtenay opined for a sleeping Ariadne and a Cupid, and Mrs. Luan reckoned up Dora's drawings, and valuing each at 20 francs; a piece, made up, mentally of course, a goodly sum.

"The Ariadne is much better than the Niobe my dear," said Mrs Courtenay, nodding her

cap emphatically.

Dora looked at the two as only artists can look at their own work. She liked them both, and now that she had a market for them, she regretted parting with them. She remembered how that sleeping woman, unconscious of daily." abandonment, had charmed; how the meaning of that fine antique had stolen upon her, the more she studied it. And then the Niobe! The immortal sorrow in those upraised eyes, and in those parted lips!

"Let them both go," she said, with a little sigh, and putting them away as she spoke. "I shall keep the cupid and the Dying Gladiator -for another time, if, as I hope, Monsieur Merand will want them. And now, mamma, since I am getting rich again, we shall take drives in the country and you and aunt must get a silk dress each, aed I shall try books, and hire a piano."

Mrs Luan's patchwork fell from her hands on her lap, and she stared at Dora with unmitigated astonishment. Had the girl gone crazy, for how could she achieve all this with fifty francs?

Dora laughed a clear ringing laugh. "I will do all that, aunt," she said wilfully. and a great deal more. I wonder what old

Epictetus has to say on the subject?" She took up the volume, and sitting with it on her lap by the open window, she soon became absorbed and grave. Epictetus spoke of virtue, of heroism, endurance, and self-den-ial, but said not one word of drives in the country, silk dresses, or musical instruments of Richards wants it, but I would not let him see

CAAPMER XI. The event proved Dora to have been in her senses when she foretold the golden results which were to accrue from her connection with Ariadne without hesitation, and asked for

more. "I have got a Cupid and a Dying Gladiator," replied Dora, with a gentle thrill of

"Will you let me see them?" asked Monsieur Merand, rather eagerly.

"Yes, to-morrow," she answered quietly. She brought them the next morning. Monsieur Merand purchased them at once, put

"Madamoiselle, could you copy in crayons a few heads from a painting in our gallery She | here?"

"I can try." "Then you are not sure?"

"I can try," said Dora again; and her bright smile expressed the certainty of suc-

"Well, then, here is the catologue; this is the picture—Hemmeling's. The heads are marked; size of the original. Take your time, mademoiselle. I am in no hurry, and should like the drawings to be good."

"I shall do my best," answered Dora, with a wistful look, for she already felt less confident of success. Instead of going home, she Nanette's seventeenth cousin, for all I cau tell. went strait to the Musee. With a beating And Nanette shall have milk, and eggs, and heart she passed by the majestic front of St. | butter, since bacon will not do, and candles Ouen, and turning round the edifice, found by all means, for the sake of the grand relaherself in the deep shadow, facing the narrow door which leads to the picture gallery. Sightseers were scarce that day; Dora met none. She went up to the broad stone staircase alone, and went in the mood of one going to meet her fate. These pictures. which she had often looked at with a calm critical eye, now seemed ro her like so many judges waiting for her, the future culprit. The door of the library was open; within, a broad cool room, Dora could see a few gentlemen residing. She remembered the days of Mr. Ryan's library, and Paul's eager labors and sad failure and she quailed to think that she, too, was

bent on a task beyond her strength. She looked around her for comfort, and found none. The statues which idorn the hall, the severe Augustus, the writhing Laocoon, the cold Pudicitia, had little sympathy with a girl's trouble or with her fears. What did the Roman Emperor care for the triumph or defeat of her little ambition? What was it to the victim of Apollo's revenge that she failed or succeeded? As for Pudicitia, she would surely have said, if consulted, by Miss

Courtenay, "Stay at home and spin wool." "What is there between these Greeks and Romans that they should meet us at every path?" thought Dora, a little resentfully "They can soothe no grief, raise no hope, dispel no trouble. Why have we not, then, Dora felt happy, and happiness with her at the images of our own flesh and blood, of our columns and gorgeous windows, could not awe be cheering to see a Bernard de Pallisy there Bernard, who fought so hard a battle, is kith felt; but a sunbeam stealing in, lighting up surely nothing!" and still she stood with the least, her fate seemed to lie. True, failure would not be ruin, but it would be humiliation, and that surely has its bitterness.

But when Dorn entered the sunlit rooms and wandered through them, looking at the quaint old pictures with their stiff, staring aces, she felt hopeful once more. It did not seem so very hard to prevail and get the better of these grim personages. Yet how fine, when you looked into them, were some, and how correct was Monsieur Merand's taste l his remembrance ever in her heart, ready to Every head he had chosen had its character and its beauty, "If he is so good a judge," thought Dora,

I shall get afraid of him.' But fear is not a logical feeling. Dora, as she looked over Monsieur Merand's selection, felt cheerful, and not despondent. Her buoyant nature rose with the magnitude of the task

see the old fairy, as she mentally called her. The poor woman's real name was Namette—so Dora looked up, and saw her mother's face Dora had learned; also that Nanette bore an unexceptional character for everything save

hands, after throwing poor Epictetus on the fast turning into gold, and as for the milk, we

trouble in finding her. Nanette lived in a welcome it was also and especially the sen e room which was about the size of a large cup of leading a useful and active life, which board, but which was exquisitely clean and charmed her. She had been poor, and she had neat, and Nanette being as small and as neat. and as clean as her room, looked more than ever like a fairy, in Dora's opinion. A cross fairy she was just then, scolding a charcoal fire, which would not kindle.

"Ah'l you will not, eh?" she said, angrily, and vainly using a bellows beyond her strength—"you know I am old, you do!"

"Let me try," said Dorn, looking in.
She took the bellows from Nanette's hand, and lo! in a trice the fire was bright.

"Yes, you are young," said Nanette, with a wistful look, "and you can work. I cannot !- I cannot l I am seventy-three, and I cannot work, and have to live on charity," she added, with an angry flash in her brown eye.

Dora tried to soothe her, but Nanette would admit of no consolation. Her temper was roused again. Dora wanted her to have more "She took charity, but she was not a beggar," she said, loftily. "An accident was an accident, but she did not want milk and eggs

Dora suggested bacon, but greatly imperilled her power offascination by doing so. Nanette's brown eye burned like a live coal, It turned out that lucon was her particular aversion.

"Yes, you are a cross fairy," thought Dora, more." So she made no further offers, but gently drew out Namette. She learned how they have in common to a singular degree. Nanette had been rich—quite rich. She had Why, for instance, must the poor be everycarned as much as seventy francs in one month by lace-mending, but now her eyesight was gone, and her hand was unsteady, and there were days when Nanette could not get up, she was so weak, and then she lay sleepless all night. "When the mion shone in at her window, and lit up her room, it was well and good but when the night was dark, and the room was black, it was very dreary, you see."

Dora's bright eve flained with triumph. "I shall give you abound of candles," she

Nanette was fairly conquered. Candles were the secret desire of her heart. Even pride and ill-temper duld not reject such a boon. She put her withered hand on Dora's

and looked up in her five.
"I shall show it to you," she said. "Doctor it-not I; but you shall see it!"

She unlocked a square box on the floor, fumbled in it, then drew out a velvet case, which she opened, but jealously kept in her hand. Dora might look, but by no means touch. This treasure which was a treasure Monsier Merand. He took the Niobe and the | indeed, was an ancient and exquisite enamel portrait. It showed Dora a young girl in all the bloom and radiance of youth, and with hair of a golden brown.

"Yes," said Nanette, as Dora gave a little start, "it is like you; you have the same hair -I saw that at once. And she was a great, great lady, and my great-great-grandmother, too," added Nanette, " and no one shall have it!" she angrily continued, shutting up the case, and putting away the portrait hurriedly; "and he shall not even see it!" she said, with a sort of scream, meant for Doctor Richard,

"My poor old fairy!" thought Dora, as she left Nanette, and went down the staircase, "I fear your luck is all for me, and that you can keep none for yourself. Are you indeed the descendant of that bright-looking lady in rich blue velvet? You may have mended the exquisite point your great-great-grandmother, is you call her, wore round her white neck, and been paid for your labor by the great-great granddaughter of her chambermaid. And that lady's face and mine are not unlike. I never was so pretty, but still there is a sort of national likeness. Who knows but the original was the daughter of some Irish Jacobite who came over with James Stuart? I may be And Nanette shall have milk, and eggs, and

tionship we all have in Father Adam." She sent in her gifts at once, and that same evening looking up to Nanette's window, she saw a light burning in it. The night was black and sultry; neither moon nor stars were out, but it did Dora good to see that light, and to know that the lonely old woman need not fret her poor heart away in the darkness. When she turned back from the window the smile on her face was so bright, that it puzzled Mrs. Courtenay.

My dear, you look very happy," she said. "Yes, I am happy," replied Dora; but she said nothing about Nanette and the candles. She would have told her mother, if Mrs. Courtenay could have kept a secret from Mrs. Luan, but that was impossible. And as it would have been cruel to make poor Mrs. Luan wretched by letting her know Dora's extravagance, her niece kept her own counsel.

"And you look happy, too, mamma," con tinued Dora, approaching the table, and looking over her shoulder at the cards sproad upon "I see you have been successful." "So successful!" exclaimed Mrs. Courtenay all the cards came out. And as I luckily

did it for a wish, I am quite sure you will go on with Monsieur Merand,"

Dora laughed, and said there could be no doubt about it. Having procured the requisite permission, Dom began her task the next day. The Musee was a quiet place—two or three old gen-

tlemen who bad been painting there for the last twenty years, were her only companions. They looked as antique, and they were as silent as the pictures they copied; but for the bright sun shining in the place below, and the sound of carriages rolling on its stones, Dora might have funcied herself in some enchanted palace. She liked this tranquility. She liked her task too; and so it progressed, and she felt that she was successful, she loved it. With a cheerful heart she left home in the morning; with a sense of happiness she went up the stone staircase and entered the rooms where her silent friends and companions, the pictures, were waiting for her. With a fatigue which was welcome, for it meant labor, success, and money, she put by her drawing when the day was over, and the keeper gave out the summons to depart. Happy are the women who have to toil for their bread in some leved vocation. The curse of labor is lightened for them, and sweetened into a blessing. Happy they before whom the fair fields of art lie open. Small though the harvest may be—not unto all are plenteous crops given—i is pure wheat, pure and good. Happy, therefore, was now Dora Courtenay. Monsieur Merand praised the first samples of her skill, and Dora's taste and judgment confirmed his approval. The results of her labor were satisfactory in every sense. Ere long she was in the receipt of an income varying from ten to fifteen pounds a month. Thanks to this unexpected piece of good fortune, comfort under many shapes crept into their home. Mrs. Courtenay and Mrs. Luan had their promised silk dresses; now and then a carriage drew up at Madame Bertrand's door, and took her

Nanette's door was open, so Dora had no It was not merely the money, though that wa. been, if not rich, at least in easy circumstances, but never before this time had she earned money, never had she felt independent, and one in the great science of social life. It was a delightful feeling, and the more delightful that habit and time had not yet deadened its enjoyments and destroyed its freshuess. And thus the happy summer stole away.

Oh a bright afternoon in September, Dora on leaving the picture-gallery, went to the house of a poor gilder out of work, from whom she had ordered a frame a month back for a drawing she had undertaken on her own account. A series of misfortunes had prevented Dubois from keeping his promise. Dora had been patient and forbearing, and generous even, but now her patience was out, and she entered the dark lane at the end of which Dubois lived, prepared to bestow nothing upon him save a severe scolding. "I shall not be milk and eggs, but Nanette scorned the offer. at all good-natured," she thought; "but very "She took charity, but she was not a beggar," firm and dignified." As she came to this austere resolve, Dora reached the gilder's door, but when a dirty child admitted her within, and she once more saw the povertystricken aspect of the place, her heart relented.

There is a terrible resemblance between all poor homes. Place them in what latitude under what sky you will, they are akin in three essential characteristics-darkness, dirt, "but for all that, I shall prevail over you once | and dinginess; we do not speak of exceptions, but of the general rule. Some features, too, where so fond of poultry? The Dubois had three children, but they also found room for a white hen, which went scratching and cackling about their two rooms. Dora had often looked at that hen with a secret shudder, inspired by the thought that it might possibly be killed, taken to market, and there purchased by Mrs. Luan for home consumption. "It must be such a fowl as this that she brought home last week," thought Dora, now watching the wretched bird as it wandered under an old bedstead, and looked ghost-like in that gloomy refuge; "one should really know more about the creatures one eats, and

what their rearing has been, for instance."
"Mademoiselle is looking at the white hen," said Madame Dubois, a dirty young woman. "Catch it, Joseph, and let Mademoiselle feel

how fat it is getting." In vain Mademoiselle protested, Joseph was already on his knees groping under the bedstead; but just as he stretched out his hand to seize her, the white hen artfully slipned under a chest of drawers.

"Shall I get a stick and poke her out?" asked Joseph, coming out from under the bed very red in the face, and much the worse for the dust he had found there. On hearing this suggestion, the white hen cackled a feeble protest, and Madame Dubois angrily promised Joseph the best slap he had ever had in his life if he made the attempt. Dora now expounded her errand. Madame Dubois clasped her hands and looked pitcous.

They were the most unfortunate people. Poor Dubois had hurt his hand, his right hand, and was gone to the chemist's to get it dressed. That was their luck. "Well, you are unlucky," kindly said Dora,
"But where is the frame? I want to see that

it is of the right size." Madame Dubois looked despondent. They were so unlucky that she did not like to tell Mademoiselle, but just as the trame was ready to be gilt, Joseph and the hen had combined against it, and broken it that very morning. Dora nearly lost patience, but again pity prevailed, and with a few kind, comforting words and a little donation, she left this abode of illluck. The sight of continued misfortune is oppressive, and Dora breathed a little sigh of relief as she got out again into the free and

open air. "I never knew such unlucky people,' sho thought. "It is simply dreadful; and if these oft. I should say that ere the days of witc the white hen was at the bottom of it. And who knows but she is? Who knows that sorcery has really gone by with the Middle Ages? What are all these grim old Gothic monuments which have remained, but stone legends? Why may not goblins and evil spirits abide in their walls, as they are said to live in waste places? Suppose one of the frightful stone chimeras that peep down at you from the water-spouts and buttresses, should take a fancy to be alive, and suiting itself to modern ideas and habits, should assume a more sober shape than it received

from its Gothic carver? Suppose, too-" Here Dora's fancies received a sudden check. She stood at Monsieur Merand's door, and as she had a drawing for him in her portfolio, she was recalled from the world in which stone becomes animate, to that in which drawings are exchanged for coined gold and silver. With a cheerful sense of labor, and reward, and usefnlness upon her, Miss Courtenay entered the

there, was with him. He looked for his cane as if to go, but Monsieur Merand said engerly "Not without taking that engraving, Doctor Richard—you must have it," Dora was struck, and amused, too, at Doctor Richards look. It was both shrewd and boyish—a schoolboy look. Doctor Richard

Monsieur Merand was not alone. That

Doctor Richard, whom we have already seen

was past thirty, yet there was fun and mischief in his swarthy face, and in his dark eyes. "I should not care to have that Doctor Richard attending on me if I were ill, thought Dora. "I am sure he laughs at all his patients?" she mentally added; seeing that his clothes, though scrupulously neat and

clean, had seen some wear. (To be continued.)

WIT AND HUMOR.

"THE nearest I ever came to cannibalism, eaid Lord Bentinck "was when I swallow little London porter." THE best portrait painter in Hartford is a

negro, and the only lesson he ever had was being kicked out of a hotel. If there's greatness in a man you can't squelch him.-Free Press. SAM STRENBURG, the Fonda, New York, murderer, says: "If I had read more newspaper poetry, I should not be where I am now."

He probably means that he would have been dond .- Free Press. "Why didn't you put on a clean collar before you left home ?" called out an impertinent young fop to an omnibus driver. "Cause your mother, hadn't sent home my washing,"

was the extinguishing reply. 12 1961 A MEDDLESOME old woman was sneering at a young mother's awkwardness with her infant, and said, "I declare, a woman never ought to have a baby unless she knows how to hold it." "Nor a tongue, either," quietly responded the

young mother. An absent minded man in Mouroe, Conn. went to chursh the other morning with his overcont as he supposed, on his arm; but the virons, of Bouen; and every evening the laughing of of the people in the church directed his attention to the rain but the supposed on his arm; but the virons, of Bouen; and every evening the laughing of of the people in the church directed his attention to the fact that he had taken his and filled the dill old street with brilliant everyday pantaloons, and that the suspender music. The charge of the dill old street with brilliant everyday pantaloons, and that the suspender music. The change made her very happy, attached to them were dangling about his feet.

OPEN AIR PREACHING IN TORONTO-

WHAT IT LEADS TO.

Blasphemy and Ribaldry-Itinerant Open Air

Supported by the Mob. (Toronto Mail, July 1st.)

Gospelers-A Jew on the Crucifizion-He is

The scene yesterday afternoon in the Park

was the most disgraceful of the many dis-

graceful Sunday scenes which have taken

place there this summer, not simply because

it was noisy, but because of the blasphemy

Three groups of men collected, one in the

vicinity of the fountain, where preaching was

in progress, one around the band stand, and

one about a hundred yards further north. To

those who entered the Park from the Queen

and Yonge street avenues the first group

which attracted attention was that near the

fountain. There, a middle aged man, with

long flowing beard, held forth to a certainly

not admiring crowd. His discourse con-

sisted of exhortations and a recitation of his

own experience as one who had been cruel to

his wife, who had been a drunkard and who,

through the tears of his better half, had on

a certain night in July, 1860, been suddenly

converted. What appeared to be his text

terminated with some such phrase as " and

let all men be liars." To this a very loud-

voiced Scotchman, who led a dozen respect-

ably dressed blackguards in annoying the

preacher, took exception, on the ground that

which was used.

### SILENT POWER IS MIGHTIEST.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH JULY, 1878.

BY GEORGE S. BURLEIGH. More strong than thunder's rending stroke Is sunshine that upbuilds the oak, That lifts the cedar's arm on high, Kindle the volet's tender eye, And o'er wide regions, frozen long, Wakes clay to life, and life to song!

The noiseless, everlasting heat The noiseless, everlasting heat
Of lightning's cool, invisible feet,
Stirs every living leaf and bud
With pulses of a stainless blood;
And only in some brief revolt,
When reek invites the crashing bolt
It turns, and down the riven sky
Hurls the loud anger of its cry;
But, by a million lives confessed,
mute empire is mightlest!

Fresh dews that shine in grass and flower Exceed the roaring storm in power, Even as in beauty,—that yet lives In the new forms their beauty gives.

Ningara, for grandeur, awes
The trembling soul its thunder draws
To look upon that headlong leap,
And hear the shout of deep to deep;
But the wide hush of April rain,
Rustling with Autumn's golden grain,
And gleaming, where the sun melts through,
With every bloom's predictive hue,
A mightler force reveals in act
Than all the plunging cataract.

That jar of action, and the noise, Are but the engine's lack of polse, That sooner into ruin reels For weight of its uncentered wheels. Majestic billows of the main And only on some abject shore

And weakened into rage and roar.

If the far fires that warm our globe,— Waft of the sun-god's flaming robe,— Shoot dismal thunders down his sky. in their natal gulfs they die, Deep in their natal gulfs they die, And only the serene, pure light Comes with its flood of silent might.

O, balanced like a whirling star O, balanced like a whirling star
The all-untiring forces are,
Enveloped, in their vast career,
With their own silent atmosphere,—
A faith, that, in its calanness great,
Seems the self-consciousness of Fate,
And that unconquerable Will
Which, mastering all, is swift and still,
Sweeping the sword-arm's mighty curves
From a firm point that never swerves!

Ah, then, passes thy soul in peace Thou Builder for the centuries! Since mightlest of our forces run Still and resistless as the sun.

A MECHANICAL DEVIL.

Not satisfied (says the Naval and Military Gazette) with torpedoes of many kinds and torpedo launches, naval men are considering the practicability of a "fish torpedo boat" to travel under water in somewhat the same way as Whitehead's celebrated weapon. Its use is to intercept travelling torpedoes, and also to attack vessels itself, and some satisfactory experiments have been made by the British Admiralty with a model eight feet long. The boat, which, when constructed, will be 100 feet long, when originally designed by the late Lord Milton, assisted by Mr. Turner, of Wentworth, and the latter gentleman has recently taken up the idea again in conjunction with Mr. White, of Thorpe, near Rotherham, and several important improvements have been made. It is in shape like a fish, and is propelled by a tail worked by compressed air, and which, in addition, will expel the foul air and any water which may get into the boat. In the forepart are two large eyes, through which an electric light is shown, enabling occupants of the boat to see anything a long way off. In what may be called the nostril of this novel "fish" will be placed a gun of peculiar description. It is a rotary, having four chambers placed like the spokes of a wheel, so that while one shot is being fired a second chamber is being charged, a third sponged, and the fourth cleaned, so that the discharges follow each other in rapid succession. The explosive used will not be guncession. The explosive used will not be gun-powder, but a new material, one pound of which in a recent trial displaced about 140 through the place, but the brush powder, but a new material, one pound of tons of ironstone. The head will also carry a grew so thick on either side, and some places ram capable of piercing in the bottom of an were steep as the roof of a house with immense ironelad ship. There will be no masts, and the deck will be quite clear, and inside the ness to fry to force our way through; therehoat will be divided into compartments, each of which will be filled with compressed air. An arrangement will be fitted at the bottom by which water can be taken in so as to cause the boat to sink to any required depth, and on pumping it out again the vessel will immediately rise. Three or four men will be able to remain under water from three to nine hours in this the latest "mechanical devil," and it can be driven at a speed of eighteen

### AN IRISH MILLIONAIRE.

knots an hour.

