Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 47

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY JULY 3, 1878.

TERMS: \$2 per annum In advance.

WHAT ENGLAND REQUIRES.

we possess in that province we must protect

for ourselves. That fact was clearly recognised in the despatch by which Lord Derby, and the speech by which Mr. Cross, specified the territorial interests of England in the

Ottoman Empire. It was then clearly pointed

out that the way to the Persian Gulf must be

a matter of deep concern to a country charged

with the safety of India; and Lord Salisbury's

Russia. That route would be cut if the

Russians were to keep Bayazid; but it would

Petersburg, seen the folly of attempting to keep Bayazid. On Batoum it may possibly

lay more stress. Batoum, the Russians say, would have been transferred to them in 1829

no safe port in their Caucasian territory. On the other hand, there are obvious and grave

objections to the transfer of that town. It

has never been taken by the Russians, all

their desperate efforts to capture it having

been defeated by the gallant resistance of the Turkish garrison and the armed in-

or their home from the Sultan to the Czar.
They have declared that they will resist rather than allow the Russian troops to enter the place. The Congress would have a curious

Europe.

hemorrhage.

CAUSE.

London, June 27 .- The announcement of

with profound sorrow and sympathy through-

the fact that she expected to become a mother

before the end of the year. She died about

FALL OF AN EVANGELIST.

About three years ago, a young man named Faran left Montreal in order to

try his fortune at the other side of the

York, he settled down in Syracuse, and, al-

though unsteady when he arrived, he soon

changed, his mode of living, and became a

most temperate, in fact, a model man in the town. The Evangelical business being then

in its height, he soon became associated with some of the Christian Young Men's Society's members, and, possessing rather a good education, he was before long promoted to the position of Evangelist, and it is said, he labored well and faithfully for some time.

His conduct did not however, continue to be exemplary for any lengthy period, and one fine day he broke his pledge, and, being observed by the brethren was degraded from his

high office. How he specceded for some time

made his re-appearance in Montreal, took the pledge, and joined the Young Men's Christian So far as England is concerned the chief Association; but here again after a few days he fell from grace and resumed his indulgence in liquor, and after several days intoxication