In the death of W. S. O'Brien, which occured at San Rafral on the 2nd of May, California has lost a man whose good fortune natives throw with great accuracy. They almost equelled in romance the fabulous tale make certain of their man at forty and fifty of Aladdin's lamp. Born near Dublin, about the year 1825, of humble parentage, he emigrated at a boyish age, and was engaged in a of this lance is made of steel, about a foot store at New York. In 1849 the guiding long, double edged, and the blade is fluted; hand of an inscrutable Providence led him to the handle is made of tough wood, about try his luck in the new El Dorado of California where he landed so poor that he was glad to earn a few dollars by assisting in discharging the point. So, in the dense bush they can cargo from the vessel. For several years he send one at you before you are aware. Howept a lunch saloon at San Francisco, in ever, we managed to drive all before us, and partnership with J. C. Flood. They became interested in some mines, and in 1867 relin- them clean out of the district, which was conquished the saloon business and gave their undivided attention to mining, the result of which was that they drew to themselves such immense wealth in so short a time that the been taken from the settlers. We were out name and power of the Bonanza Kings have after them for about a month, and returned become a household word all the world over. last Saturday. I enjoyed capital health, and The Bonanza firm, the wealth of which it is have not received a scratch. impracticable to estimate, was composed of J. C. Flood (with one fifth), J, S. Fair (with one fifth), and John Mackey, who purchased the share of J. M. Walker, of two-fifth. In private life the deceased was unostentatious | toria. and amiable, greatly liked and respected by a large circle of friends, with whom he lived on terms of affable bonhommie, not untouched with that tinge of Bohemianism which respects wealth only for the sake of the material pleasures it brings. Against him it can never be alleged that his immense wealth puffed him up or made him ignore those with whom he had been associated in his earlier and poorer days. His countrymen will point out with pride to the grand career of the poor Irish boy who has made California a power in ordinary times butter can be bought for 6d the financial head-quarters of the world.— San Francisco Alta.

An elderly gentleman, say about seventy winters, was taking his noon cup of coffee few day since, when a much younger friend suggested that coffee-drinking was very injurious. "Is that so?" inquired the veteran. "Well, now, you sit down and tell me about it,—not that I am much interested on my and complained of the heat. He then asked own account, but I should like to tell my father, who is about ninety years of age, and who persists in drinking coffee."

- An erring husband, who had exhausted all explanations for late hours, and had no apology ready, recently slipped into the house, were paid over to him. He put on his hat, about one o'clock, very softly, denuded himinfantile cries. Hs had rocked away for five observed the whole mandavre said, "Come to in the bank twenty-five years.;" Blower" has the time of Joan of Arc's exploits and death, bed; you fool; the baby ain't there," solver been seen.—London Truth: and that no English king, prelate or noble 30, 1877; was \$326,328,976.18; of which \$65,- where received and that no English king, prelate or noble 30, 1877; was \$326,328,976.18; of which \$65,- where received and that no English king, prelate or noble 30, 1877; was \$326,328,976.18; of which \$65,- where received and that no English king, prelate or noble 30, 1877; was \$326,328,976.18; of which \$65,- where received and that no English king, prelate or noble 30, 1877; was \$326,328,976.18; of which \$65,- where received and that no English king, prelate or noble 30, 1877; was \$326,328,976.18; of which \$65,- where received and that no English king, prelate or noble \$100,000 and \$100,000 of any and a time is agentral. New public opinion; we will be discussed the discussion of the best search and the discussion of the best search are search of the best search are search of the best search are search or the best search or the best

THE KAFFIR WAR.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF AN ENGLISH OFFICER TO HIS BROTHER IN TORONTO. FORT BEAUFORT,

April 3, 1878. ,-My last letter to you was DEAR from Cape Town. When I wrote I fully expected to remain there for some time, but it has turned out otherwise, for on February 19 the man-of-war "Active" came into Table Bay and took out a party on board, about 170, leaving the women and children behind. We rounded the Cape, and sailed along the coast 700 miles till we came to East London, where we disembarked and proceeded by rail to King William Town. After being in that place for a few days I went with 100 men in charge of a convoy several days march up the country, to where I am at present situated. Our road lay through a splendid country. Scarcely a patch of it has been ever cultivated; but covered with a thick natural grass, dotted here and there with clumps of trees, it looked like a gentleman's park in England, but on a grander scale. The most beautiful flowers grew wild by the roadside-flowers which are only seen in hot-houses at home. The dwellings of white people were few and far between, but there were plenty of natives who were supposed to be loyal. The Kaffirs are a finelooking race, but have very ugly featuresflat nose, and thick protruding lips, woolly heads, with very little beard. A man's dress consists of a string of heads round his head,

it was not fit for ears polite. The objection was loudly applauded by the Scotchman's and a kind of blanket made of sheepskin dyed friends, whose cars were evidently more red, which they sleep in at night, but on the polite than their mouths, and who made such march is slung over the shoulder. The woa noise that the persecuted man had to take a men are a little more decent. They wear a rest. When the uproar had subsided, the red cloth petticoat prettily ornamented with preacher called upon his sympathizers to join beads and braid. This is about the length him in praying for his persecutors. A lengthy of a Highlander's kilt. They wear thick prayer then followed, each petition of which brass rings on their arms and round was ridiculed in a shameful manner. The their ankles, and sometimes a red kind of prayer concluded, the Scotchman requested wrapper goes round the body. This supthat a hymn should be sung. No notice was ports the child the woman may be nursing. taken of the request, but unfortunately in re-The youngster sits astride the woman's hips, lating his experiences the preacher embeland the nurse goes along with a large bundle lished his remarks with a quotation from the balanced on her head as steadily as possible. hymn, "O happy day when Jesus washed my When I got to Beaufort I tound about 300 of sins away." Immediately that the quotation the regiment waiting for us to join them in an was delivered the crowd cried, " Now sing us attack on a chief called Macomo, who was setting the Government at defiance. He lived that." The request was not complied with. whereupon the Scotchman and his crowd of with his tribe in the mountains, where he colmockers sang it themselves in a most discordlected a lot of cattle which he stole or took ant manner. This called forth another prayer, from the settlers. During the last war it took asking that those who had come to scoff might 10,000 men to storm the place, and here we stay to pray. The prayer was interrupted by were going to his noted stronghold with only such remarks as "Say, here are a couple of two cannon and about 1,300 men, of which children who want to be baptized;" "Why only 700 were whites, the remainder Hottenwere you so cruel to your wife?" and "Why tots and a nation called "Fingoes." This is don't you sing?" At this conclusion a tall a people once held as slaves by the Kaffirs, dissipated youth stepped forward with a black but they rebelled, fled from their masters and bottle in his hand, and asked the preacher to escaped to British territory. The British take of its contents. The offer was of course shielded them and gave them land on declined, but the youth was loudly applauded, which they dwell, so you will understand there is little love lost between them. Our and was from that moment looked upon as assistant leader in the insults. Notwithforce started from here on the 4th of March. standing the annoyances to which the Just as it got dark the rain came down in

torrents, and the road was a regular sea of

mud. I had to go with the column as Quar-

termaster-Sergeant, therefore I had to ge

with the convoy and had to command the rear-guard. The Kaffirs' fuvorite point of at-

tack, the roads, were so heavy, and the rivers

we forded so swollen, that we had to wade

through them; instead of getting the waggons

up to the resting place by daybreak it was

late in the afternoon. Shortly after daybreak

our men got to the mouth of the Schelm

who got wind of our march; but they did not

face us long, for after a few rounds they began

to retire into the Schelm Kloof. This is a

steep ravine, very deep and narrow,

with craggy sides, covered with thick

prisoners, and burning down a native village,

we pitched our camp on the wet grass, the

rain coming down steadily. It was just like a shower-bath, only not half so pleasant, so we made the best of it and lay in the mud

force getting up with the cannon on to a spur

that commanded part of the ravine. After

shelling the bush our main body advanced,

killing a number of the enemy, taking some

the prisoners were provided with good rifles.

but the greater proportion had the old mus-

ket; each man had also a bundle of

yards, and a good thrower can send one a dis-

long, double edged, and the blade is fluted:

seven feet long, as thick as your middle fin-

ger at the socket, and tapering gradually to

so we kept on day after day until we cleared

sidered their strongest place. We took from

them over two thousand oxen and several

This war has lasted already over nine

months, and from what I hear, is likely to

last much longer, and then we expect to

move to a place in the Transvaal called Pri-

There are a good many Scotch settlers

here, and most of them are doing well. All

field work is done by the blacks, the whites

There had been no rain for nine months

previous to our arrival. The cattle suffered

very much. But since the rain things are

looking up, but it will be some months be-

Fancy paying 5s 6d for a pound of butter, from 12s to 15s for a bucket of potatoes! In

FILL UP THE CHECK!

A few days ago an old gentleman, white-

haired and apparently very respectable, walk-

ed up to one of the paying castflers' desks in the Bank of England, took a chair, mopped his

forehead, put his umbrella on another chair,

the clerk for a check, and begged him to be

so good as to fill it up—£20 was enough, he said. He then signed it, and, in reply to the question "How he would have it?" He answered, "In gold." The twenty sovereigns

buttoned up, and, wishing the cashier a very

signature-book it was found that no such man

being tradesmen or farmers.

fore the country gets around.

per pound, potatoes, 3s per sack.

tance of seventy and eighty yards. The point

Kloof, and became engaged with the enemy,

vestigation was the Crucifixion. A Jew. whose name is unknown, but who is styled Shylock among those who are not his particular friends and acquaintances, opened the proceedings by reading a portion of a paper, in which he endeavored to show that the story of the crucifixion was a fabrication. Having read seven of the seventeen pages of foolscap on which his essay was written, he was interrupted by his opponent-an old gentleman who says he has written a book in defence of the Bible—and objection was taken to his proceeding any further on the ground that he was taking an historical view of the case. The Jew thereupon asked the defender of the Bible how he proposed to discuss the question, to which he received the reply that he (the old gentleman) could prove that the Saviour was crucified because his opponent by the terms of the award. ness to try to force our way through; there-fore, after taking a few cattle and some crucifying him at that very moment. The remark was jeered by the crowd, and the retort of Shylock that the old gentleman was -a liar," and "too old to be sensible," was warmly received. Some misunderstanding then occurred as to whether each speaker had had his till morning, when we again started, our allotted ten minutes, and eventually both parties were supplanted by a Second Advent preacher, who appeared in the dress of a young curate, and, quoting from what he called "Nebberkernezzer's Dream." prisoners, and capturing more cattle. Some of connecting with it, in some mysterious manner, the Eastern question, end-avored to prove that the end of the world was near at hand. His remarks provoked no discussion. assegais. This is a weapon which the although on a previous occasion, when he was dwelling on the same theme, the old gentleman who had written a book in defence of the Bible, told the people that he was worse than the Fenians, as he wanted the end of the world to come as soon as possible, in the expectation that when it did arrive all the pro-

preacher was subjected, he stood his ground

firmly, and, as some policemen arrived and

dispersed his persecutors, was enabled to

Among the disputants the subject of in-

complete his sermon in peace.

dual was speaking, were very noisy. The third group collected around an apostle of the Gospel of Health. His remarks to some extent were listened to quietly, but when he proposed that the Doxology should be sung the Scotchman and friends, previously mentioned, who had put in an appearance, volunteered their assistance, and the result of their efforts was a hideous discord. The apostle proposed to organize a vigilance committee to watch those who made the interruption and to publish their names, for which purpose he called a meeting to be held at his house during the week.

perty of those who were not Second Advent-

ists would be distributed amongst the few

who were Second Adventists. The proceed-

ings, except when the last mentioned indivi-

### JOAN OF ARC.

Cardinal de Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen, has published a Pastoral, calling on the people of that city to prosecute the design proposed some years ago of raising a monu-ment worthy of the memory of Joan of Arc. His Eminence recalls a historical fact of some interest, which he mentioned for the first time in a Pastoral Letter written on the same subject some twelve years ago. . It is that an ancient Archbishop of Rouen, Cardinal d'Estouteville, only twenty-five years after the cruel death of Joan, obtained from Rome the revisal of the ecclesiastical sentence passed on the heroine of Domremy, which had resulted in her condemnation and execution as a witch at Rouen. The result was that her character was vindicated from the black aspersion cast upon it by the Burgundian fac-tion, who were the real authors of her death. The Univers, commenting on the Pastoral of Cardinal de Bonnechose, says : "A l'instigation du Cardinal d'Estouteville, le Saint-Siege cassait la sentence du tribunal anglo - ecclesiastique de Henry V." It is, however, necessary to observe that culpable as the Duke of Bedford may have been for concurring in the solemn opinion delivered by the University of Paris, that Joan self gently and began rocking the cradle by the University of Paris, that Joan the bedside, as if he had been awakened by was signed "Blower." On examination of the was in league with the devil, and in not interfering to save her from the stake-yet it is minutes, when Mary Jane, who had silently had an account there. The cashier had been also true that King Henry V. was not alive at

had anything to do authoritatively with her 348,599.61 was in the shape of Government condemnation or execution. The whole business was carried on exclusively by the French themselves, and it has always appeared to us debt. The number of miles laid with steel that the disposition of many French writers rails was 2,7651; iron rails, 25,8131, and to throw the odium of her death on the Eng- wooden rails, 251. The number of engines lish is founded in a misconception of the facts. It is also a mistake to say-what the baggage, and 21,689 freight cars of all kinds. Cardinal Archbishop does not say that the The number of passengers carried was 6,073. revisal of the sentence was done at Rome. It | 233, an increase of 528,419 over last year; and was done, Lingard tells us, at Paris, by a of freight, 6,331,757 tons an increase of 528, commission, consisting of the Archbishop of 038 tons. The Grand Trunk carried nearly Rheims and the Bishop of Paris, who were half of all the passengers and freight. The

#### THE FISHERIES AWARD.

We are surprised that the House of Representatives of the United States sought to re- of passengers killed was 5, injured 15, the pudiate the payment of the tive and a half kilfed being one in every 1,214,646 carried millions of dollars which the Halifax Fishery and the injured. 1 in every 337,402. Ruilway Commission decided was payable by the Re- | travelling may thus be considered a very safe public to Canada. No good reason could be juncthed of locomotion. adduced for this dishonorable repudiation of an obligation which the Commission decided the United States was fairly and honorably bound to carry out in good faith. The refusal of the House of Representatives to accode to the terms laid down by the Commissioners is all the more discreditable when compared with the action of the British Government in a farm of land situate in Garvaghy, near that the Alabama Award-which was carried out town, containing fourteen acres or thereabouts to the letter by the Imperial Government. Of held under the representatives of E. Wakethe fifteen millions which constituted that field, Esq, at the yearly rent £19 19s. The award, a large proportion of the amount is farm was sold for £364, or at the rate of £26 still unpaid, after all the claims brought for- | per acre.-Correspondent. ward have been satisfied. And yet in the face of this the House of Representatives re- The very Rev. Dr. Casey, V.G., and parish fuse to provide for the payment of a paltry priest of St. Mary's, Limerick, died on Tuesfive and a balf millions, which the Halifax Commission decided should be handed over to Canada.

The conduct of the Representatives while the question was under discussion, is far from creditable. As soon as the bill for payment of the money was brought up it was objected to on technical grounds, and points of order were made by Butler, of Massachusetts; Cox. of New York; Springer, of Illinois, and others, but were over-ruled by the Speaker, who declared that the Bill was an international one and that it was his duty to promote its passage, as he had been applied to by the State Department on the subject. The scene then got exciting. Butler, the hero of Now Orleans silver spoon robbery, was the loudest and most unruly, and the Speaker had twice to commit him to the care of the Sergeant-M-After a scene of commotion and Arms. rowdyism seldom witnessed in Congress, the Speaker put a motion to adjourn, which was lost, and then the vote was taken on suspending the rules and passing the Bill. The motion was rejected, 155 voting against it, funds are in hands, but strange to say, so far and only 87 for it, which was not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Thus the measure was defeated in the House, and had it not been that the Schate had some spark of honor left, it would have been altogether thrown out.

from the lasting disgrace that would have at- | held, but that no business was done. A chairtached to the rejection of the bill, placed an man was duly chosen, the members of the appropriation for the payment of the award committee had a friendly chat, and having House will now have an opportunity of re- separated. "No business was done," says our tracting their faise and disgraceful step of Limerick contemporary, and we are left quite Monday. We cannot believe that it will throw in the dark as to when any business will be out this bill. If it does it will fasten on the idone. - Irishman. United States the responsibility of having | The Obstruction of the House of Commons dishonored the country by repudiating the award of an impartial Commission and vio- is not the slightest doubt that the committee lating a most solemn treaty obligation. Can- of the House of Commons which has been ada, though a poor country compared with considering the best means of stopping the sothe States, can well afford to stand by and see | called obstruction will adopt a recommendwhether her rich and powerful neighbor will ation of the most stringent measure. The honorably and honestly fulfil her obligations, examination of witnesses finished to-day, and or whether she will in a mean and cowardly | I learn that it is the intention of the Opposimanner shrink out of them. But we have tion leader and his supporters, as well as of faith in the Union, and believe that she will the Ministerial members of the committee, to yet pay every cent that she is required to do

### THE RUSH FOR MANITOBA.

From the Winnipeg Free Press of the 17th instant we gather some interesting information respecting the rush of immigrants into Manitoba this season. This information was obtained from the Dominion Land officials. and may be relied on as correct. The Free Press says that the free grant business of the but I have reason to believe that any penalties first half of the year 1878 will more than double that of the corresponding months in any previous year. Although the returns from the outlying land districts have been received at the Winnipeg office only up to the middle of May, 1878, we find that from the first of January to that date, 101,300 acres have been homesteaded, against 32,187 acres from January to June of the previous year, somewhat curious specimen of the animal 1877; pre-emptions, 94,560 acres against 21,- creation crawling about on the coat of another 996 acres; forest-tree claims, 2,240 acres of those present. The stranger was immediaagainst 640 acres during same period. Actual fely secured, and on a critical examination was settlers have taken up this season to the mid- pronounced to be an undoubted specimen of dle of May, 198,100 acres against 54,823 acres | the Colorado beetle. The claws which are taken up from January to June of last year, or an increase in homesteads of 69,113 acres; in sent in the usual number, and the streaks pre-emptions of 72,564 acres; in forest-tree that are said to be a peculiar characteristic of claims of 1,600 acres. When it is considered it were also present, and of the regulation that the returns, although covering the period hue. After undergoing a thorough examinafrom the first of January to the middle of tion further investigation into the mysteries May, represent the business in homestead lo-cations practically only since the opening of by its being shut up in a small tin box, in navigation, a period of six weeks, the exhibi- company with a supply of potato leavestion must be regarded as a most flattering. In less than twenty-four hours a considerable

it has spread in every direction in the North West. To prove that the transactions in Dominion lands have been almost made exseason it may be stated that whereas the sales for the first half of the year 1877 were came enclosed in some packages, as the per-78,660 acres, the sales this year purchased with cash scrip and M. B. warrant have amounted to only 52,000 acres, thus affording gratifying evidence that the lands of the Province are being taken up for actual settlement and not for speculative purposes to any extent.:

This gratifying result is largely owing to the greater encouragement afforded the actual settler by the present Government. The Minister of the Interior has set his face against the practice of giving reservations of the choicest townships to influential companies, societies or individuals. He declines to make further reservations of the kind, and seems determined to cancel those already made just as soon and as rapidly as the period of their expiring arrives and the conditions remain unfulfilled. He is willing to set freely giving it upon the one condition of evening, actual settlement and cultivation upon it.

At the

### CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

From the Railway statistics of Canada recently submitted by Mr. C. J. Brydges, Superintendent of Government Railways, was learn that the total mileage in the Dominion in

and local bonuses, the balance being ordinary and preference share capital and bonded was 995; 497 first-class, 284 second-class, 241 appointed to that office by Pope Calixtus III.. | traffic earnings of all the roads amounted to at the instigation of Isabella, the mother of \$18,742,053.48, a decrease from the previous year of \$616,030.63. The expenses of working was \$15,290,091.48, leaving a profit of \$3,451,962. The percentage of expenses to earnings was 81.59 per cent. in 1876-77 against 81.63 per cent. in 1875-6. The total number

### IRISH NEWS.

VALUE OF LAND IN COUNTY DOWN .- Recently Mr. Wm. Johnston, auctioneer, Newtownards, put up for sale at Mr. Wm. Black's, Dromore,

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. CASEY, LIMERICK.day at the parochial house, in that city, after a lingering illness. The deceased had attained his 67th year, and was much esteemed by his clerical brethren as well as by the laity of the several parishes in the Limerick diocese, in which he ministered for close on half

Cost of the Belfast Election .- The expense agents of Mr. William Ewart, M.P., and Dr. Seeds, Q.C., the candidates at the late Belfast Parliamentary election, have furnished their accounts, as required by law. The expenses of Mr. Ewart were £4,442 3s 9d; those of Dr. Seeds, £3,359 1s 2d. In other words, each vote he obtained cost Mr. Ewart about 10s 10d, while the cost to Dr. Seeds for each vote recorded in his favour was about 13s 9d.

Somehow there seems to be an evil fate impending over projected Irish monuments. The Sarsfield monument, though the movement for its erection commenced at Limerick very many years ago, is still not even so far advanced as the O'Connell memorial, Ample from the monument being in progress, it has not even been commenced. We believe it is the fact that the committee have not had any design made for it as yet, and there is no knowing when they will. We learn from our contemporary, the Limerick Reporter, that on a But that body, anxious to save the country | day last week a meeting of the committee was on the Sundry Civil Bill, and the Lower thanked their chairman in the usual manner.

-The Committee's Recommendations.-There pass a report, which will muzzle, Irish members who are obnoxious by consigning them custody of the sergeant-at-arms. The remedy will be worse than the disease as far as the waste of time is concerned, for it is likely that after the first of the Irish members is silenced an outery will be raised by his colleagues which will compel a reinstalment of the offending member, or a complete annihilation of the Irish national representation. Mr. Parnell will probably be the first martyr. visited on him will compulsorily have to be inflicted on at least a score of Home Rule members who protest against the contem-

plated suspension. THE COLORADO BETTLE IN COORSTOWN .- A few days ago some gentlemen were in the Cookstown Branch of the Belfast Bank, when one of them, Mr. Robert Moran, observed a shown in engravings of that insect were prequantity of the leaves was completely eaten An analysis of the immigration shows that up and Mr. Moran, who had acted as its keeper, considering it injudicious to give his prisoner a wider field for the exercise of its destructive proclivities, destroyed it. How clusively for actual settlements, thus far this the animal arrived in this place does not seem son on whom it was found had been engaged immediately before in unpacking parcels received from England. Before it was destroyer's several persons had an opportunity of an appearance of the specting it, and all agreed that it be striking resemblance to the drawings of the off the village of Collieston, there may yet

Colorado beetic.

[Some mistakes have been made country as to the identity of strate age insects with the Colorado beetle, and it is age insects probable (we hope) a similar instake has been made in Cookstown.—Ei

GREAT BRIT JAIN.

During July, and pro as bly for a longer period, the pulpit of St. Ps. ul. will be occupied by the American and Co'lo aial Bishops. Next apart, and has actually set apart, the choicest lands in the Province for actual settlement only, refusing to sell it for each or scrip, but the afternoon, and the last of Ohio in the argument only, refusing to sell it for each or scrip, but the afternoon, and the last last of Ohio in the

At the Pen-Anglicar 1 Synod, the Bishops of Ohio, Pennsylvo'nia ai /ad : Niagara took part in the discussion on the relations between Bishops and Missior aries of sister churches. The Lord Mayor of / London gave a dinner to the members of the Synod at the Mansion House to-night. / Nearly 100 Bishops were present, when ti that the total mileage in; the Dominion in 1876-77 was 5,346, a net increase over the year previous of 318 miles. The total capital York returned thanks to the kindness with raised by the railways in operation up to June which he and lying colleagues had been every voung man "silently stole away."

London, July 4.—The laborers at the reservoir of the water works, struck for higher wages to-day, and indulged in considerable violence. The matter, however, is likely to be settled between the contractors and the

The Lord Chief Baron of England is expected to preside at the annual conference of he association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations at Frankfort, Germany, on August 20th. Bayard Taylor will assist at the conference, if his official duties permit. In well-informed circles it is the minion that the success of the Congress at Berlin would impart a powerful impetus to a general movement toward the establishment of a code of International law, and a system of arbitra ion for the settlement of difficulties among nations.

CAPTURE OF A SHARK IN A WELSH SALMON RIVER .- As two fishermen, named Edwards and Jones, were drawing a salmon-net in the beautiful river Dyssyni, a few weeks ago, they were delighted with what they thought were the vibrations of a splendid haul of salmon in the net. On pulling the net in, they were anything but agreeably surprised to find it contained a shark, which had evidently been committing depredations amongst the fish in the river, and was ensuared in the act. The shark was about seven feet long, and of corresponding breadth and weight, and had evilently fared well in the Dyssyni.

Referring to the rumours of a dissolution of Parliament the London correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says ;-Times are hard; there is a strong disinclination among members of the House of Commons to spend money-if spending money can be avoided; and there s a strong feeling also that a bird in the hand is worth two in a bush. Men who laid out some thousands of pounds to win their seats, and have since given a thousand or more a year (in local charities and the like) to keep them, do not see why they should be disturbed before their time. Yet some of the Liberals are so sure of an early dissolution that they have already made their financial and political arrangements with a view to it. The more unlikely it is, the more they think it necessary to be ready. Lord Beaconsfield takes small account of the wishes of the rank and file of his party, and he would delight in nothing so much as catching his foes asleep.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ROYAL VISIT TO NOT-TINGHAM—On the 3d of July Nottingham Castle s to be opened as an art museum by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and extensive preparations are being made in the town for the royal visit. The castle, which was burnt down in 1831, has been restored under the direction of Mr. T. C. Hine, of Nottingham, and will contain very fine galleries. The Prince and Princess will be the guests of the Duke of St. Albans at Bestwood Lodge, where they will arrive on the evening prior to the opening ceremony. On their way from Bestwood to the castle they will be met by the Corporation, and a procession will be formed and will accompany their Royal Highnesses through the principal streets to the market-place, and thence to the castle. In the market-place the Sunday-school children will assemble and will sing "God Bless the Prince of Wales:

### SCOTLAND.

Early potatoes were gathered in Mull on the 28th May.

The Royal Bank of Scotland has declared a lividend of 94 per cent.

The wages of plasterers in Edinburgh are to be reduced to ad, per hour.

Several shocks of earthquake were experienced at Comrie on Sunday, the 9th ult. The old churchyard of Lochmahen, which

is about to be closed, is over 500 years old. The Rev. Mr. Scott, Kircowan, has been elected moderator of the Galloway U. P. Sy-

Mr. Spurgeon is to preach in Rothesay in July. He will be the guest of Mr. Duncan, of

During the month of May 35,400 tons of coal were shipped from Ayr Harbor. This is

the largest shipment ever recorded. On the 1st June the Caledonia Railway Co. began for the first time to carry on a passenger traffic directly to and from Ayr.

Hoodside and Burrelton appear to have arisen from their long lethargic sleep, and numerous buildings are now being crected.

Seldom have the prospects of farmers been more encouraging at this season than they are this year in Dunse and the neighborhoo

The insane paupers of Glasgow are increasing at the rate of 30 percent, and the ingrease is attributed principally to immoderate, drink-

Notices have been posted in the various workshops in Motherwell that a reduction of 1d per hour will be made on the wages of

William Henderson, one of the few remaining Waterloo veterans, died at Pultencytown on the 9th inst. He was born at Empster on

18th January, 1792. The Marquis of Bute has subscribed £150 toward the erection of a chapel at Whithorn,

in commemoration of the resuscitation on the Romish Hierarchy. Scarlatin a has been playing havor in many of the homes in Broaghty Ferry for some time pas c, and there are at present no indica-

tions o'/ its abating. As turgeon has been caught in the Longrack, fishings, on the Forth. It measured 6 fee a 6 inches in length, its greatest girth being

<sup>2</sup> fee's 6 inches, and weighed 95 pounds. The marriage of Miss Blanche, daughter of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, and Mr. C. A. Mur-

ray, Taymount, was celebrated on the 11th. At dead low water, and with a strong tide,

off the village of Collieston, there may yet be seen interesting remains of the great Spanish Armada," in the shape of two corroded can-

The title to the Gray and Kinfaruns estates now falls to the Earl of Moray, the present Earl's grandmother being Jane, Countess of Moray, and eldest daughter of the 12th Lord

Although the Scotch cattle shown at the Paris Exhibition are not numerous, they are of such excellent quality as to obtain the highest awards. A group shown by Mr. Mc-Combie, of Tillyfour, were adjudged to be the finest in the show, and superior only in the opinion of the judges to another group exhib-... ted by Sir George Macpherson Grant, of Bal-

lindalloch.

As a conceited young man was singing in company an old lady burst into tears. The singer, flattered by the old lady's emotion. got an introduction, when she thanked him for his song and said, "I had an ass I thought a great deal of that died lately, and your voice was so exactly like his I couldn't help young man "silently stole away " and and a

### The True Witness. AND

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

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

#### CALENDAR-JULY 1878.

WEDNESDAY, 10-The Seven Brothers, and SS. Rufina and Secunda, Martyrs. THURSDAY, 11-St. Irenaus, Bishop and Martyr (June 28). St. Pius, Pope and Martyr. FRIDAY, 12-St. John Gualbert, Abbot. SS.

Nabor and Felix, Martyrs. SATURDAY, 13 - St. Anacletus, Pope and Martyr.

SUNDAY, 14-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. St. Bonaventura, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Epist. 2 Tim. iv. 1-8; Gosp. Matt. v. 13-19; Last Gosp. Matt. v. 20-29.

MONDAY, 15-St. Henry, Emperor, Confessor. Tuesday, 16-Our Lady of Mt. Carmel.

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

#### TO OUR FRIENDS.

Now that we have our daily, the Evening Post, in the market for public favor, and being anxious to extend its circulation and influence, we commence this week to mail sample copies to every subscriber to the Taue Witxess, throughout the country, and as the number will necessarily be limited, we ask our friends to lend us a helping hand in extending the circulation of the Post by sending us the names of persons in their neighborshood who would be likely to subscribe for thopaper, and we will cheerfully mail them sample copies. A goodly number of names can be sent on a one cent post-card.

The terms to subscribers are as follows :-One year \$3.00, cash in advance. Six months, \$1.50, cash in advance. Three months 75c., " " " "

The amount in postage stamps will suffice when change in coin is not at hand. In all cases we pay the postage. Just think of it; a first-class daily newspaper, for three months, for seventy-five cents! Already the circulation of the Evening Post in Montreal has gone beyond the height of our expectations, and we have ordered a powerful four--cylinder press in order that we may meet the demands of the public and compete with our contemporaries of many years standing. This is, indeed, encouraging, and if our friends in the country will but do their part, as we are sure they will, we will shortly have the cheapest, best, and largest circulated daily paper in Canada. Therefore, send on your names and subscriptions as soon as possible. Address all communications to the Evening Post,

### TENCH CANADIANS AND IRISH.

The a vys of some of our contemporaries re uncuria, 'n as an April day. They profess desire to see Canadians of all nationalities row aside wha.'r old well mawed " bones of ontention " and national prejudices and find 1" Union" the both of good citizenship. hese are old and thread-worn platitudes, and et no soco or are they put into execution uan de eridences of unrest. For ace, until lately the French Canadians ad the Irish were not on good terms and oth sides often trailed their coat tails in the horoughfares in National defiance. The ight was pronounced wicked by everybody, and the public shrugged its shoulders and wondered what on earth could possess those nen to be blaguarding each other so. But, ol a change comes, and with startling effect he enemies of yesterday grasp hands, bury he hatchet and pledge a better fellowship pact will last we sincorely hope, but not so some of our contemporaries, who are hagrined at the New Alliance. In fact, a portion of the press does not want the French with each other, and would rather see them and citizens, fighting each other with characournals professing a desire to promote peace want for it in no way, except that our conemporaries regret that the French Canadians md Irish have at last found-their senses.

### THE TWELFTH.

the necessity for doing this is apparent, and it why the economic law of supply and demand, may have some effect in restraining men who or the commercial interests of the community, night otherwise be tempted to commit excess. should be suspended because a few Orange-

should insist upon every drinking bar in the city being closed, on the Twelfth. The law provides that these bars can be closed on election days, but the Twelfth of July is a day when party passions run higher than at any election, and when an extra glass of liquor might kindle a flame which it would be difficult and expensive to extinguish.

#### A HOLE IN THE WALL.

A meeting of magistrates, called, as one of them said, "by nobody," was held on Friday at the City Club. From reports in the morning papers the meeting appears to have been informal and irregular. A circular, signed "by nobody," was sent to, we know not how many, magistrates, asking them to attend the meeting, and it was very properly urged that such a meeting, called under such circummagistrates, but merely as a meeting of private citizens. To us the meeting appears very like a trick of the loop business, and if, as, we believe, the magistrates of Montreal are anxious to secure the peace of the city, they will jealously guard against anything that may look like Star Chamber proceedings. If such suspicions went abroad, the state of people once suspect the magistrates are pulling the wires by the private assembly of cliques, and it will have a very bad effect. At the meeting held vesterday we do not notice, in the report, a single French-Canadian name, and but two Irish Catholics, and as the meeting was called "by nobody," the public is left to draw its own inference."

#### "JUSTICE."

We publish a letter this morning signed "Justice," complaining of the treatment Catholics are subjected to in the Police and Fire departments in this city. We find some is as "Justice" represents them, and we incline to the belief that there is some mistake or that a satisfactory explanation can be given. That a number of men of one religion should be allowed to attend an Orange demonstration on Dominion Day, while men of another religion were warned not to attend the pic-nic of the Irish Catholic Union, appears to us to be more than strange. The International Protostant League is simply another name for Orangeism, as the oath of the League proves. The obligation is almost identical, and the formulas are almost the same. It is simply an organization under which Orangeism may parade as a "religious" society, and bad move. But our local guardians can no eyes to the evil which may arise from foster- there is nothing good under the sun. ing one set of opinious as hostile to another, the public will not. No member of either Police or Fire departments should be permitted to belong to a secret society, and until such is the case the public cannot have that

### THE ONLY RELIGIOUS DAILY!

"The only religious daily" continues to pursue the rugged tenor of its way. Day by day it fights the world, the flesh, and the them all. At times such as these, when the public are all expectation and partizanship all fight, "the only religious daily" adds fuel to the flame by assailing "the absurd and revolting rapprochments" of the Catholic Church. These are the words "the only religious daily" used last evening whon writing of a sermon preached by Father Hamon, of Queboc, the other day. If our contemporary was desirous of peace it would write in other terms just now, but with what de Rochefoucauld so well called the "hypocrisy of homage, which vice pays to virtue," it preaches peace, but inculcates fanaticism and rancour. The Witness has, by its teachings, done more to bring about the present state of feeling in Montreal than all the papers in the Provinces put together, and under the sedate fiction of "the only religious daily," it has set class against class with fiendish perseverance. It has been the religious fireurand of this Dominion. Happily we are not "a religious daily," but we can weep for our contemporary who.

With devotion's visage And plous action, doth sugar o'er The dovil himself.

ONE WAY OF SETTLING THE ORANGE QUESTION.

Orangelsm, like all other noxious weeds, comes not from capital, but from the want of or all time to come. That the com- it. No man with considerable stake in our midst, and no man with much reputation, could be identified with such an organization. Now, if capital is opposed to Orangeism, at least in places where there is a majority of Canadians and Irish to be on amicable terms Catholics, then capital can easily put the quietus, on Orangeism or any other ism that, in the same way, attempts to disturb the puberistic vigour, than settle down to a good lie peace. It is to the interest of capital inderstanding. It is somewhat strange that that law and order should be triumphant, and history proves that we cannot have peace so and harmony, should guash their iron jaws in long as Orange parades are sanctioned in Cainger because hostile factions should be con- tholic communities. This fact must be taken verted into peaceful citizens, and we can ac- for granted. Disturbance is, we fear, inevitable. If this be so, it is the duty of capital not to encourage Orange displays, and if the employers of labor are sincere in their opposition to disturbance they can do much to secure peace by prohibiting their employees We trust the authorities will take steps to from leaving their work on the 12th of July, lose the drinking salcons on the Twelfth. on pain of dismissal. There is no reason would be settled.

#### THE CONGRESS.

The question of using Indian troops in European warfare was brought before Congress yesterday, and the cable said that "it created something of a sensation." Congress appears to sweep into its embrace questions which appear outside the range for which it was called together. Russia objects to the employment the formation of the new corps three Indepenof Indian troops in European warfare, when she has Asiatic troops in her own army. France employs Africans, Turkey employs Africans and Asiatics, and Japan and China have European officers in the ranks of their army. The truth appears to be that Russia made a provisional battalion. It would not stances, could not be regarded as a meeting of | did not count upon India as a recruiting ground for England-and having counted merely have been a transfer. It has already without the host-she has disputed the bill. been shown the advantage of a transfer to the

#### MR. McSHANE, M. P. P.

A few days ago we had occasion to point out the vaccillating policy of Mr. McShane of the three companies reporte inon the proposed Party Procession Act question. We still hold to the opinion that Mr. McShane | But those three companies have been struck affairs would be worse than ever. Let the has not toed the line, and his constituents off the list, and the transfer has, we believe, should keep a sharp lookout upon him. Now, been refused. We regret this very much, and however, we have occasion to view Mr. Mc-Shane in a more favorable light, but upon a On military grounds there were good reasons minor subject. The bill he has introduced to provide against fraudulent contractors and for the protection of the laborer, into the Local Parliament, must command some support from all impartial men. The bill provides that before a contractor obtains a contract from Government, he must deposit in the hands of the Treasurer of the Province, such the subject of attack on the Government at sums of money as the Commissioners of Agri- the coming elections. culture and Public Works may deem sufficient to protect the workmen or other persons emdifficulty in believing that the state of affairs | ployed by such contractors." The Gazette calls the bill a piece of "clap-trap," because it would not in reality benefit the workingmen, while it would make public works more expensive, because it would force contractors to have a large amount of money idle. This, to us, appears to be a reasonable objection, but, unlike the Gazette, we decline to attribute "motives" to Mr. McShane. That the labouring class require some protection from contractors all men will admit; on this habitable globe, Montreal beats that it is unfair to expect contractors to de- them all for fanaticism and rancour, and posit large sums of money in the hands of the Government is equally admissible, for good security ought to be sufficient, but it is neither fair nor honourable to say that the bill as a piece of tactice the establishment of the introduced by Mr. McShane is clap-trap, nor International Protestant League was not a to attribute motives to every act a man does. whether it is good, bad or indifferent. But more belong to this League than they can to that is the way we do things in Canadathe Union,—and if the authorities close their where Party is King, and where, outside party,

### "GUARDS OF HONOR."

A rumor has been telegraphed all over the country that the "St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company turned out as a guard of honor to confidence in its guardians which is necessary | Father Dowd and the Irish societies" on the other better in order to learn the shams these occasion of the Fete Dieu procession in Montreal. That St. Jean Baptisto Infan- nates into the belief that we are hostile to try Company given a great deal of trouble to some people. It never turns out but rumors thick as snow flakes surround it. It is odd that after all the lalsehoods that have been devil, and adds "Popery" as the sum total of circulated about it, after every one of them having been proved to be false, after the rebukes administered to its callimnators over and over again, yet withal people will talk, and we must only let them talk on without taking the trouble to say whether they are

### TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND.

Temperance reform is progressing satisfia. torily in Ireland. From recent returns we learn that in 1877 duty was paid in the United the present year. This decrease is exclusively due to the progress of temperance in Ireland, for we learn that in England there was an increase of 414,947 gallons, and in Ireland a decrease of 16,051 gallons. In England there were 16,853,082 gallons; in Scotland, 6,987,189 gallons, and in Ireland 6,047,905 gallons destined for consumption. In proportion to population, England consumes less home made spirits than either Scotland or Ireland, but we must remember that beer is the national beverage. Again, we see that Scotland with a much smaller population than Ireland, consumes more home made spirits than them both. Altogether the progress in temperance reform in Iroland is satisfactory, although we always knew that Irishmen did not consume as much of what has been christened the "cratur" as some people attributed

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM. As it is the privilege of Independent Journalism to attack all abuse; it is its misfortune to come under the lash of all shades of opinion. For instance, the Nouveau Monde attacks the Post, because we remember that the Conservative Party would not pass a Party Procession Act. The Nouveau Monde is vexed because we are independent and assail Conservatism. We expect some other paper will now abuse us, because we questioned the policy of Mr. McShane, M.P.P. But if so, we hope it will have the grace to do it in a more becoming manner that the Nouveau Monde Then we have the Irish Canadian "going for us," as only the Canadian can go for people; this is followed by the Witness, which falls out with us because we rejoice at the better feeling which is growing between the French-Canadians and Irish. It insinuates too, that we know "something about" Les

Orangemen an opportunity to parade its more, there are somethings in Les Orangeists triumphs, and if the merchants of Montreal with which we do not agree. But all these would act upon these precepts the question attacks are the shafts which Independent Journalism draws upon it, and we can only lished for the purpose of annoying some people, and we intend to do our best to succeed.

#### REFUSED.

Some time since, a movement was made to revive the 4th Battalion of Volunteers, in the 6th Military District. In order to facilitate dent Companies were returned as inefficient, and an application made for the transfer of their headquarters, from the country to Montreal. Those three companies, with St Jean Baptiste Infantry Company, would have have been an increase of the force, it would city in the case of St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company, and no doubt the same results could be accomplished in the case efficient, if they were removed to Montreal. it has, we learn, created much dissatisfaction to expect that the Government would have acceded to the request. As to the political reasons why such a corps should be formed, we do not care to mention them, for politics should have no influence at the militia headquarters, but we hear that the refusal of permission to organize this corps may be made

### AS IT OUGHT TO BE.

Wednesday witnessed an interesting ceremoney at the Windsor Hotel. Mr. McMaster, last President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, was presented with an address on the occasion of his departure to settle in Toronto. We rejoice to notice that several Catholic gentlemen were present, and thus some little good was done to crush the leprous bigotry which is poisoning the very life blood in our midst. Above all places such meetings as that which took place tors. last night, where Catholics applauded the good works of their Protestant neighbours, ought to do some good to our disturbed community. Benevolence is not the monopoly of any religion and so all religions can praise the men engaged in it. But there are fiendish spirits at work-men who should be degraded and outcasts-the scallawags of the pulpit. who do all they can to make Protestants regard Catholics as their enemies. Montreal, proportionately, produces more of these scorpions than any place of its acres on the earth, and as a consequence we havetrouble. But we only require to know each creatures are, and how they dupe a few unfortueach other's liberties. We see no reason why Catholics and Protestants should blackguard each other at all, and we hail the meeting of last evening as another indication that there is a desire on the part of all to be friends, if something could only be done to bring us more together.

### RESPONSIBILITY.

The Witness is angry with the Mayer, unnoyed with "certain prints," and slanderously offensive to the Catholic clergy, and all because of the Orange question. The Mayor does not spring to the assistance of the Grangemen, "certain prints" extend their sympathy to men deadly hostile to the organization, and Kingdom on 29,888,176 gallons of home made | the Catholic clergy do not denounce everyspirits, which was 62,112 gallons less than in body concerned—except the promoters of stn fe, the Orangemen themselves. It simply amo unts to this: In the opinion of our contemp orary, Orangemen have the "right" to some a paradel. Orangemen cannot thank not sustain the "right" of Orangemen to walk through our thoroughfares on any other ness, in endeavoring to shift the responsibiity of all that may take place from the aggressors and the offenders, to the insulted and outraged, is neither logical nor honest. If the Witness is anxious for peace, why does it not put its face against the primary cause of disturbance. The Witness knows that an Orange parade in Montreal is offensive, it and yet it encourages the Orangemen to go on, and plously raises the whites of its journalistic eyes to heaven and invokes it responsibilities" upon the men who do not encourage the offensive and unnecessary display. The Witness wants to see here what does not happen in any city in the world-an Orange: parade in a Catholic community. We do not consent to pay taxes to "protect" such take place. We have said over and over

force us to be silent by insinuating calumnies, lics should consent to pay taxes to protect it, is too absurd to require serious attention. This is the reason why the Catholics of Montreal to a man are against protecting the Orangemen, and the Witness knows it, and if it was not so anxious to covertly champiom the Orangemen, it would see the point at once, that the priests should claim protection for a class of men for whom the Witness can only originate in the columns where fanaticism was bread and bigotry was nourished on the pap of slander.

#### THE OBANGE QUESTION. WHAT IT COSTS US-50 PAR!

The gentlemen who are anxious to incur additional taxation for the purpose of "protecting" the Orangemen, would do well to ponder over the little bill of costs which has been paid by the City of Montreal for Orange riots since 1858:

WHAT THE ORANGEMIN HAVE COST THE CITY So FAR.

1859. Paid J. W. Carson for damages to his property by a mob in July, 1858.

Paid Ed. Carter, br costs in the

"Paid Ed. Carter, or costs in the case of Lavigne & al.

1863. Paid Thomas Witson for damages suffered by the burning of Douglas Mills.

Paid Douglas, Bris. & Co., for damages suffered by the burning of Douglas Mills.

Paid Kerr & Nage, for costs in the case of Watson & Douglas.

Paid Ed. Carter, for costs in the case of Watson & Douglas...

1877. Paid Militla claim for services at Hackett's funeral.

\$31,618.72

This is an average cost of about \$1,600 a year. learn of this unthought of tax upon their refor what, but for a meb of gutter conspira-

THE REV. MR. BRAT. from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Bray. The subthat the Rev. Mr. Bray has almost realized we could agree with all Mr. Bray says, but the perusal of this remarkable article has the question, he has viewed the situaexcited when the emblems of ascendancy and | ponsibility which may overwhelm them, crime are trailed across their path. If Mr. Bray was an Irishman and a Catholic, he would see even more clearly still, for then he would feel the pinching of the shoe, while now he can only read of it. But he has gone as far as we could expect, and the Catholics of Montreal, aided by every Protestant who is willcannot but do justice to a man who, while assailing the doctrines of the Church with vigor, has the manliness and the courage to speak the truth about an organization that sends more people to hell than it does to heaven.

### CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS.

Protestants and Catholics, it is not a quarrel for 10,000 men will spring into line if the between Protostant and Catholic Irishmen, | Mayor but says the word. The Catholics of but it is one between Irishmen and the rest walk our thoroughfares, and although they of the world. It is merely an old faction the provisions of the proclamation, and will may be long to an illegal society, yet they are fight: revived in this country between leave it all to the Mayor. Civic authority as much deserving of protection as "a brothel | Orangemen, or a certain number of them and or a gainbling den." After this the Orange- a certain number of Irish Catholics. Is it not be usurped by a few jacks-in-office. The men may well say "save us from our friends." not an outage that the peace of our city | Mayor has plenty of precedents for the course In all our antagonism to the Order we never should be disturbed by imported difficulties, he has pursued—a course common enough in made such an odious comparison. Nor do we and hatreds in which the great majority of the Great Britain and Ireland, and one which the think it becoming in our godly brother of people havenot the slightest part or concern !" Bonaventure street to insinuate so unwhole- Certainly it is an "outrage." None of us want the thing here at all. That is ex- to accept the ruling of the Court and leave it the Witness for its championship, and if it can actly what we complain of. We have enough of "difficulties" without "importing" old feuds and raking up old sores. grounds, it does more horm than good to the The Herlid is right when it says that Orango cause. As to what the "certain the Orang difficulty is "not as general between prints" say it does not matter, but the Wit- Protestants and Catholics." No, it certainly is not, for Protestant gentlemen in the old country, loath the thing, Protostant patriots have opmly denounced, and no respectable Protestant in Montreal has had the courage to open'y champion, the Orange cause. But the Herild is wrong in saying that it is "merely an old:action fight." It is something more than it It is a fight between men who are knows that it is intended to be so offensive, and who ever have been the enemies of civil and religious liberty, the men who opposed Cathelic emancipation, that fought for the retention of the tithes, that conspired against the succession of Her Majesty that threatened to "kick her crown into the Boyne" if the Church was disestablished and disendowed; that fanatically swore to exterminate the Catholics; that exist only because they are oath-bound to destroy us; that Orangemen, and for this, priests, Mayor and butchered the unarmed peasantry of the people are to be held "responsible" for the North-it is a quarrel between them and the consequences of Orange riots, if unhappily descendants of their victims, and Catholics all over the world. We know what again that we can sanction nothing that will Orangeism did in Ireland; we suspect that Orangeists, implying that we had something overstop the limits of the law-we want it would do the same thing here if it that a number of houses will be volunarily men wish to insult a Catholic community. to do with the publication. This insinuation to fight the question by legal means and dared and we are on the qui vive to prevent

neither encourage nor approve of a breach of a bad day for Canada when legal protection the peace-but if the Witness thinks it can for Catholics is at an end, for Orange ascendancy is so frightful a thing that there is no then it is very much mistaken. Orangeism | telling what might be the consequences of it. let them rain away. Newspapers are establias no business here, and the idea that Catho- They have gone far enough and we look to the laws to protect us from further encroachments. But we are aware of their object for this parade. The Orangemen think if they walk this year that the Catholics will become accustomed to their display and will offer no resistance in future. This is a huge mistake. Montreal will simply become another Belfast. and frankly admit it. But, above all, the idea | unless these parades cease. In this city the Catholics will never become reconciled and the French Canadians are becoming as fierce find a comparison in "brothels and gambling as the Irish upon the question. But it is cerdens," is too ludicrous, and it could only | tainly not a quarrel between Catholics and Protestants, and we hope it never will be made one.

#### THE MEETING ON FRIDAY. Beaten, fairly and overwhelmingly beaten,

on their own ground, Messrs. Clendinneng,

Mercer and others are now seeking another

means by which they think they can triumph. They assisted at the meeting of magistrates yesterday-nay, they were instrumental in calling it-but the results have disappointed them. They expected a triumph, and they met with an overwhelming defeat. Not satisfied to take their punishment like men, they still threaten to call out the troops to "protect" men against whom 116 23 the Chamber of Commerce, the City Council, the Protestant clergymen, and even the almost unanimous voice of the magistratos, have so unmistakably condemned. They call the 1.600 00 meeting; they take part in the meeting; they argue their case at the meeting, and when beaten they "withdraw" like sulky school boys deprived of their sugar sticks. The meeting of Friday had, indeed, no great power vested in it, but as an expression of opinion it must have an influence upon all peaceable men. It could not alter the law, but it could give magisterial endorsement to the conduct of the Mayor, and that endersement it 4.378 39 unmistakably gave. It is no use saying that the Protestant magistrates did not attend. This will be probably one of the The people of Montreal will be surprised to arguments used by the Orange faction. But as many Protestant magistrates attended as venues, and, if we mistake not they will de- cared to stand up in presence of an indignant cide that it is time to put a stop to it | population and say: "I will protect men who \$31,648.72 spont in 20 years, and for what ?- | mean to insult you." The Protestant magisfrates of Montreal are not all fanatics, and they showed their abhorrence of Orangeism by abstaining from attending the meeting at all. We publish to-day a remarkable article | Their absence was a censure upon the proposed display. Not being present in any ject is "Orangeism," and we cannot but admit | force proved that they were anxious that judgment should go by default. To call out the the causes why Catholics are so antagonistic | troops after such an expression of opinion as to the Order. It could not be expected that that of yesterday, will increase the evil tenfold. It will be a blow at constitutional government by the usurpation of a few. It will pleased and somewhat surprised us. Mr. strike at the root of municipal rights and Bray has put himself on the Catholic side of force some to believe that a petty minority can rule, while the majority must stand aside. tion from our standpoint, he has put Montreal has, in the leaders of commerce, the aside English ideas and English preju- religious guardians of the people, the city dices, and be has seen with astonished fathers and the magisterial bench, pronounced eyes how monstrous a thing this Orangeism | against an Orango dioplay, and if three or more is. He is no longer surprised that men, calm | magistrates can call out the troops in face of and reasonable upon all other topics, become such a pronunciamento, they will incur a res-

### LEAVE IT TO THE MAYOR.

The Mayor has issued his proclamationpeace will be preserved-and "no assemblage or gathering of people shall be allowed in the streets or elsewhere in the city." This is the civic command and all good citizens will obey. In face of this proclamation it would ing to take an unbiased view of the situation, be Treason for the Orangemen to attempt to walk through our thoroughfares, as a procession. Rebellion can take many forms, and if the Orangemen insist on walking, it will be open rebellion, and the Mayor has promised to "preserve the peace" by "stringent measures," so that the Orangemen will openly The Herald of Friday morning says, that the | defy the civic power if they attempt even Orange difficulty is "not a quarrel between to assemble. No troops are required Montreal will, we are sure, lawfully abide by must be sustained, and civic jurisdiction must common law of England allows him. It is now the duty of every loyal and peaceable citizen to the Mayor. 1.111.11

IS ORANGEISM! ILLEGAL?

The following letter appeared in last night's Witness:--

THE LEGALITY OF THE ORANGE ORDER.

### (To the Editor of the Wilness.)

Sm.—It has been repeatedly stated by the True Witness and other Catholic journals that the Orange Association is an illegal one. So often and openly has the statement been made, and it never having been properly mot and contradicted, that Roman Oatholics generally believe it to be true, and, as the law does not recognize or protect them, think they have a perfect right to kill and maltreat them. Though not an Orangeman, I desire to disabuse the minds of all holding these views, especially those who think they can attack Orangemen and go scot free, and thus, I trust, contribute in some little measure to prevent breaches of the peace on the coming 12th. These journals base their authority on ap. X., Consolidated Statutes of Lower

The first clause and heading will be found

as follows : "TITLE 2.

Matters of Public Order.

An Act respecting seditious and unlawful associations.

1st. Any person who in any form administers, or causes to be administered, or is aiding or present at and consenting to the adminis-That a number of houses will be volunarily men wish to insult a Catholic community. It is fight the question by legal means and number of houses will be volunarily men wish to insult a Catholic community. It is fight the question by legal means and number of houses will be volunarily men wish to insult a Catholic community. It is fight the question by legal means and purporting or intending to bind the person purporting or intending to bind the person purporting or intending to bind the person or taking of any oath or engagement purporting or intending to bind the person purporting or intending to bind the person or taking of any oath or engagement purporting or intending to bind the person purporting or intending to bind the person or taking of any oath or engagement purporting or intending to bind the person purporting or intending to bind the person or taking of any oath or engagement purporting or intending to bind the person purporting or intending to bind the person to doubt, but the authorities are also and the same to commit any treason or taking of any oath or engagement purporting or intending to bind the person to doubt, but the authorities are also and the same to commit any treason or taking of any oath or engagement purporting or intending to bind the person to doubt, but the authorities are also and the same to commit any treason or taking of any oath or engagement to fight the question by legal means and direct negative. Nay, public opinion; we want no riot and shall it if we legally can. And more, it will be

murder, or my felony punishable with death. or to engage in any seditious, rebellious or treasonable purpose."

I think that I have already quoted sufficient of this Act to show that it was never aimed at the Orangemen, as they are thoroughly loyal, and their organization is not a seditious The fact that an exception (further on in the law) is made in favor of the Freemasons is no proof whatever that it must be aimed at the former, for the title of the Act is quite sufficient proof of the contrary; but when I say that this law was passed about the time of the Rebellion, when the Orange organization had no existence here, your sensible readers will naturally conclude, I think, with me, that the law was aimed at those who were conspiring against our Gracious Sovereign the Oucen. The silence about the report of the two distinguished lawyers who were cmployed to report on the law shows clearly that their finding was unfavorable, and that they were compelled to take the same view as your humble servant.

Montreal, July 2nd, 1878.

. The writer of a letter which appeared in your paper some months ago was careful, in quoting from the law, to omit the title and above quotation.

This is a weak defense. "Citizen" endeayours to make us believe that the preamble to a bill is of more consequence than the bill itself. "Citizen" might as well say that a man's name is more of an index to his character than the man's acts. We write of the bill, not the preamble to the bill, and whether Orangeism existed in Quebec then or not, it does not in the least matter. The fact is that the bill was framed against a society called the Chasseurs, but that has nothing to do with it, for it makes all societies that come within its provision illegal, whether they existed at the time or not. As to the "silence about the report of the two distinguished lawyers," we are able to state that they did say that the Orangemen came under the provisions of the Act, and if " Citizen" knew anything about the law, he would see it at once.

### THE WITNESS.

The Witness charges us with misrepresenting it, but we cannot see that it sustains the charge. We copied a portion of an article from the Witness, but the Witness thinks that we should have copied it all. This is not customary, even with the Witness. It frequently picks out sentences of ours, criticises them, and the other day it insinuated that we knew something of Les Orangeists, and when we denied it, and even repudiated a portion of it, the Witness did not quote us. We are not anxious to be associated with anything that will breed antagonism between Catholic and Protestant, although the Winess has done something to make people believe that we are, and all because it has not fully quoted us. That our contemporary can be polite we well know, and we have more than once had occasion to experience it, but it has often been insinuatingly and unfairly bitter as well.

### FALSEHOODS.

A statement has been circulated that Mr. Herr land stated that the proclamation of the Mayor was not worth the paper that it was written on. This, however, Mr. Kerr denies. person, desires to contradict any statement zens of Montreal should take steps to bring kind of a mob they should fire on with effect. The fact is, that the proclamation is legal and the authorities know it well. We are not yet at liberty to mention names, but we are in a position to state that the ablest lawyers in the city have declared that the proclamation of the Mayor will successfully stand all tests, and that the men who act in opposition to it incur a grave responsibility.

### PARTY PROCESSIONS BILL.

Tuesday night the "Party Processions" Bill was read a second time in the local Legislature, and the measure ought to become law before the Twelfth. At present we do not care to discuss the question as debated in the House, but there was a good deal of political wriggling. All that will be exposed at the proper time and in the proper place. Sufficient for our present purpose that the Bill has been read a second time, and that it can be in full operation before Friday. What then? Defying the proclamation of the Mayor; already an illegal society; defying the Blake Act with their "drawn swords," will they dare defy this Party Processions Act too? We shall see.

### ANOTHER WRONG.

Wrong upon wrong is heaped upon us. Injustice is added to injustice, until men's blood boil in their veins, and loyal hearts are agitated with grave doubts as to the chance of ever receiving fair play in Canada. The troops are to be called out; that is settled. Outside troops are to be brought in; that is settled also. But brought in from where? the very hotheds of Orangeism! It is said that Sherbrooke, Hemmingford, Huntingdon, &c., are each to furnish its quota, and this means more than we care to speculate about. The Catholic corps are, it appears, to be left out of the reckoning. The 64th, the 76th, and the Joliet battalions are now in camp going through their annual drill, and yet not one of them, it so far appears, is to be ordered to Montreal. This is another wrong, and one which is calculated to make the Catholics believe that some one in authority is doing his best to make the Catholics of this city drink to the drogs the full measure of their humiliation. Over and over again we have warned the authorities of the danger of such a policy. We have pointed out the possibility of forcing hotheads to look to outside sympathy for that practical support which appears to be denied to them here. This would be calamitous, and if there is any justice left for Catholics in Canada, it will be prevented. Colonel Fletcher is responsible for the character of the troops brought to Montreal, and it is only right to expect that ·Catholic corns will not be overlooked.

PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS.

The Witness of M5nday acknowledges our contradiction of all knowledge of Les Orangeistes, as also our statement that we were not anxious to be identified with anything that would cause bad feeling between Protestants and Catholics. But it adds that it has " certainly been under the honest impression" that we were "trying to breed dissensions between Catholics and Orangemen." The Witness knows very well that there is no necessity of our doing that. These dissensions a severe rebuke to those loyal Orangemen exist, and will exist, we fear, forever. Catholics and Orangemen can never agree. We will not accept Orangemen as the constituted champions of the Protestants. All respectable Protestants tell us that they repudiate Protestants, but because they symbolize every wrong the Catholics have endired since 1795 and before it as well. They shake the and Great Britain-they shake them in our faces here in Canada and say-"Look at these; we put them on your fathers; they were removed against our will but who knows. we may be able to fasten then on your limbs yet." That is the reason of our antagonism. and we would be churls or angels if we did not resent the affront as bestwe could.

#### WHAT THE PEOILE SAY.

FAVORING ORANGEMEN.

To the Editor of the Evening Post : Sin .- The Irish Catholies of this city number at least one-fourth of the population, and. consequently, are entitled to a fair proportionate share of the offices in the gift of the civic authorities. Unfortunately, however, their claims are ignored in many departments, and, in the Fire Brigade especially, there seems to be a desire to exclude Irishmen prowere it not that Irish Catholic members of the force receive treatment intirely different from that accorded to othermen of the force. the fire brigade obtained leave of absence on Monday last (Dominion Day) for the purpose of attending the pic-nic of the International Protestant League at Lachute while an Irish Catholic who had previously asked permissiod for a holiday on that day was refused by one of the sub-chiefs, being at the same time told that should be absent himself to go to the Union pic-nic he would be, without further ceremony, dismissed. In regard to the police force, it is fast becoming a pro-Orange institution. A few days since a letter appeared in your paper, charging Sub-Constable Eacock with having in uniform, promenaded on St. James street with a prominent Orangeman, and afterwards entered the Orange hall. Eacock, in a letter, they did last year, to produce riot and blooddenied this in the Post, and had the audacity | shed. It decidedly includes the Orangemen, to say that the person with whom he was perambulating was not known to him as an subjects, and who gall the hearts of Her Maappearing in the press, he should b⊭ prepared to do so without resorting to false noods which, instead of helping his cause, must necessarily place him in a far worse light in the eyes of

> Yours, Justice.

Montreal, July 5, 1878.

his fellow-citizens.

HAVE ORANGEMEN BEEN FRIENDS OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM? HAVE ORANGEMEN BEEN LOY-AL SUBJECTS TO QUEEN VICTORIA?

Sm,-Will you kindly allow me to enumerate some historical facts to show that Orangemen have not been the friends of civil and

To the Editor of the Evuning Post:

religious liberty. Was it civil or religious liberty to burn the houses and property of the Catholics of the north of Ireland, with the demon cry of to "Hell or Connaught?" Have not the Orangemen, in their zeal for civil and religious liberty, bitterly opposed Catholic Emancipation? Has not the Orange body opposed the popular claims of Protestant dissenters to municipal equality? Did the Orange Older oppose the civil rights of the Jews? Have not Orangemen been the bitter enemies of Parliamentary reform?

History answers the above questions. Orangemen have been the blight of religious good feeling, the bane of peace, the source of bitter divisions among classes, and the organizers of illegal plots, with all their attendant evils.

Now, Sir, with your permission, a few works on Orangemen's loyalty to the reigning morarch, Queen Victoria.

From a parliamentary enquiry in the Rrit ish House of Commons in the year 1835, we have a record of irrefragible facts that the Orangemen of that day had organized a scheme to deprive the Princess Victoria of her royal rights of succession to the throne by placing the Duke of Cumberland thereon.

What has been done in Canada? Were the Orangemen loyal to Her Majesty on the 26th April, 1849? No! Montreal was made the scene of most disgraceful disloyalty.

I ask the incendiaries of 1849 and their descendants whether they still entertain the same opinion of loyalty which prompted their vile deeds of that year?

I will not go into the details of the fires. that took place in the years 1851 and '52, when 200 houses were burned in Griffintown, and 100 houses were burned between St. Peter and St. Sulpice streets, when the same element destroyed the greater part of the property between St. Urbain and St. Denis streets, extending its terrible rage from Dalhousie. Square to the gaol, suffice to say that the loss: incurred was estimated at \$7,000,000, besides' the awful sufferings entailed on the poor, who were rendered homeless.

A writer in 1852 thus describes what he saw in this city :- "Montreal wears a dismal aspect. The population within the last few years has decreased some thousands, and the removal of the seat of Government has caused some 4000 more to leave. The streets look deserted, buildings burned; a few famous hotels are still in ruins; every third store seems to want an occupant, and empty houses

groan for tonants. The blackened walls of the Parliament House present an unseemly aspect, and the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah appears to hang over the city."

In 1860, when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Canada, we have had another specimen of Orangemen's loyalty. The Prince intended to visit Kingston and Belleville, but the Orange Societies of those places insisted upon making a party demonstration, by parading with Orange flage, regalia and music, a course to which the Prince objected, and therefore declined to honor those towns by his presence, thus administering

The Prince having arrived at Toronto, His Royal Highness was splendidly received, but here again the " officious bigotry" of the Orangehold to every word we ever wrote about men marred what otherwise would have been Orangeism, but that is certainly not saying the most loyal reception of any of the cities. anything that should cause dissension between of the triumphal arches with party flags and The Orangemen insisted on ornamenting one Protestants and Catholics. Surely the Witness emblems, although they had been warned that no display of the kind would be countenanced; the consequence was by the advice of the Duke of Newcastle the Prince refused to pass under it, and the Orangemen revenged them, and it is not because the Orangemen are themselves on the Duke of Newcastle, and Sir Edmund Head, by burning them in effigy on Colborne street.

What has been the recent conduct of the Orangemen? They have despised the Bishop shackles which our fathers wore in Ireland and 32 clergymen of their own churches; and hence the doors of the Protestant Churches in Montreal are virtually closed against their

I pray God avert the repetition of the Orangemen's History," and,

Am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

ORANGEISM IN THE POLICE FORCE To the Editor of the Evening Post.

Sta .- It is high time that the proper authorities should hold some investigation into the partyism of some of the members of our police force. There are several individuals. who, despite the Corporation by-laws, openly take part in Orange and kindred demonstrations. One of them notably, named Havcock, was vesterday afternoon seen on St. James street in uniform, parading arm in arm with a well-known and prominent member of the Orange body. Later still in the afternoon this same policeman, wearing the clothing fessing the Catholic faith. Such a determi- furnished to him by the city, coolly walked nation would not have the same degree of into the Orange hall, and remained there a apparent animosity and ligotry attached considerable time. The rule preventing policemen from belonging to party organization should be impartially enforced, but one thing is certain, if a Catholic constable was As an instance of the desire apparent to give seen in company with a member of the extra indulgence to Protesants, it may be Catholic Union, the whole press of the city, stated that at least eleven of the members of | would clamor for his dismissal. But it appears that there are two laws in the Police Department, one for Catholics and Protestants. Let the matter be investigated.

FAIR PLAY. Montreal, June 27th, 1878.

THE PROCLAMATION.

To the Editor of the Evening Post :-Sir,-His Worship Mayor Beaudry's proclamation appears in this morning's papers. It distinctly says there must be no illegal assemblages to disturb the peace of Her Majesty's subjects on the 12th of July. Now, this proclamation settles the whole business completely, unless some fanatics interfere, as who always disturb the peace of Her Majesty's Orangeman. Now, this is a plain and bare- jesty's subjects with their insults. If the their crimes. Out of a hundred magistrates present at the meeting vesterday only seven voted protection to an Orange procession, and now our Chief Magistrate issues a proclamation. If this be not the voice of the people, and of property and respectability, I don't

> Your respectful servant, FRENCH CANADIAS. Montreal, July 6, 1878.

To the Editor of the Post.

know what is.

Sin,—In your issue of yesterday a letter signed "Justice" refers to the treatment of Catholics in the Fire Brigade. The facts in the main are parfectly correct, but there is an explanation necessary. In the first place there were only five aid not cleven men on leave on Dominion Day, and again the refusal of the Chief to give permission to a Catholic member of the force was made on Dominion Day, 1877, and no on the last national holiday, as stated in the letter. The Chief, however, did threaten on that occasion, to dismiss any man beenging to or showing any sympathy towards the Catholic Union. Now, the Chief cannot fail to be aware that there are a number of men in the brigade who are avowedly members of the Orange Order; still nothing has been said or done to them. The only way to show impartiality would be to administer the oath to every member of the force, to the effect that they are not members of secret societies. The trouble would then be brought to an end.

Montroal, July 6, 1878.

To the Editor of the EVENING POST : Sm, In reply to the letter of policeman

Bacock, published in your issue of to-day, I would like to make a few remarks.

FAIR PLAY.

This policeman Eacock is himself an Orangeman; he joined the order in Belleville, and he frequently visits the lodges here. To my persenal knowledge he was agent for the Orange Sentinel, soliciting subscriptions and delivering the papers himself every Friday. I got a great deal of abuse from him for not subscribing, and in speaking of Catholics no words are too vile; and he has expressed the desire to serve the Popists (as he terms Cathoics) as the British did the Sepoys in Indiato blow them from the cannon's mouth in

hunches. His children are brought up to hate the Catholics, and are well posted in all the Cyange songs and slang phrases. He is the same model policeman who was brought up on a warrant for assaulting an insane woman. The whole of which is stated here can be sworn to by plenty of witnesses, and I think, as he wants the Police Committee to investigate the matter, these charges and others too serious to mention, might as well be brought against him at the same time, as I think it worse to be a member and agitator of secret societies than the charges brought against him by " Fair Play." PROTESTANT.

Montreal June 29, 1878.

ORANGEMEN AND POLICEMEN. To the Editor of the EVENING POST :

Dear Sir,-Some time ago I read an article in the Daily Wilness, stating that a policeman (an Irish Catholic) was seen standing at the

dwelling of a member of the Irish Catholic Union, and conversing with the latter for over an hour. The Witness was loud in its de-mands for an investigation of such conduct. The Witness does not profess to be the exponent of the Orange Order. But it at least draws a line between the breach of duty in an Irish Catholic and Orange policeman. I will cite the following example as one of the many instances of its partiality to Orangemen: On Thursday evening a policeman in uniform was observed in company with a prominent member of the Orange Order entering a saloon on St. James street. On coming out of the above place, they proceeded to the Orange Hall, which they entered, and there stopped considerable length of time. The name and number of the policeman I can produce at any time; also several persons who wit-aessed the affair. Hoping the editor of the Witness will censure this Orange policeman as he did the other.

I remain, Yours respectfully, AN IRISH CATHOLIC. Montreal, June 29, 1878.

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

Sm,-In your vivid description of the great fire which occurred on my premises on the morning of the 22nd ult., your reporter was apparently so greatly excited by the tremendous conflagration that he magnified the harmless explosion of a few cases of pistol cartridges and the cracking of over-heated stoves into the discharge of a whole arsenal of Orange weapons and ammunition. This distinct charge of having arms and anununition belonging to Orangemen concealed upon my premises might at any ordinary time be bassed by as a harmless joke, but in the prescut excited state of a portion of the commuuity, and notably some of your readers. it is a most serious charge. It is interly without foundation in fact, as is the other statement that most of the employees are Orangemen. I now beg to state that I am not aware of there being a half dozen of that order, among the whole of my employees During the nineteen years of my business experience here. I have been a most liberal employer of labor and have never enquired a man's nationality or religion. Upon looking into the matter to-day. I find that two-thirds of my employers are Roman Catholics, onethird Irish, and this proportion would be much greater if my works were being run in their full capacity.

In engaging hands neither sympathy no prejudice influenced my choice—it is simply question of getting the best service at the market price of labor.

While availing myself of your columns to correct the foregoing ridiculous misstatements, I wish to say, that in my opinion every man who owns a foot of real estate in the city, every industrious citizen who has a family dependent upon him, should ignor creeds and national prejudices, and all join hands to secure personal independence and the preservation of law and order.

Yours, etc., H. R. Ives.

[There is a tone about this letter that we much admire; if it was more general we towards the people and towards God we have would soon put an end to factious turbulence in our midst.)

THE BIOT ACT.

To the Editor of the Post:

Sin.-I read an article in this morning's Herald, which is evidently written with alview to Twelfth of July contingencies, and is deserving the attention of thoughtful men. The article in question is written in explanation faced falsehood, as anyone who takes the three tailers of Tooley street, who called out of what is the meaning of the Riot Act, and trouble to look up the City Directory will find the military last year, in order to furnish a is estensibly an answer to a letter in the same the name of the individual in question men- guard of henor to Tom Robinson of Kingston | journal of yesterday, from "A Subscriber." It tioned as being tyler of a number of Orango repeat their policy this year, the responsi- sets forth in what crisis troops should fire on lodges. If an Orange policeman, or any other billity will test upon their heads, and the citi- the mob, and when they should not, and what history of nations do we find a priesthood Union Allet of ex-Pontifical soldiers of Canthem to justice and make them answer for and rice rersa. It cites English precedents, is a singular fact that Ireland alone amongst them their official journal, published in the their crimes. Out of a hundred magistrates and finally comes to the conclusion that it is all the nations that were gathered unto the French language, containing the original letbefore dealing with a mob, and contends that the officer in command of the troops should use his own good judgment.

In my humble opinion, Mr. Editor, newspapers tread on dangerous ground when they pronounce on such serious matters, especially at this present juncture when, we are exactly within nine days of the Twelfth of July. If the officer is empowered to use his own discretion where is the use of a magistrate. The magistrate is the staying power, or the civil power, who delays till the last moment before he gives the word to slaughter his fellow citizens. The soldier, from his calling, is often impatient and wonders why the "firing does not begin." Of course, if a body of armed men make hostile demonstrations tect the lives and properties of Her Majesty's liege subjects, it is not likely the commander will wait to be attacked; he will prepare for the emergency like a soldier, and his men, from habits of discipline, will obey him, so that he is always master of the situation. It would be ridiculous to suppose that in such a case he would not be afterwards indemnified. But, as the old aphorism has it, "circumstances alter cases," and it would be entirely different if he acted without judgment and he fired and killed unnecessarily. It often happens that the officer in command is the magistrate, and he is, besides, more liable

to err in judgment, owing to local eauses, The Herald mentions the case of a Colonel Brereton, who shot himself because he did not act with energy enough to save life and property at the Bristol riots, but I might bring forward, as a counterpoise to that, the Jamaica insurrection, when one of the generals in command-O'Connor, if am not mistakenthrew himself overboard going to England, to avoid meeting a court-nartial and popular indignation for having gone too far.

Then again, Mr. Edito; if a body of the regular army were in Montreal, it might be safely concluded that the soldiers would act impartially if called upon on the 12th July, hecause of their non-partizan character. But who will assert that our volunteers could be depended on in an emergency, in which most of them are so deeply interested. Most of the Ontario volunteers are Orangemen, and I regret to say our local battalions have more than their share of them in the ranks. Whether it would be better on the 12th of July to give the commander of a body of men strongly impregnated with Orangeism full powers, or entrust them to a magistrate with non-partizan feelings, I leave the public to judge. Your obedient servant,
L. S. F.

Montreal, July 2, 1878.

To the Editor of THE EVENING POST.

Six,-I hear on very good authority that a regular regiment—the 97th Highlanders—are to come here from Halifax for the Twelfth.
If that be so, would it not be advisable to refrain from calling out the volunteers, for surely a regiment of British soldiers and the City Police would be capable of putting down any: disturbance.
Yours obediently,

Montreal, July 5, 1878.

F ATHER BURKE

HIS SER MON IN ENNIS.

"THE CLERG." OF IRELAND."

Ennis, June 16. To-day the Very Rev T. N. Burke, O. P. preached a sermon in the church of St. Peter and Paul, Ennis, in aid of the funds for the new parochial residence. A very Jarg'e congregation tilled the church, and inside the altar rails were s number of clergy of the cliocese, among them being the Venerable Da in Kenny, an ecclesiastic of 84 years of age, on e of the last connecting links between the Clare election of 1828 and the present genera-

Father Bucke, having ascended the pulpit after the last Mass, took his text from St. l'aul-" Let every man look upon us as the ministers of grace and the dispensers of the mysteries of God." For many years, he said, in this pre-eminently Catholic town the priests were the only officials who had no fixed residence or home to-day. What the people had done for God, in building a house for Him, they were called upon to do for the ministers of God. This led their thoughts to a consideration of the priesthood of the Church of God. The great mystery in this world, the most necessary man in the world was the Catholic priest. What Christ the Incarnate God was in His day the priest of the Catholic Church was destined to be unto the end of time. It was the life, the public action, the virtue, the influence of the son of God, perpetuated to the end of time. From Christ's lips we learned the word of life that created Divine faith in the mind. From His hands they received the sacramental graces that sanctified their souls and purified their hearts. Bvery tear he wiped away with tenderest hand. Every bleeding heart he bound up with healing care. Every languid head He raised, and wherever he came He changed sorrow into joy and the cry of despair into the cry of exulting hopes fulfilled. The publie character, the action, the grace of Jesus Christ passed from Him in that mysterious breathing on the eve before His passion on to His priesthood, rested upon them, and in the apostolic succession goes down from generation unto generation through the some of Eve unto the end of time. It was not only the word creating life that came from the lips of Almighty God, and that He left behind Him upon the lips of His priesthood; but far more than this, every grace that was to come upon the believing soul through the ordinary sacramental channels must come at the hands of the anointed priest. Father Burke described in elequent language, the power of the sacred character of the priest over man in the sacraments of Baptism and Penance. and over God in the holy Eucharist, and said these thoughts were addressed to them simply as Catholics, and out of them they saw the reasonableness with which the priests who had the care of their souls usked them to help them and to interest themselves in this work in which they were engaged. He continued-Now let me say a word or two to you as Irishmen. The relations of the priesthood seen briefly, but those relations become deeper and stronger, and those bonds become more fervout according to the circumstance of one people or another, and never in the history of the Church of God has there been a people and a priesthood so united as the

people and the priesthood of Ireland. Other nations have had temporal prosperity. We have had very little. Other nations have grown in power and influence. We have been flung aside as a conquered people, and yet a glory has been upon the brows of Ireland that is found upon the brows of no other people in the world, and the principal glory is this, that nowhere in the and people so united as in this country. It | ada, to which they replied by transmitting to and finally comes to the conclusion that it is all the nations that were gathered unto the French language, containing the original let-not at all necessary to have the Riot Act read Church of God produced a national priest: ter and answer. The following translation hood under the eyes of the very Apostle who converted them. The vine that is planted must remain three long years producing lunvon before it produces its full fruit of the grape. The tree that is planted requires to be watched and cared, and tended and watered year after year before it grows up sufficiently to produce fruit; but St. Patrick came and found our forefathers all pagans. He evangelised the land, and left it universally Christian and Catholic, and before he died, out of the sons of the pagan mother he converted, he anointed priests and he consecrated bishops. Now, the history of our country tells us that the very sorrows and misfortunes which were our national lot for centuries, and which severed every other bond only tightened against the military, who are present to pro- the bond that bound, the priesthood to the people of this country. For three hundred years the invasions of the Danes called out the manhood of Ireland to stand between the monk and the consecrated nun, the holy priest and bishop, sword in hand, and to shed their brave Celtic blood, which flowed over the land in rivers, that their holy ones and the anointed of God might be saved from the profuning touch of the invader's hand. When subsequent invasion came its sorrows fell alike upon the priest and people. In the days of our darkest persecutions, when the Irish people were smitten to the earth, forsaken apparently by as liable to lose his head in an emergency as God and man-no hope, nothing in the future to look to, education proscribed, every social and civil and political right denied until they were trampled down into an indiscriminate mass of a nation of impoverished, disfranchised slaves when every friend was gone, all was dark, there was only one friend who remained, one my of light that penetrated through all the darkness. That was the priest -the priest who at the peril of his life sacrificed the holy sacrifice of the Mass out on the mountain side, far away upon the moorland, under the canopy of Heaven, and there quickly gave Christ our Lord to his people, and then hid himself because the bloodhounds were upon his track; the youth who for nearly 300 years had to leave Ireland and traveling foreign lands, to receive his priestly education in France or Italy, or Spain, and when the Irish genius, and talent, and intellect was developed in him, and they offered him honor glories and dignities, and wealth, if he would only remain among them, he said, "No; 1 have a dearer love and higher ambition than all these. I must go home to Irelaed, now that I am a priest; I must steal into my native land to die for my people." This was the history of Iroland for 200 years and more. So they came to travel to the fastness of the land, to speak in the Irish tongue, and proclaim the faith that Patrick preached, and then to be dragged to prison and sacrificed before the people. Would you believe it, that in ten short years in the reign of Queen Elizabeth 450 priests wearing this habit were put to death in Ireland. Thus was Iroland's faith saved: What wonder that Irishmen should seek for the tenderest name that his own rich and copious language could give him, and that he should call the priest his Soggarth Aroon the guest of his heart, that kept the nation's life-blood warm, even while his was bleeding from every pore and told the despairing people that

That day came, and when it came God sent the man, an Trishman, was about to dawn. Where was the mighty freedom to sent the blossed freedom begun? What port of the blessed isle was selected by Almighty G. nucipation and of Ireland's future glory, which will yet lay the foundation of Ireland's on. shine upon our people? Here, in this ancient, time-honored Catholic town-here.

Clare-God gave to your fathers, the men of Clare and men of Ennis, the imperishable crown of glory that shall remain on their brows as the forechose among the men of Ireland. God gave to this place the blessing that here the foundations of Ireland's freedom were laid in the year when the greatest man that Ireland produced for many a year was sent to stand at the door of that British Parliament to kneck in the name of eight millions of men who .'amored for freedom, and as the walls of Jericho fell at the sound of Josne's trump, so at the sound of O'Connell's voice those doors were opened, and eight million of Carbolics went to legislate in his person, and this was the glory of Clare and Ennis. And who led the van in that glorious day? who were the ruen who thing aside every thought save the good of Ireland and of Irelandist people, the libty of her homes and her altars? Was it not the priests of Clare? Is there not sitting here in the midst of us the venerable man who witnessed all and won a great part of the glory and victory of those great days? Is there a place in the world where the priests and people should be more deeply interested in each other, more united or loving, than in the place where Ireland's priesthood and Treland's manhood for the first time laid the foundation of their imperishable rights and independence? We may look elsewhene and see heroic scenes. We may see battered walls, broken bridges, view lated treaty stones, dismantled castles. There all tell their pathetic story of a nation and a people that fought bravely for the liberties! they were losing. Nowhere until we come too the sacred soil of Clare, and to this histories spot, nowhere do we find something that reminds us of Ireland's victory, of Ireland's. union, until we stand beneath the monument; crowned with the greatest of Ireland's sons. . Now, I ask you, have not these priests a., claim on you as Catholies, as Irishmen, as Claremen? Have they not the great claim that you are bound to gladden the heart and give joy to the mind of the venerable and distinguished man whom God gave you for your pastor, and who lifts up his hands to-day, as of old, in blessing for you and in prayer, For all this I ask you to help your clergy, generously, munificiently, as becomes Catholies, Irishmen and Claremer, and to liberate the house of God-for, afterall, it is God's house-from any incubus of debt that may be upon it, and that they may live there, working for you, laboring for you, preaching, evangelising, and administering the sacraments, toiling day and night, until at length when the night is passed-the night that will close in the bitter darkness of death-and the better day has dawned for eternity, priest and people may find themselves before the throne of God in Heaven, as they find themselves before Histhrone on earth, united hand in hand in one bond of common faith, obedience reverence and love, that God may crown in Heaven that which was begun so favourably on earth.

The sermon resulted in a large collection in aid of the object advocated.

VETERANS OF THE PARAL BRIGADE.

THE CARADIAN ZOPAVES TO THEIR NEW YORK

The Papal Veterans of this city, being auxious to establish fraternal relations with their comrades, in whatever clime they may be found, addressed the following letter to the

208 WEST TWENTERIN STREET, ] New YORK.

COMBADES OF THE UNDER ALLET-I am directed to make known to you the existence of our Association, which has been organized in this city for the last uine months, and which has for its object the propagation of a spirit of devotion among its members, and the spreading of this spinit among all Catholics as much as possible, by social gatherings and meetings of the society and its friends, etc. The military virtues of friendship, truth and sobriety to be inculcated among its members, le keep before our mands the memory of the gallant comrades we have known, and before the Catholic youth of the world their heroic example. We have sixty-line members, many of whom have served and fought at Rome, at Spoleto, at Prrugia, at Ancona, and some with you at Castielidardo, under the brave-Lamoriciere and Pinnodan. We have learned with pleasure of your existence, and we wish to place ourselves in brothonly armpathy not only with you, but with all kiwired societies of the whole world. Commides, we salute you across the frontier in the name of our common Father the Pope, and of our Holy Mother the Church, under whose flag we had the honor to combat. Waiting your answer, I remain, dear com-

rades, your devoted servant, P. C. QUILLE

Recording Socretary.

REPLY.

We hail our new comrades with emotion, and are happy in knowing that in saluting them we salute a glorious remnant of our dear old flag-

No the old chivalrous, Christian spirit is not dead! It awakes, and is animated by the breath of each generous inspiration.

Come another St. Bernard, and let the cry be "God wills it" the patrimony of St. Peter shall be given up to his successor. Cead mille failthe to our generous friends of New

York. The vetorans will establish sections in Newark, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Sara Francisco and all places where ten membe ra may be found. They will hold their first fannual reunion in September next, in celebration of the sieges of Perugia, Spoleto and Ancons, the battle of Castelfidardo and defence of Rome. Prominent Catholics, members of the civic and military bodies, the press, etc., will be invited, care being taken / to exclude all who may be adverse to the restoration of the temporal dominion of the Holy Sev .- Catholic Review.

THE BROOKLYN ORANGEMEN.

New York, July 5 .- The Orangemen in Brooklyn will celebrate their annual holiday very unostentatiously, religious exercises will be dropped, and the only celebration will be eng at e indicate

Gen. Tilton, of Togus Farm, Mey, has tried Chesters, Suffolks, Poland Chinas and Berkshires, and discarded all but the Berkshires, as for the food eaten they produce the hope coming from Heaven, and a brighter day largest amount of good pork.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

A book for the information of young ladies ns to the best method of employment and amusing themselves, should certainly con-

tain a few hints on this most important subject. Under its head must be classed the best modes of cleaning and preserving our "household gods," so little known, unfortunately, by those who have the charge of them. There is a right and wrong way of doing everything, and it is most essential that the mistress of an establishment should be thoroughly cognizant with which is the right way. Though much has been done, little has yet been effected towards the practical education of our servants; and girls come and take service with young inexperienced ladies, without a grain of knowledge of their duties; and it is only when the paint is scrubbed from doors and skirtings, the plate scratched, the handles broken from the jugs, and the glasses severd from their stems, the blades of the knives notched, and their handles discoloured and loose, the drains stopped with the dusters and tea-cloths, and the large bills cause the young husband in sad dismay to wonder how it is to go on, and how two people can eat and drink so much; that the poor little wife, having thus sadly bought her experience, will gladly learn, so that she may teach, how best to keep her husband's house and property in order, with strict economy, and yet no lack or stint.

Before, therefore, the severe master-over whose teaching we could often weep-takes them in hand, let our young people learn, with

as much carnestness and interest as any lesson or accomplishment, to know the best way to do anything, and see that their servants carry

out their instructions. I purpose in this chapter to give a few hints on this subject, and I am indebted to a friend for the accounts of the home-made upholstery, &c., which will, I think, be most useful to those young ladies who "are about to marry," and who object to take the advice of "Punch," which he seemed to consider so wise-" Don't!"

#### TO CLEAN PLATES.

The very best material for cleaning plate that is in constant use is soap and water with a soft on a small brush will soon remove it; but if or spirits of wine must be added to the whiting | jars, making layers of the fruit, and strewing and left to dry, and then brushed off. The granulated sugar between the layers. reason of the superiority of whiting over other plate powders is that it contains nothing metallic, and therefore cannot act upon the emporary polish.

TO CLEAN IVORY.

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

#### TO CLEAN KNIVES.

They should be held in a straight position on the knife-board, and moved backwards an forwards in as direct a line as possible, which will prevent the scratches so often to be seen on them. Also care must be taken not to put too much powder on the board, as that too will scratch the blades: the Bath brick times over the board. The board should be in a sloping position, one side higher than the heaping tablespoonful of salt to each half galother. Two knives must be cleaned at once, held back to back and quite flat, and you rub them backwards and forwards. The ivory handles should be dipped in warm water, and and dry. A wide-mouthed jug should be kept on purpose to put the knives in, with hot water to get the grease off before cleaning: but the dish, which should be nearly flat. The ashandles must be washed sonarately Ebony handles must be cleaned with a piece of linen dipped in oil, and then well dried. A set of aloths of a course strong texture must be kept for use for the knives only.

### THE KING OF RIFLEMEN.

HIS WONDERFUL EXPLOITS IN BOSTON-AN E BITION IN DERRIFOOT PARK.

Dr. W. F. Carver, the wonderful rifleman, arrived at the Astor House recently. He left Boston yesterday morning. His use of the rifle in that city created profound surprise and astonishment. In an exhibition at Beacon Park he broke with rifle bullets 96 glass balls thrown in the air, out of 100. He shattered 100 balls in four minutes and thirty-four seconds, and afterward surpassed all former feats by breaking 100 in 4.201. The astonishing nature of this feat is shown when it is known that Capt. Bogardus has never yet broken 100 glass balls with a shotgun in five

At Beacon Park the Doctor surprised himself. He shot scores of half and quarter dollars thrown in the air, and finally began to knock spots out of dimes and picayones. An This last must be added very gradually, or enthusiastic reporter threw his pencil in the the milk will curdle. Then add Cavenne air, and the Doctor cut it in two pieces with a pepper, and salt to taste. In mixing any bullet. Persons standing thirty and forty yards from him threw glass balls in any direction with all the force at their command, and dish may now be garnished with hard-boiled they were shattered by the Doctor's bullets before they dropped to the ground.

On the 4th, 5th, and 6th of July the Doctor will give an exhibition of his wonderful skill in Deerfoot Park, Brooklyn. He is to break ten | improvement to this as well as all other saglass balls thrown in the air in twenty seconds. using a Winchester rifle. He will break two do the flavor. Where oil is not liked fresh glass balls thrown in the air at the same time. melted butter may be substituted. Cold making a double shot and loading the gun once while the balls are in the air. He will shoot a ball thrown straight at his head thirty yards away... But his most wondeful shot is breaking a glass ball thrown in the air from twenty to thirty feet high, missing it with the first two shots, loading the gun twice while the ball is in the air, and breaking it with the third shot before it reaches the ground. He will also shoot from the hip, and make many other remarkable shots.

In New Haven on June 12, Dr. Carver broke 1,000 glass balls with a Winchester rifle in 72½ minutes. Before leaving this city he will undertake ap astorishing feat of endurance and skill, that of breaking with a rifle 5,500 glass balls, thrown into the air, in 5000 minutes. After this feat the Doctor will visit Europe, and give an exhibition of his marvel-lous skill at the Paris Exposition. He will sassins, Shimada and Cho. The title of the spend the coming winter in the jungles of composition was Zan kan jo, which may be

What shall I give? To the hungry, give food; to the naked, clothes; to the sick, some comfort; to the sad, a word of consolation; to all you meet, a smile and a cheery greeting. Give forgiveness to your enemies; give patience to the fretful; give love to your households; and, above all, give your hearts to

A Detroit boy stood an umbrella, with a cord tied to it, in a public doorway. Eleven persons thought that that umbrella was theirs. and carried it with them the longth of the string. They then suddenly dropped it, and script and which was clothed in scholarly land slight ulcerations of the mucous membrane of went on without once looking back or stop- guage, was handed in to the police by the the mouth, which disappeared on ceasing from ping to pick it up again.

Sweet out first the both world

WAS BRYANT A UNITARIAN?

[Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.] Rev. Mr. Clithero made a statement yesterday in regard to the late William Cullen Bryant, which will prove of interest to all those who have concerned themselves in regard to Mr. Bryant's religious belief. In speaking of the hymn written by Mr. Byrant, which was so generally quoted and sung yesterday in all the churches, he called

lows:---"Deem not that they are blest alone, Whose days a peaceful tenor keep; The God who loves our race has shown A blessing for the eyes that weep."

special attention to the verse reading as fol-

He remarked that Bryant had sent a request to the publisher of the new Methodist hymn and tune book, that in their version they would alter the third line so that the verse would read:

"Deem not that they are blest alone, Whose days a peaceful tenor keep; God's own anothed son has shown A blessing for the eyes that weep."

The statement was made that this verse will appear in the new book thus changed at Mr. Bryant's own request. If this is a fact it shows he must have held a different belief in regard to the divinity of Christ from that which many suppose.

#### USEFUL RECIPES.

BOILED TURNIP-GREENS .- Wash well : tie in small bunches; put them in plenty of boiling water, with a tablespoonful of salt to two quarts of water. Leave uncovered and boil quickly. When tender pour them into a colander : let them drain, arrange in a vegetable-dish, remove the string with which they were tied, and serve with fresh butter, pepper, and salt.

Conserves of Strawberries .- Select the finest, firmest fruit. To a pound of strawberries allow half a pound of white sugar. Sprinkle the fruit with sugar and let it remain so all night. In the morning put the strawberries on the fire and let them boil until clear, but green color of some portion of the Arctic not mashed or broken to pieces. With a Ocean is due to the abundance of a minute not mashed or broken to pieces. With a perforated ladle drain the fruit from the syrup species of plant of the seaweed order. It is and, spreading on dishes, expose to the sun cloth. If it is tarnished, a little damp whiting from day to day until dry. Cover with thin ute animals—live on this microscopic vegetmuslin to prevent the depredations of insects it has been lying by, a small quantity of gin during the process of drying. Pack away in

GREEN PEAS.- These should be cooked in ust sufficient boiling water to keep them from burning, and removed from the fire as soon as silver and wear it away, which is of more done, which will be from twenty to thirty min-importance than to obtain a more brilliant utes according to the age of the peas. Salt emporary polish. ed tablespoonful to two quarts of water. When done serve it in a hot vegetable dish, and place quite in the centre a piece of butter the size of a butternut for each quart in the dish. eason to taste with pepper. Many persons like a small piece of pork boiled with the peas, but it renders them greasy and deterior-ates the flavor of the vegetable.

ASPARAGUS.-Asparagus should be cooked s soon as cut, but if this is not done the stalks should be plunged in cold water until time for boiling. When the stems have been washed, and the white parts gently scraped, beginning from just below the head, tie them into bundles of about twenty each, keeping the heads all one way, and cut the stalks evenwill merely require to be rubbed two or three ly. Then put the bundles into boiling water nearly sufficient to cover them, allowing a lon of water. Keep them boiling quickly until tender-which will be in about twenty minutes-with the saucepan uncovered. When done, dish upon toast, which should be dipped washed with a soapy flannel, and wiped clean in the water in which the asparagus was cooked, and leave the white ends outwards each blades only (putting the whole knife into paragus may then be served with only the water loosens the handles); so that blades pepper, or with a tureen of "Melted butter." For this cut into small pieces two ounces of butter, and put into a saucepan. Mix a desert spoonful of flour and a half pint of watter in a smooth batter and add to the butter: salt to taste; keep stirring one way until the ingredients are perfectly smooth; let the whole boil for two minutes.

> LETTUCE-SALAD,-Plunge into warm water three good sized heads of lettuce; this will rid them of any insects which may be hidden among the leaves, but if allowed to remain long in the warm water the lettuce will wilt. Divide each head into four or six parts, plunge each in very cold water-iced water is best-and then drain thoroughly by swinging them in a thin cloth. Next arrange the lettuces with about a dozen tender radishes in a salad-bowl, in which is a dressing prepared in the following manner. Put into the salad-bowl one teaspoonful of mixed mustard, and the same of powdered sugar. Add carefully, drop by drop, two table-spoonsfuls of salad oil, carefully stirring and mixing the ingredients well together. Add in the same way four tablespoonfuls of sweet milk and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. salad dressing, the ingredients cannot be added too gradually or stirred too much. The eggs cut in slices, sliced cucumbers, or nasturtium-flowers—anything, in short, that will make a pretty dish. Young spring onions are considered by many persons an lads, while perhaps an equal number object melted butter may be substituted. Cold meat or poultry cut into small dice will be found a nice addition if mixed with the dressing before the lettuce is placed in the salad-bowl. Cold fresh fish, flaked, and with the bones carefully removed, is also nice with this salad

HOW THEY DO IT IN JAPAN. The Japanese assassins who murdered the Minister Okubo were a curious set of murderers. According to the Tokio Times they announced their purpose before executing it. A Japanese paper has a box wherein persons may drop communications designed for publication, which box is opened every afternoon at two o'clock. On Wednesday afternoon a letter was found signed on the outside by a translated "A letter on the murder of the traitor," and its contents were substantially as follows: "We are about to assassinate Okubo for five reasons. First, he is selfish and tyrannical, preferring despotism to liberty; secondly, he considers and uses the Maw as his playtook for his purpose thirty-eight boys, aged
thing, and is very arbitrary and proud; thirdly, he employs the public money in a foolish
and extravagant manner; fourthy, he will not injurious traces of the habit. In twenty two and extravagant manner; fourthy, he will not injurious traces of the habit. In twenty two admit patriots to a share in the Edvernment, there were various disorders of the circulation thus exciting rebellion; withly, he does not and of digestion, palpitation of the heart, and know how to sustain the National dignity in a more or less marked this of strong drink dealings with the Governments. This docu- In twelve there were frequent bleedings of the ment, which covered thirteen pages of manu-

was discovered. In the meantime the six assassins had met Okubo, cut him to pieces, washed their hands at a neighboring spring and proceeded to the palace, where they pro claimed the deed and gave themselves up to

#### NATURALIST'S PORTFOLIO.

SINGING BIRDS IN THE OLD AND NEW WORLDS .- It is a very unfounded notion that in the New World the brilliant lines of the birds take the place of the power of song. On the contrary, it would appear from observation that the American song-birds are infinitely more numerous than those of Europe, and many of them superior to the most celebrated European songsters.

THE CAMEL.—There has been some conflict of opinion among zoologists as to whether the camel exists anywhere in a wild state or not. The latest evidence on the subject is that obtained by Lieutenant-Colonel Prejevalsky, the Russian traveller in Central Asia. He did not himself see any wild camels, but was assured by the natives that they were to be found in a marshy depression which extends between the two great lakes of Koko-Nor and Lob Nor.

THE AFRICAN HONEY-BIRD.-The honey-bird is about as large as a grey mocking-bird, and is of similar color. It endeavors to attract the attention of travellers, and to induce them to follow it. When it succeeds thus far, it almost invariably leads the person who follows to a nest of wild bees. While on the route, it keeps up an incessant twittering, as if to assure its follower of success, and often alights on the ground or bush, and looks back to see if the person is still in pursuit.

THE COLOR OF THE RED SEA .- Rumor says that the Red Sea is losing its ruddy hue, which, as is well known, is due to the presence of a microscopic plant. Many spots on the open ocean are similarly discolored. Recently it has been discovered that the darkbelieved that the "whales' food "-very minable. Whales congregate in localities where the dark-green discoloration is observed; so that an important branch of commerce is probably dependent upon the existence of a minute plant not known until recently.

THE BENEFIT OF LAUGHTER .- There is not the remotest corner or little inlet of the minute blood vessels of the human body that does not feel some wavelet from the convulsions occasioned by a good hearty laugh. The life principle, or the central man, is shaken to the innermost depths, sending new tides of life and strength to the surface, thus tending to insure good health to the person who indulges therein. The blood moves more rapidly and conveys a different impression to all organs of the body, as it visits them on that particular mystic journey when the man is laughing, from what it does at other times. For this reason, every good hearty laugh in which a person indulges, lengthens life, conveying, as it does, new and distinct stimulus to the vital forces.

AMARICAN SCARECROWS .- The Americans have a curious method of frightening away crows from a newly-sown field. They make paper cones some four or five inches long, and wide enough at the larger end to admit the head of a crow; at the bottom, they place some seeds, the inside of the top being quoted with bird-lime. The cones thus prepared are put lightly into the ground, the ton level to the earth. The crow is soon tempted to plunge in his head after the seed, and upon withdrawing it the cone adheres to him tightly. His aspect, with the fool's can on. as he blindly flies hither and thither among his relations, frightens them so much that they almost turn pale; at any rate, they fly off with horror depicted in their countenances, and so they are never seen again in the same tield.

THE SPIDER AND THE LIZARD .- The follow ing fact would seem to indicate that even in our own temperate climate an insect not generally recognised as poisonous may inflict a fatal injury on its saurian enemy. Some years since I had in my possession two living specimens of the beautiful little green anolis of the West Indies-a lizard about the size of our smallest species. I was in the habit of feeding them with flies and other insects, and having one day placed in the cage a very large garden spider (Escira diadema), one of the lizards darted at it, but seized it only by the leg. The spider instantly ran round and round the creatures mouth, weaving a very thick web round both jaws, and then gave it a severe bite on the lip, just as this species of spider usually does with any large insect which it has taken. The lizard was greatly distressed, and I removed the spider and rubbed off the web, the confinement of which appeared to give it great annoyance, but in a few days it died, though previously in as perfect health as its companion, which lived for

THE ELECTRIC ESE AND HOW IT IS CAUGHT .-The electric cel is remarkable for delivering powerful shocks of electricity, and is a native of South America. It inhabits the rivers of that warm and verdant country, and the organs which enable it to produce such wonderful effects are double, and lie along the body one upon the other. These fish are captured by an ingenious but somewhat cruel process. A herd of wild horses are driven to the spot where they abound and urged into the water. The alarmed cels, finding their domains thus invaded call forth all the terrors of their invisible artillery to repel the intruders, and discharge their bent up lightning with fearful rapidity and force. Gliding under the bellies of the frightened horses, they press themselves against their bodies as if to economise all the electrical fluid, and by shock after shock generally succeed in drowning several of the poor quadrupeds. Horses, however, are but of slig ht value in that country—hardly indeed so much valued as pigeons in England-and, as fast as they emerge from the water in frantic terror, are driven back among their dread enemies. Presently, the shocks become less powerful, for the eels soon exhaust their store of electricity, and when the fish are thoroughly fatigued they are captured with impunity by the native hunters.

## BAD EFFECTS OF SMOKING.

The British Medical Journal, in speaking upon the general health of boys under sixteen ears of age, says: "A celebrated physician took for his purpose thirty-eight boys, aged from nine to fifteen, and carefully examined nose, ten had disturbed sleep, and twolve had proprietors of the paper when its character the use of tobacco for some days. The doctor The same was a supplied to the same of the

treated them all for weakness, but with little effect, until the smoking was discontinued, when health and strength were soon restored.

#### THE DEAD OF THE WAR.

According to the latest official reports, the total number of deceased Union soldiers during and in consequence of the war is put at 316,233. Of these only 175,764, or something over one-half, have been identified, and the rest will probably be forever unknown. Of the grand total, 36,868 are known to have been prisoners of war, who died in captivity. Of Confederate prisoners of war, the remains of 21,336 have been interred. The statistics of losses on that side are far less complete than on the Union side. There are seventytwo National cemeteries for the Union dead, besides 320 local and post cemeteries. The largest of these are at Arlington, Va., the former homestead of General Robert E. Lec, with 15,547 graves; Fredericksburg, Va., with 15,300 graves; Salisbury, N. C., with 12,112 graves; Beaufort, S. C., with 19,000 graves; Andersonville, Ga., 13,706 graves; Marietta, Ga., 10,000 graves; New Orleans, La., 12,230 graves; Vicksburg, Miss., 17,012 graves; Chattanooga, Tenn., 12,964 graves; Nashville, Tenn., 16,529 graves, Memphis, Tenn., 13,958 graves; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 8,601 graves. The National Cemetery, near Richmond, Va., has 6,270 gaves, of which 5,450 are of un- Tan, known dead, mostly of prisoners. The cemeteries are generally reported in good condition, weil sodded and planted with ornamental

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTHEAL.

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

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

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

CHARLES B. CUSHING, of Montreal, Insur

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

T. LAMONTAGNE, Deputy C. C. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA.

No. 277.
The Third Day of July, eighteen hundred IN VACATION.

JAMES SHANKS EVANS, of the City and bistrict of Montreal, Proprietor,
Plaintiff;

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

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

Tiers Saists.

DEAU BROTHERS & CO.,"

Tiers Saisis.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messers, Monk & Batter, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Michael Hynes, one of the Balliffs of this Court on the writ of saisie arret after judgment in this cause issued, written, that the befendant has left his domictle in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called D'Aurore, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called The True Witness, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court.)

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA.

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

THE MECHANICS' BANK of Montreal, a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated and having its principal office and place of business at the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiffs, 178.

SARAH EDWARDS, of the City and District of Montreal, spinster, fille majeure et usant de ses droits, und GEORGE BURWELL, here-tofore of Montreal aforesaid, and now residing outside this Province, but having property therein.

Defondants Defendants.

perty therein,

Defendants,

IT 18 ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Monk & Butler, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Michael Hynes, one of the Balliffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called L'Aurorc, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called The True Witness, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and Judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court,)

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

COMPOUND OXYGEN The new cure for Consumption, Asth-REMARKABLE CURES throw been made in Disease, which are attracting officers, which are attracting office attracting officers. REFER BY PERMISSION TO It. Rev. Refer By PERMISSION TO It. Rev. Bishop of Richmond, Va., Rev. Father James Linowd, Germantown, Pa., Sisters of Charity St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Norfolk, Va., Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Gen. Filt Henry Warren, T. S. Arthur. and others who have used and been largely benefited by this treament, SENT FREE I Brochure [Sw pn.] with many SENT FREE I testimonials to most remarkable cures. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1113 Girard St., Phila. and the second of the second

### TEW BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Good Useful Black Lustres, only 9c per yard. Good quality of New Black Lustres, to be sold at 12jc, 13jc and 19c per yard. Extra good quality of New Black Lustres, to be sold from 22c to 8sc per yard. Good Useful Black Persian Cord to be sold at 10c per yard.
Good quality of New Black Persian Cord to be

Good quality of New Black Persian Cord to be sold from 22/c to 27c per yard.

Extra good quality of New Black Persian Cord, to be sold from 28c to 50c per yard.

Extra good quality of English Bunting, to be sold at 35c per yard.

Splendid Line of New Black French Debeiges, to be sold from 26c to 38c.

Extra Good Black French Llama, to be sold at 28c, 30c, 38c and 45c per yard.

Special Line of New All-Wool French Poplin, to be sold at 38c, 44c and 45c per yard.

Splendid Line of New Black French Merino, to be sold at 38c, 45c, 48c and 55c per yard.

Extra good quality of New Black French Cashmerc, to be sold at 73c, 75c and 88c per yard.

Splendid Line of New English Thibet Cloth, to be sold at 55c, 63c and 78c per yard.

Splendid Line of New Black Paramattas, to be sold at 35c, 38c, 45c, 50c and 63c per yard.

S. CARSLEY'S KID GLOVES. Ladles' Kid Gloves in immense variety of qualities, colors, shades and styles, 38c, 43c, 59c, 65c, 75c, \$1, \$1.10 and \$1.25.

White One Button, Two Buttons Cream, Three Buttons, Four Button Sky. Aqua Marine,

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And numerous other colors and shades. CORSETS! CORSETS!

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

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

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

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Aug 27, 1875.[

Baltimore, Md.

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

The said Joseph Briere,

Plaintiff;

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

F. X. A. TRUDEL,

Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, June 19th, 1878.

### SATISFACTION! NOTHING LIKE SATISFACTION.

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

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

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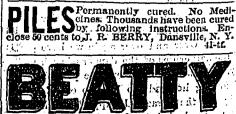
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MR. JOHN RURNS:—

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

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Respectfully yours,
P. HENCHEY. REPAIRS OF REFRIGERATORS.

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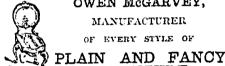
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DR. A. C. MACDONELL,

90 CATHEDRAL STREET.

June 27] MONTREAL

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID,

A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressingcooling, stimulating and cleansing Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the root In a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

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

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The MIC-MAC REMEDY A SPECIFIC FOR

SMALL-POX.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE. A HOPELISS CASE OF SMALL-PON CURED BY THE MIC-MAU REMEDY.

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DEAR Sir.—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would wait the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a milignant case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge.

Vour truly Roy W. A. HENNEMBERY

Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEHERRY. Price, \$5 per package.

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

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(From the Commercial Review.)

THE REMEDIES OF J. EMERY-CODERRE, M.D.

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

Dr. Coderre's Expectorating Syrap. The business that in connection with prepared

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

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

Certificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Cod-

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

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

E. H. TRUDEL, M.D., Professor of Midwifery, HECTOR PELTIER, M.D.,

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For sale by all the principal Druggists in the Dominion at the following prices: DR. CODERRE'S INFANTS' SYRUP, 25c p bot'.
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Prepared by J EMERY-CODERRE, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Victoria College, Montreal. 321 DORCHESTER COR. ST. DENIS STREETS.

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE DOMINION. B. E. McGALE, Chemist,

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

EDWARD STUART'S, Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets.

The best and most reliable place to get cheap, stylish and serviceable Hats. Come and sec my DOLLAR HAT. Furs at wholesale prices. Alterations and repairing in Furs thoroughly

and promptly executed. THE MAMMOTH.

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

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

"" Talve for Latre Bragingal."

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

Canton Flannels, 10c., 15c., 14c., 15c., 16c., 17c., White Saxony Flannels, 17jc., 25c., 25c., 27c., 39c. White Welsh Flannels, 250., 39c., 35c., 35c., 38c.

40c., 45c. Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 17je., 20c., 23c., 25c., 27c., 3ac., 33c. Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 35c., 35c., 35c., 45c. Grey Flannels, 25c., 35c., 35c., 37c., 42c.
Plain Colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber,—
all selling at 29c. and 32c.
Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 29c., 25c., 29c.,
49c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 55c. The 55c. line measures
£ of a yard wide.

Blankets for Man and Beast. Stocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1.75 to \$6.50. Piles of Grey-Blankets, selling from \$1.25 to \$4. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25.

Table Linen Department. Grey Table Linen,—price from 14c, to 50c, Unbleached Table Linen,—price from 25c, to 60c, Half-blenched Table Linen,—price from 25c to

54e.
White Table Linen,—price from 35c. to 75c.
Napkins in endless variety,—price from 75c. per dozen.

Nation Townships Roller Towelling.

Heavy Stock of Towelling,—prices : 5c., 7c., 9c. 10c., 12je. Huckahack Towelling,—price, 12jc., 14c., 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain,—price, 8c., 12c. 14c., lic. Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c., ic., Sc., 10c., 12jc., 15c., 20c., 25c. each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 30c., 35c.

White and Grey Cottons. Horrockses White Cottons,—full stock. Water Twist White Cottons,—price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dandas, Cornwall, England,—price from 3{c.

Tweeds, Contings, &c.

Tweeds, Contings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c.

Large lot of All Wool Tweeds, only 50c.

Good line of Tweeds, only 60c.

Extra large lot of English Tweeds, only 70c.

Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c.

Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c.

Real English Buckskin, only 95c.

Special lot Silk Mixed, only \$1.

Stacks of Small Cneck Tweeds, only \$1.

Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1.35.

Bue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1.30.

Basket Contings, only \$2.20.

Extra Heavy Worsted Contings, only \$3.15.

Large lot Contings, selling at \$2.40.

Best make Diagonal Contings, \$2.75.

Extra Heavy Worsted Contings, only \$3.15.

Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings,—

prices, 75c., 90c., \$1, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.35.

Overcontings in Benver, Whitney, Blankets,
Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety,—price,
90c.

Fuderclothing Department.

Underclothing Department. Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers,-prices, 35c. 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., 81.

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

Oxford Regatin Shirts,—price from 35c.

Men's Tweed Shirts,—price, 75c.

Men's Flaunel Shirts,—price, 75c.

Endless Variety of Ludies' and Gents' Kid Mitts, Gloves, &c. Prices low.

Call early and Secure the Bargains.

Oct 31st-12-ly Our Retail Establishments.

THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF J. G. KENNEDY.

It has been the alm of the Commercial Review, in the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishments that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while, as a general rule, we have taken only those which do a wholesale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their operations, deserve especial mention. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Ready-made goods are now produced in as fine fabrics and asgood styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. In fact, there are many of our best citizens who buy ready-made clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish suit do not come from a fashiomable talior. Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when economy was a necessity. The most extensive retail clothing house in this city is that of Messrs. J. G. Kennedy & Co. No. 3! St. Lawrence street. We had the pleasure of visiting this establishment a few days since, and we can safely assert that a larger, finer or more stylish stock of clothing would be hard to find. The building occupied by them is four stories in height, and is filled to repletion with every class of goods in the clothing line, comprising men's, boys' and youths' readymade clothing in every variety,—Canadian and Scotch tweeds, cassimeres, doeskins, &c. On the first floor is the stock of overcouts, suits, &c., in the latest styles and makes, and sold at prices to suit the most exacting. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a customer who could not be suited in his department. The measuring and cutting department is also on this floor. Here the finest custom-made clothing can be obtained at minimum prices. The third and fourth floors are devoted to clothing of every description. They carry at all times a fine stock of tweeds, broadcloths, &c., &c., in bales. Their clothing, for excellence of quali

P. O'NEIL,

---DEALERS IN----May, Oats, and General Feed Store. The best quality of PRESSED HAY always on hand at Reasonable Prices A CALL SOLICITED AT 273 WILLIAM STREET.

6 mos March 16 '78 REWARD.

LOST on or nea the MONTREAL LACROSSE GROUNDS, on SATURDAY, the let instant, a Ladles OPEN-FACED GOLD WATCH. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at 256 UNIVERSITY STREET.

June 10. 1-1 DW

THE DISEASES OF THE HORSE,

THE ACCIDENTS TO WHICH HE IS LIABLE, WITH THEIR TREATMENT.

THE DISEASES AND INJURIES OF BONE. General Remarks - Splints - Ringbone and Sidebone-Ossification of the Lateral Cartilages - Bone Spavin - Exostosis of the Humerus and Scapula-Fistula of the Withers-Poll Evit-Caries of the Jaw-

GENERAL REMARKS.

Osteo Surcoma-Fractures.

THE DISEASES OF BONE are not commonly attended by any constitutional disturbance, and neither require an examination of general symptoms, nor the adoption of any but local treatment, beyond that attention to the health which is always necessary. They may all be included under the heads of,-1st. Exostosis, or increased growth of bone. 2nd. Caries, or ulceration. 3rd. Anchylosis, or unnatural union of two bones, in consequence of exostosis, or caries, or both. 4th. Fractures, or disunion by external force. Malignant diseases of the bone also occur very rarely in the horse, so that it will be scarcely necessary to occupy any space with their description, especially as they are perfectly incurable.

Exostosis is the result of increased action in the nutrition of the part, and is much more prevalent in young horses than in old. Indeed, after six or seven years of age it is very rarely met with, and never attacks the bones at that age for the first time. It may be recognised by a hard swelling of the part, which in recent cases is painful on pressure; but sometimes its site cannot be reached with the finger, and the disease can then only be detected by its effects. A blow upon any of the bones, when unprotected by anything but skin, will produce inflammation followed by exostosis; but the most ordinary cause is the are more prone to exostosis than light ones, partly from the weight of their bodies and their high lumbering action jarring their limbs in a greater degree, but also from the more spongy and open texture of their bones. which admit of the pressure of large bloodvessels within them, and are thus more liable to congestion, and consequent morbid secretion. Exostosis is shown in the form of splints, ring and sidebone, and ossified lateral tion. If, after a week's interval, the splint cartilages, as well as in the growths which occur occasionally in other parts of the body which have received no distinguishing name The vitality of the new growth in exostosis is When the bony growth is very extensive, less than that of healthy bone, and as a consequence, when excessive inflammation is set up in the part, it will often die and be sepa-

rated by absorption. Cames (ulceration) occurs as a consequence of inflamination, and in the horse either results from external injury, as in poll evil and fistulous withers, or from mismanagement, as in navicular disease, which latter affection will be considered under the diseases of the foot. It it always attended with pain, and in severe cases with the formation of sufficient matter to require an outlet, but in very restricted ulcerations, such as occur in navicular disease, the pus passes into the joint, and

is reabsorbed with the synovia. Anchylosis, when it is the result of caries in the two adjacent surfaces of a joint, produces union between them, but in the horse it is generally of a secondary kind, the result of bony growths (exostosis), thrown out from the surfaces of the two bones near the joint, which coalescing, unite into one mass, and thus destroy all motion.

SPLINTS. THE STRICT DEFINITION Of this disease is " an exostosis from the lower part of the small metacarpal bone, connecting it by bony union with the large metacarpal bone," but among horsemen, any bony growth from the camion bene is considered a splint, and the latter is almost as common as the former. The regular splint rarely attacks the outer small metacarnal bone alone, but sometimes in very bad experiment. If it fails to drive away the flies, horsemen, any bony growth from the cannon carpal bone alone, but sometimes in very bad cases both are implicated in the disease. It is difficult to give a valid reason for this greater frequency of splint on the inside than on the out, but it is commonly said that the inner splint bone receives more of the weight of the body than the outer one, and that it is more under the centre of gravity, but as it is merely suspended from the carpus, and is not supported from below (in any way, mediately or directly), this can produce no injurious effect upon it. The fact is so, however, what-

ever may be the cause. The symptoms of splint are generally a greater or less degree of lameness during its formation, but sometimes it may go on to atpecially if its growth is slow, and the horse is remarked that a splint is of no consequence unless its situation is such as to interfere with the back sinews, or suspensory ligament. and although it is quite true, as has been asserted by learned veterinarians, that the splint is far removed from the former, and seldom ways directly connected with the attachments a smell of the supernatural. So great is the of the sheath of the tendon, and this being excitement about this poor ghost that stretched every time the leg is extended will strong bodies of police have to occasion the pain which is expressed by the stationed at the spot to keep the growth has no relation with the amount, or Pollokshaws must be proud of its spectre, for very small splint will often be far more pro- to get at the bottom of the mystery. Perhaps the ductive of this symptom than a very large inhabitants, looking forward to the next tourone. In examining a leg it is often only ist season, may think it would be a pity to after careful manipulation in the flexed condition that a small bony tumor (of the size A well authenticated ghost, that had excited perhaps only of a garden pea) can be detected, public attention and builded public prying for but when once the finger presses upon it, the two or three months, would be sure to draw a horse will almost invariably be found to flinch, and usually it will be thrown out just Trossuchs, and the glens of Arran, the mounwhere the sheath of the tendon is attached. tains and lakes of Bonnie Scotland, have been Here there is no union between the small and large metacarpal bones, and the injury is con- has either seen them or says he has, which fined to the inflammation produced in the sheath, which will generally go off after proper treatment and rest. These small bony growths are not very uncommonly met with in the hind legs, but they are not recognised about on returning to prosaic England. Inthere as splints. No constitutional symptoms are met with in these cases, and they must be ascertained by the local symptoms alone. Unless the splint is in the way of the action of the other foot, and the skin on its surface is bruised by repeated blows, there is seldom any swelling of the soft parts, but when this occurs, the skin and cellular memlameness is the result, temporarily aggravated by every blow. .

destined. If no lameness exists, and the blemish is not objected to, it is far better not to meddle with it, for in the course of a few years it will disappear by absorption as a matter of course. Moreover, it often happens that in attempting to remove a splint by some irritating application, extensive inflammation is set up in the fibrous strictures attached to it, and lameness, which was not previously in existence, is thenceforth a most troublesome attendant. If, however, the horse drunk, but who was doing his best to look TITANTED—Nos. 1. 2. 8. 4. 5. 6.7 and 8 vol. 27 is for sale, in which case the existence of a sober. "Well, my darling, I can't tell; 'cause,

tion of the morbid growth, and these are chiefly two: \_\_1st, Sub-cutumeous scarification, or without, a secon, or the secon alone; and 2nd. Counter-irritation by means of some form of blister. If the soft parts covering the splint are much inflamed, the horse should have his corn taken away, and a dose of physie given him, during which a wet bandage should be kept constantly applied, and indeed, in any case of splint severe enough to require operation, the cooling remedies mentioned above should be adopted beforehand. The operation is performed with a probepointed narrow knife, shaped like a seimetar with the cutting edge on the convex side. A small opening is made in the skin about an inch below the sptint, and just large enough to admit the knife, which is then introduced and pushed upwards with its flat side towards the skin, till it reaches the tumor, when the convex edge is turned towards this, and several extensive scarifications are made in the periosteum covering it, after which the knife is withdrawn and a fine seton-needle is introduced in its place, and passed upwards until it reaches above the splint, when it is pushed litself. through, and the tape drawn out, and properly secured with a bandage. Of course the horse must be cust and properly secured before resorting to the knife. In the course of ten days or a fortnight, the tape may be withdrawn, and the splint will almost invariably disappear. Sometimes the seton is tried without the scarification, but it is not nearly so successful, and is nearly as troublesome an operation. In most cases both these operations are unnecessary, and the application of the following blister (which has a tendency, to produce absorption, independently of its counter irritative powers) will have the

Take of Bintodide of Mercury . . . I drachm,

desired effect:---Lard ..... Mix. and after cutting the hair short, rub a little over-stimulus of hard work. Heavy horses into the skin covering the splint, every night. until a free watery discharge is produced from the surface. To facilitate this the leg should be formented with very hot water every morning and afternoom, and this should be continued for several days after the olutinent has been discontinued. The horse will not graw the skin after this application, and it is a very useful one for general purposes, when counter irritation is required to produce absorpdoes not appear much reduced in size, the ointmentshould be reapplied, and repeated at similar intervals till the swelling is removed. neither scarification nor counter-irritation will be of much service, and the leg must be fired, and afterwards repeatedly blistered, but even with the best and most energetic treatment, the part will seldom become sufficiciently sound to stand anything but slow

HOW TO GET BID OF FIRES.

We believe that the witty man of the Burlington Howkeye was trying to be serious when

he wrote the following paragraph:-<sup>6</sup> A few years ago a Philadelphia clergyman discovered an anti-dote for flies, or at least be said be did. He had obcasion to change his abode. We do not know exactly what the occasion was. Probably he could not pay his rent, or perhaps his relatives out West, who were coming to see the Centennial Exhibition. found out his address, and wrote to him that they could not endure life any longer without seeing him, and would visit him all summer -at any rate hemoved. He had in his house an abundance of house plants, and sent them on to the new house the day before he moved. Immediately he was besent with swarms of flies, although he had previously enjoyed perfeet immunity from these pests. And when you will at least succeed in tilling your house with plants, which is a pleasant thing to do as it will keep you employed all the time in caring for them, and you will have plenty of time for vain regrets when the plants all freeze along about Christmas. But there may be something in it. We have the word of the clergyman for it, and we do not see why even a clergyman should tell a fib about such a litthe thing as a fly.

A SCOTCH GHOST. The highly practical and long-headed town of Pollokshaws has just started a very credit tain a large size without any such result, es- able ghost of its own, and great excitement is said to prevail in the neighborhood as to the not severely worked. It is commonly identity of this mysterious visitant. It has established itself in an empty shop, and no sooner does darkness set in than quite a tumult takes place within the building. Knockings of all sorts, stampings, scratchings, and "unearthly noises," whatever they may be, are heard in the open street every night by interferes with the latter, yet it is almost al- the crowd which collects to refresh itself with limp in the action. The size of the morbid street clear. But it seems perfectly plain that even with the existence of lameness, for a we do not hear of any effort having been made deprive the town of a brand-new attraction. large number of visitors to the spot. The so theroughly worked that nearly every tourist comes to much the same thing. But a bona fide Scotch ghost, warranted to go through some highly edifying spiritual performance every night, would be something new to talk | ny's biggest well,-I smell the nawsty comdeed, it is rather a matter for wonder that some of our watering-places have not long ago started private spirits of their own.

COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT .- This new treatment of diseases, which cures, it is claimed, nearly all classes of chronic ailments by a brane become puffed and hot, and extreme natural process of re-vitalization, is attracting wide attention because of the remarkable results which everywhere follow its administra-The treatment of a splint will depend upon the state in which it exists, and upon the Palen, and their references by permission to tion. See advertisement of Drs. STARKEY & purpose to which the horse possessing it is personages in whom our readers can not fail to have confidence.

"Is your master at home?" asked a gentleman of a servant. "No, sir." "When will he be in?" "Cun't say, sir. When he sends me down he says he's out, and can never be sure when he'll be ready to have me say he's

"What time is it, my dear?" asked a wife of her husband, whom she suspected of being MISCELLANEOUS PTEMS.

A never-failing revolver-The earth.

A rolling mill—A fight in the gutter. PROVERBIAL. - A rule without an exception --A carpenter's.

What herb is it which cures all diseases-Thyme (time).

A man ever ready to scrape an acquaintuice—A barber. Why is humility like the gout?-Because

it is not contagious. Now is the time to put your hens under

conds with a coop on. A man always willing to make room for

others-The carpenter.

What quadrupeds are admitted to balls, operas and dinner parties? White kids, Pawnbrokers are temperance men. They

take the pledge when they begin business. When is the best time to buy cider? When it is not very clear, as it will then settle for

" Dying in poverty." says a modern moralist, v is nothing; it is living in poverty that comes hard on a fellow." Horricultural Something to bear in mind

when the rose season comes on—a thorn in the bush is worth two in the fingers. The Empress of Austria wears a train thirty feet long, and when she walks upstairs, the disheartened Emperor goes up in the eleva-

The difference between perseverence and obstinacy is, that one often comes from a strong will, and the other from a strong

Never take a bull bi the horns, young man," counsels Josh Billings, "but take him bi the tale; then you kan let go when you want to." "What are you going to do with this?" asked a workman of the stage-enrpenter in a

theatre, pointing to piece of scenery. . "That remains to be seene," was the reply, Physician: Put out your tongue a little farther. Patient: Why, doctor, do you think a woman's tongue has no end? Physician : An

end, perhaps, madam: but no cessation.

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom: he that thinks himself the happiest man really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest man is generally the greatest fool. The wickedest man in the aboundless

West" perpetrates the following in the col-

unns of the St. Louis Journal: Russia is by

no means consumptive albeit she has Gortschakoff. Inability to sleep is the first step toward madness, while sound and sufficient sleep im . parts a vigour to the mind, and a feeling of wellness and activity to the body which are

The world is a looking-glass, and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face. Frown at it, and it will in turn look surly opon you; laugh at it and with it, and it is a jelly, kind companion. Saxon Angler: Oh, but I can't try for a

beyond price.

Is it a license ye want to kill a fish? Sure ye might kill a man or two about here, and nobody'd say a word fye! " The funeral was alegant," wrote the waiting-maid of a buly whose husband had just been buried, to her sweetheart, "I was

dressed in black silk, the flowers were lovely, and mistress wept just like a born angel?" It is a terrible give way, says the Burlington Hawkeye, when a temperance lecturer, pausing in his speech to take a drink of water sets the glass down and lazily reaches out toward the end of the table for a couple of

coffee grains. 6 Hurrah! hurrah!" cried a young lawyer who succeeded to his father's practice. "Tve settled that old lawsuit at last." "Settled it!" exclaimed the astonished parent; " why, we've supported the family on that for the last ten years."

The Popular Air .- I'm so glad you've come. Charley; we want to hear one of your songs." 6 All right: I've only brought one, though- Nancy Lee." 6 Oh, dear, how unfortunate! We've had that twice already, and all the other gentlemen have brought it A Scolding Wife Quieteb .- Brown's wife went to the dentist's on Friday, and took gas.

The new set of teeth is not ready; nor is she

ready; and so there has been peace in the Brown family for several days. As Brown joyfully remarked, "Her mouth is closed for remairs. An honest ignoramus who had escaped a great peril by an act of heroism was much complimented for his bravery. One lady said, "I wish I could have seen your feat." Whereupon he blushed and stammered, and finally,

pointing to his pedal extremities, said, "Well, there they be, mum." Old gent (who firmly believes in the School Board) to cow-boy: Oh, you go to school, do you? Now, I daresay you can tell me who it was that was saved when the world was drowned, can't you? Cow-boy (all aboard): No-a, zur-r! (Old gent goes his way, a firmer believer than before.)

An irrepressible little man was launching

out one evening upon a sea of argument, when he was reminded by a friend of the lines, "Vessels large may venture more, but little boats should keep near shore." "Do you mean that I am a little boat?" asked the little man angrily. "Yes," replied the friend, " wherry.' An Englishman wandering into the American department at the Paris fair, pauses a

moment near a strangely-shaped box, mark-

ed, "Open on this side,-fragile." "Hem!

yes," is his disgusted remark to his companion. "Ile, ile-specimens from Pennsylvapound now." " Is this the place?" she asked, as she wandered down on the barren sands, "where a beautiful young lady fell into the water last season, and was rescued by a gallant young man, whom she afterwards married?" He

looked at her carefully, estimated her at 47, with false teeth, and said, "Yes, ma'am; but I don't know how to swim.". " Curious thing about that statue of Wellington," said old Brown, in a musing sort of tone, as he sauntered past Apsley House with young Jones-"always shrinks when it rains you know." "Don't say so?" said the latter. Fact!" muttered the old man. "Every time it rains it becomes a more statutewet; and the old man's left thumb struck against

the junior Jones's fifth rib. "Hennery the VIII," as the tramp said. when he paused at the last hen roost he visit. ed before breakfast Hawkeys 11 probably turned out Richar'n III. Cincinnati Saturday Night. A load of shot put where it would do the most good would have warned the tramp. not to visit that Hamlet again .- Norristown Herald. And a pal of his'n wouldn't have

## CHEAPSIDE

(ESTABLISHED 1819.)

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

HOSIERY.

COTTON, ERINO, LAMBS WOOL

ants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.

Gents Unblenched Sox, 10c to 50c.
Gents Colored and Fancy Socks
Gents Balbriggan Half-Hose.
Gents Merino Half-Hose.
Gents Cotton Socks, with Merino feet.

#### Underclothing.

#### Canadian Hosiory.

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

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

THIRDLY-We recommend them. Small Wares—Linen Goods—Cotton Goods Gloves—Black Gloves—Dress Goods

ANTLE DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs (West side)

Style and Fit Warranted.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs

(East side).

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

#### Dress Goods.

New Canterbury Cords, in seal brown, green, navy blue and olive green.
Persian Cords, all colors, Isc, 20c, 25c, 30c, etc.
Deboges, grey and brown (all wool, 30c to 60c.
Cashmeres, all wool, in checks, all colors, 30c up.
Homospun, all wool, 20c up.
Lustros and Brilliantines, all colors, 12/c, 15c, 20c, 25c to 50c.
Figured Lustres, quite new, 20c, 25c and 30c.
Seal Brown Lustres, all prices.
Silver Grey Challies.
Silk and Wool Mohair, beautiful shades.

### Grenadines.

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

### Small Wares.

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

## Corsets-Crompton Make.

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

### Domestic Goods.

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

English Frinks, from 5c to he per yard.

Brown Cotton from 5c up.

White Cotton from 7c up.

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

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

Table Lineus, in all makes, from 30c to \$250 per yard.

Towels, Brown and Bleached, a splendld assort-

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

We betieve in the best goods always?
White Shirts—a yood line for 75c each, warranted full finish for evening dress.
A good assortment of White Dress Shirts, from 75c to \$1.25 cach.
Our 75c White Shirt is the best value in the trade.
Regatus Shirts, assorted.
Oxford Shirts, assorted.
Oxford Shirts, assorted, for \$1.50 cach, two collars, same as sold elsewhere for \$1.75 and \$2.
Chintz and Alexandra Quilts, at greatly reduced prices.

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

## Gloves.

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

ALEXANDRES! IOUVIN'S!

JOSEPHINES!

Best Makers.

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

### Umbrellas.

Cotton, 30c up. Zanilla 1111 Alapaca lii

Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas.

A magnificent assortment.

Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties,

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### CHEAPSIDE.

437 AND 430 NOTRE DAME STREET, BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF PLAIN

AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

A. A. MURPHY. PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1819.1

TEACHERS' CO.NVENTION.—A Convention of the R. C. Separate School Teachers of Ontario will be held at Hamilton, on the 23rd of July next. Full particulars will be announced in a few C. DONOVAN. THOS. O'HAGAN.

JAMES MATHESON, merchant, Montreal, de- there is no trace of the thieves.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT VILLA ANNA, LACHINE.

The annual distribution of premiums at 1:30 p.m., and was witnessed by a large number of the clergy. Among those present were the Rev. Canon Lesage, Rev. N. Piche, Superior of the Community; Rev. F. Kavanagh, Director; F. X. Geoffrion, R. Descarie, and others. The programme was as follows:—Grand everture from "Fra Diavalo." A A quartette was executed with artistic taste by the Misses Leblanc, Barrett, Rogers and Rives. nnts White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.

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

Boys Cotton Hose for Knickerbockers—Slate, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Fancy, Seamless, no lumps in the toes or heels, from 15c to 35c per pair.
Girls Hose, Fancy, nicely varied assortment of color-, all seamless, no lumps in the feet, 15c to 35c per pair.
Girls White Hose, 7c up to 60c per pair.
Girls Fancy Hose, 8c up to 30c per pair.
Ladles White Hose, 5c to \$1 per pair.
Ladles White Hose, 16c to \$1 per pair.
Ladles Black Hose.
Ladles Black Hose.
Ladles Black Hose.
Ladles Self-colored Hose, Brown, Navy Blue, Gray, Oxford Slate, best make from 15c to \$1.25 per pair.
Ladles Fancy Hose in great variety.
Gents White Hose, 7c to 75c per pair,
Gents White Hose, 7c to 75c per pair.
Gents White Hose, 7c to 75c per pair.
Gents Unbleached Sox, 10c to 50c.
Gents Unbleached Sox, 10c to 50c. The prizes for wisdom were then distributed Miss C. Ryan, New York, completed their course of studies at Villa Anna on the 1st of July, 1878. After having gone through a serious examination, they were found entitled to receive the diplomas and medals of the Academy, and attained, by their good conduct and industry, the esteem of their kind teachers and love of their companions. The 1st prize of Vocal Music was awarded to the Misses H. Barrett, H. Viau, and C. Beaucaire 1st prize of Instrumental Music to Miss P. Leblanc. "La Norma," a very fine piece of music, was then performed by Misses E. Mc-Mahon and P. Leblanc. The prizes of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th French and English lasses were next distributed. Address were then delivered in English and French, to which the Rev. Canon Lesage briefly responded, and was followed by the Rev. N. Piche, who availed himself of the opportunity to shower his praises on the institution. The whole concluded by the loud and grand chorus

#### THE OKA INDIANS.

A Revoir."—Com.

The second trial of Lazare Okwerente took place Wednesday last at Ste. Scholastique. It will be remembered that this man was tried before Lent, was acquitted by the jury, notwithstanding that the evidence against him was very strong, and was this time tried on another count in the indictment.

The court opened at 10 a. m., and after great wrangling a jury was empanelled, consisting of ten French and two British Canadians. The agreement was to have six of each element, but the British could not be found, and the trial went on, a protest from Mr. McLaren, counsel for the defence, being noted by the Judge.

JEAN FRANCOIS LACAN, cure of Oka, who went over the evidence already published in the report of the trial of the Indians at the last session of the court, as to hearing the cannon fired on the morning of the 15th of June, 1877; his encounter with the prisoner, who raised the axe to kill him, and that the property burned was valued at \$50,000.

BERNARD LACASSE was sworn, and his evidence was corroborative of that of the previous witness as to the identification of the prisoner. When Father Lucan accosted the prisoner in the yard he said to him, " You are doing a bad thing." Prisoner replied, "Go away or I will kill you." Examined the Indians carefully to see who they were; recognized prisoner by his face; when prisoner threatened Father Lacan he was about fifteen feet from him. He said, "Do not come neat me or I will kill you." Prisoner then went on cutting the hose, which was from Montreal, and had been in excellent condition on the day previous to the fire, and which could send the water up to the steeple of the church. There were a great many keys in the possession of people in the employ of the Seminary whereby they could open the gate leading

into the yard. Joseph Pealllard, at one time forester of the Seminary, now carpenter, was sworn, and deposed as on the previous trial, that he had seen the Indians in the act of setting fire to

the buildings. ALEX. CARRIERE, testified that on the morning of June 15 saw about 29 men going toward the Seminary and saw prisoner striking at the gate with an axe; about two minutes or more after the cannon went off, saw flames come from the building; did not see Perillard on that occasion.

JEAN Bre. Lebrun, mason, being sworn, testified that on the night before the fire at Oka he had been unwell and was up at an early hour, when he saw some Indians on his gallery, and among them Chief Joseph, son of the prisoner, to whom he spoke. Chief Joseph said he must have the cannon, and witness allowed two Indians to go in and get it, which they did; saw the fire about 20 minutes

after the cannon shot. OCTAVE BRAHANT was sworn, and said that be had heard the cannon shot 15 minutes before he saw the fire; went toward the fire; saw about 15 or 20 Indians about the Semi nary, among them prisoner, in the yard, cutting the hose; saw two Indians coming out of the hay loft, after the fire had been burning some time, and several standing about; they

all belonged to the same gang. CATHARINE ANARISSON (Whiteflower) testified that she heard the cannon; got up; went round the Seminary to near the second tree, where she saw a crowd of armed Indians. After the fire was burning she heard them say, "Come away, the fire is set."

After the examination of Catharine Anarisson, Felicite Poupel, and a few other witnesses for the Crown and James Harper the first witness for the defence, the court adjourned till to-day (Thursdy.)

The Court opened at nine o'clock on Thursday morning, and the case of Lazare Akwerente proceeded with for the defence.

H. E. Buns, photographer, Montreal, sworn, -Know Oka. On Saturday, went out and took a picture of the ruins of the fire from the locality of the tree from which the witness Perillard said he saw the roof of the building. (Photograph produced.) The position to the right of the tree from which the view is taken is the only one from which the building can be seen, on account of the position of the trees, and even from there the roof of the building before the fire must have been hid-

don by the leaves. The Rev. Mr. Parent testified to the same effect.

Grenou Hubson testified to having been crossing the river in a skiff, with Gordon Clarke, when the cannon was fired. He had telegram for the Rev. Mr. Parent. Heard the cannon shot, and saw smoke from the all \$12,600, namely, \$10,000 in \$2 bills, \$2,seminary building. Was hailed by Chief Jo- 400 in \$1 bills that had never been issued, seph, who got into the skiff, and they rowed and \$200 in silver. The gang escaped. The it for some time.

posed that he saw the hose mentioned in the evidence the evening after the fire, and in his opinion it had been burned. He had examined it carefully because, having been a fire-Villa Anna took place on the 1st of July at man at one time, he desired to see what facilities there were for stopping fire. He did not know of any one having been accused of having cut the hose at the time he examined it.

JOHN McCumer, of Caughnawaga, who acted as interpreter, sworn, stated that a word in the Iroquois language which the witness Perrillard had stated in his evidence meant " come away the fire is set," correctly translated meant "come away," or words to that effect without any reference to fire.

This closed the evidence for the defence In rebuttal the Crown called

ABRAHAM SATAGORAT, SWORN-On the evening of the fire saw the prisoner near the cannon before it was fired. Did not see any axe in his hands.

J. Bre. Lacosse saw prisoner and two others coming from the fire, prisoner had an axe in his hand. This was about ten minutes after the cannon fired. Was within 150 feet of him.

Noe Secure, a boy of thirteen, and his mother gave evidence also to that effect. BERNARD LACOSUTE testified there was no latch on the gate going into the Seminary

yard. Perrillard, from where he was sta-

tioned, could have seen the roof of the build-

ing and even seen persons on the roof. Joseph Poullior, ex-Provincial policeman, testified also that that was a fact. JULIE FAUTEUX, wife of Joseph Tessier, sworn :- Live next house to Perrillard. Ten minutes after the cannon was fired saw him

coming to his own house from the direction of the fire. THEOPHILE MARIGNE and EMILE TREPMER COT-

roborated this evidence. Joseph Tessien swore that about two weeks before the fire Mr. Parent told him that if the Seminary people would break down the Indians' gate for the third time there would be

trouble at the lake. There being no further evidence, Mr. Mc-LAREN proceeded to address the jury in English for the prisoner. He reviewed the evidence for the defence, pointing out particularly the mass of evidence there was to show that the accused had gone to the Semimary yard only after and on account of the fire. He spoke for over an hour, giving a full digest of the evidence on both sides. Mr. Champagne followed in the same strain in French.

Mr. Carter, Q. C., then addressed the jury in English for the prosecution, Mr. Prevost doing the same in French. They urged the threats that the Indians were known to have made, and showed what evidence there was to believe that the burning of the building was merely the carrying out of these.

Judge Johnson, in charging the jury, gave an able and impartial resume of the evidence, giving it as his opinion that the case for the prosecution rested mainly on the evidence of Perrillard. With regard to the hose, he thought it would have strengthened the evidence if it had been produced, so that it might have been examined in Court.

The jury then retired, and as they had not returned a verdiet by half-past five o'clock, they were locked up for the night. The Court adjourned until morning.

### CANADIAN NEWS.

The lobster canning business is very brisk in the Lower Provinces. Shipments are being made direct to France. Till recently all that were put up were sent to New York and London, from where they were re-shipped to foreign ports. The Halitax Herald makes mention of a valuable cargo which cleared at and a hole in the centre, a child can fix a the Custom House in that city, the 14th inst. | marline spike, and drive it with a blow into It consisted of 14,632 cases of lobsters, weighing 702,632 lbs., and valued at \$36,153. The

value of the entire cargo was \$86,571. QUEBEC, July 3 .- It is reported that "B"

12th instant. J. B. Plumb, M.P., Mr. J. J. Foy and Mr. J. S. the guests of Hon. J. Carling. They go to-morrow morning to Park Hill, where a political meeting will be held in the Grove of the Agricultural Grounds. On Monday, the 8th, they go to Strathroy.

QUEBEC, July 5 .- The police are enquiring for the whereabouts of one Henry Withnall Greatorex alias Thomas Patterson, &c., who it seems some time ago fled from Glasgow, a forger, and has more recently been taking to himself more wives than the laws of the country allow. He is now wanted at Pawtucket. Rhode Island, where the latest helpmate is living, and from which place he disappeared

last May.

Mr. P. J. Marin has been appointed Vice-Consul for Spain at this port, rice Chevalier de Navarre Ayala who has been promoted to Bordeaux, France.

The demolition of the old Jesuit barracks is gradually approaching completion.

Medical men state that St. Roch is threatened with a small-nox epidemic on account of the reckless manner some recent cases have been allowed at large there.

The Inland Revenue department collected

over \$23,000 during the month of June. Hamilton, July 2 .- Geo. Tessler, who is represented as having defaulted from Banton, Ohio, with fully \$60,000 of funds belonging to Stark county, of which he was Treasurer, is still at the Royal Hotel. He is under the surveillance of the police, who have been in communication with the authorities in the States, but he declines to go over the border voluntarily, although he says he is prepared to treat with the County Treasury Board if they like to come here. It is said if the greater part of the \$60,000 defalcation cannot be recovered, his sureties will be rained. Tonight it is rumored that a determined effort will be made to get him arrested and extradited on a charge of bringing stolen goods into Canada.

St. John, N.B., July 3 .- The trial of the Osbornes for the murder of Timothy McCarthy, of Moncton, is to take place at the next term of Westmorland Circuit Court, which opens on the 18th. Some new developments are now promised. It is alleged that a man, who has just come out of the woods says: That, having a horse to trade with McCarthy, he was with him on the night of the murder as late as 12 o'clock. He found him on the street in company with a woman whose likeness he had recognized as that of Annie Parker, and with two older men; one of whom he has identified. He left about midnight; it was raining; the other parties went in the direction of Scadone bridge.

TORONTO, July 4 .- About two o'clock this afternoon three men entered the Receiver-General's office, Toronto, and engaged the Teller in conversation. A confederate then slipped into the vault, which was open, and stole three packages of money, containing in all \$12,600, namely, \$10,000 in \$2 bills, \$2,400 in \$1 bills that had never been issued, and \$200 in silver. The gang escaped. The Teller was the only bank-officer in the room at the time, the messenger, who usually sits near the vault door, having gone to dinner. The detectives have hunted the town, but there is no trace of the thieves.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Code, Asthma, mors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of divease, when an agent is at hand which will cure all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor. Chemist, Bosion. Soid by all druggists. slipped into the vault, which was open, and down the river opposite the fire, and watched Teller was the only bank-officer in the room This evidence was corroborated by Gordon near the vault door, having gone to dinner.

### OUR PARIS LETTER.

The Trocadero Concert Hall opened-More Music wanted—The show of our Colonial Cousins - Coming Celebrations - Fourth of July in Paris -Laughing Gas-The French Hospital. ity - Hotel · keepers, Cabbies and Apothecaries.

Hotel ou Louvre, Paris, June 12, 1878.

(From a Regular Correspondent.)

For the fair sex, the rotunda, or concert hall, the Trocadero, has been opened. So far as acoustic effect and elegance of decoration are concerned, it cannot be surpassed. The official concerts will never have a higher price per place than four francs, a hint that other establishments might take, and prefer to become bankrupt rather than try modern prices. The exhibition and grounds sadly want the enlivening stimulant of military bands; it is no secret, that the distant annexes -called " Nova Zembla; or, the Lord Knows Where," have to make their whereabouts known by the exhibitors in their out-of-theway regions, engaging the Tziganes to exe-cute some of their strange music, which is not only fascinating, but the rage. The outlying agricultural section has, since a fortnight, been subjected to a course of military music, thanks to which, its latitude, longitude and special population, have been revealed. Indeed, cynics say, that the bull which strayed a few days ago very nearly into a "chinashop" in the French ceramic section, without presenting either his carte de visite or a franc ticket, was purposely "let go" as a means to draw. It was a Spanish wine merchant who captured the runaway, by throwing a horse rug over the animal's head, and which proved as effective as a wet blanket. The science of bull fighting has its useful side also, apart from the killed animals being

converted into soup for the poor.

The English Colonies will be officially opened by the inauguration of the "Canadian trophy," which has grouped around the pedestal, and up the sides, specimens of the natural products of the Dominion; the Australian colonies filling up the corners of the court with bales of wool, sheaves of corn, barrels capable of containing enormous big drinks, and specimens of ores. I suppose all trophics must be of the Tower of Babel proportions, the top reaching heaven. I confess this mass of wood work, a minaret under a glass case, is the least preposessing feature in the otherwise beautiful English collection. 'The English flower gardens commence to blossom like the rose, and some neighboring fountains are being fitted up with tall lamps, suggestive of coming elective marvels. The 20th of July will be a national holiday; no bills are to be paid on that day, every one is to eat, drink, and be merry. In the evening the Government will supply Paris with fireworks that will put the memory of the 15th of August into the shade. The Americans intend to fete the 4th of July with all honors; the Committee will invest largely in illuminations and a Pantagrulean banquet; it is time, as there has been no Independance Day publiely celebrated since the Republic took pos-

session of France. Having seen Dr. Berg's various connivances for the prevention of cruelty to animals in New York, I could not refrain from calling at the pavilion containing similar exhibits here. The various improvements by which the animals are allowed to shake off their mortal coils are numerous. By means of winkers, the brain of an ox; this is equivalent to painless extinction. A Dutchman exhibits a cart for conducting cattle to the slaughter-house it is far more luxuriously fitted up than that Battery and half the 8th and 9th battalions in which Marie Antoinette was conveyed to will be sent from this city to Montreal on the the scaffold. The guillotine has also been reformed by the abolition of the steps. There London, July 2 .- Sir John Macdonald, Mr. is exhibited a special travelling bag for cats; there are files to blunt the teeth of dogs, and give them our address. McDonnell arrived here this evening, and are so prevent the virus of hydrophobia entering the flesh; from London there is quite an Oriental process for getting rid of unclaimed wandering dogs; here they are simply strung up; the new process is to invite the dogs to walk into a parlor, like what the spider said to the fly, then allow the condemned to play for a while, and when the animals are dreaming of mutton bones, as fishermen dream of fish, they turn on an extra stream of laughing gas, and in a twinkling of an eye the batch of vagabond friends of man enjoy the sleep

that knows no waking. Everyone is loud in their praise at the noble manner France is maintaining her hospitality? the ministers must be cash out of pocket, despite the extras noted by the parliament; they can have no savings. At a glance, the invited can perceive that cheese paring is not the order of the day; the decorations are costly; the refreshments of the most superior quality and come in right line from cornucopias. There is but one drawback to all their brilliant gatherings, they are oppressively hot; though windows are kept wide open, the gas lights and wax lights do the business. The electric light but is partially introduced to play on a piece of statuary; this was witnessed with supreme elegance at the ball given at the Louvre by the Minister of Finance last week. It is rumored that ladies are death upon the electric light in ball rooms; if so, what women wishes the gods wish. The ball just given by the Minister of Public Works was charming also, the wall of the room framed a series of grottoes the entrance to which were veiled by tiny cascades of iced water. France is truly able to pay for all her glories. I notice at these balls and receptions, that the royalists are slowly coming round to mix with the Re-

publicans. Visitors may remain satisfied, that the press by its determined attitude, has stamped all attempts on the part of hotel-keepers to revel in extortion. If a visitor knows how to go about the matter, he can live just at the same rates as formerly, which at no time was cheap. The safe rule is, to secure the tariff of prices, and act accordingly. The only nuisance connected with the exhibition is, the want of trans-port services; it is the thought of coming back, and the inability to find a cab that tries the temper and one's patience. Nothing better than to take the train resolutely, the run is long, but it is a rest, and on arriving in Paris, a car is certain to be obtained. It is proposed that every vehicle for hire, when disengaged, shall expose, as in Vienna, a little flag, or sign board, announcing that fact.

The apothecaries now supply on the wrap-

pers for their bottles the addresses of the doctors in their immediate vicinity, and the civil officer to apply to in case a death is to be registered-a sad company altogether. Louis.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Berlin, July 3 .- The Congress will terminate its labors in four, or at most, six sittings. To-morrow, besides the Greek question, several minor frontier questions already set tled by the commissioners will be brought up and disposed of. The questions of Asiatic Turkey and the navigation of the Danube and the Dardannelles, still remain to be set-tled. The final proceedings of the Congress will consist of the presentation of the main treaty, which the commission appointed to draw it up will submit clause by clause. A rumour which was current to-day that the Turkish plenipotentiaries intend to withdraw from Congress, is apparent by unfounded. Caratheodari to-day attended the sitting of the commission of frontiers.

A despatch from Berlin states that the teritory grunted to Roumania does not include Silistria. The Russians have abandoned all claim to Batoum. Lord Odo Russell, Count Schouvaloff, and Prince Hohenlohe, in conversation admit that fresh difficulties have arisen. It is said these difficulties concern the frontiers of Eastern Roumania.

A Berlin despatch sonfirms the report that difficulties have arisen on minor questions. The bitter comments of the English and Russian newspapers on the concessions gr nted or gained by their resp ctive Plenipotentiaries have made the Plenipotentiaries indisposed to yield anything. Thus the question of the possession of Vranja and Pirot has been discussed four days without reaching a settlement. The discussion on the question as to the division of the Sondjak of Sop.ia has lasted a week. England desiring to secure the Ichliman line of defence for Roumelia.

In connection with those differences a correspondent gives an account of an interview with Bismarck on Tuesday night. Bismarck said he wished for peace, and had contributed to it as much as possible since he could clearly see his way. England had achieved magnificent success in limiting Bulgaria and in regard to the straits. Her preparations had also proved she had become a great military power; but war between England and Russia would menace every one. He said this be-cause he was convinced there would be peace now that the Bulgarian question had been

settled. However serious, account must be taken of Russia's sacrifices during the war and the concessions since; despite the admirable disposition of Schouvaloff, there might yet be a limit to his desire for peace. He considered neither the English nor the Russians did justice to their representatives. If war, after all, unhappily arose, Germany, having done all that was possible for peace, would be able to stand aloof on guard. He considered Batoum a real difficulty. The Russians had a good case. He should be delighted to hear they had made a concession, but he hoped matters would be settled outside of the Congress. He thought the Turks would yield to Austria, but not to Greece.

ROME, July 4.—The Opposition journals complain that Count Carle has not seized the opportunity to demand the rectification of the Italian frontier as compensation for Austria's occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. A Berlin correspondent says a large and inflential party in Italy support this view. The same correspondent reports that some sagacious politicians believe Bismarck's advocacy of Austrian occupation is part of a vast political programme, according to which Austria is to become a great Slavonic power, and leave her German provinces to Germany.

# WEEKLY TEST.

#### OUR ADDRESS.

Will hotel proprietors and others who are this

### TWENTY-NINE.

On Tuesday last we had the pleasure of selling twenty-nine Costumes to visitors, and saved each purchaser a large amount of money, compared with what credit stores were asking for similar

### ALL ALIKE.

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NOTICE.—Notice is given that Elizabeth Myette, wife commune en biens, of Andro Moses, of the City and District of Montreal, painter, duly authorized a exter en justice, has, on the day of July instant, instituted an action for separation as to property, against her said husband, before the Supreme Court in Montreal.

A. HOULE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 9th July, 1878. 25-5 PROVINCE OF GUEDEC, S

CIRCUIT COURT, No. 4802. 4802 JOSEPH MERCIER, Plaint!ff;

ALPHONSE DOUTRE,

Defendant. From the 20th July instant, 1878, at ten of the clock in the forencon, at the place of business of the Plaintiff, in this cause, No. 56 Notre Dame street, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the place of business of the Defendant, No. 58 St. Francois Xavier street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the sald Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of sleight, safe, desks, carpet, etc.

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

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

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ment society, with the psivileges accorded to Permanent Building Societies according to the laws in fosce.

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

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

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

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

If JEANNOTTEE, N. P.

[From the Cleveland Herald, June 8.]

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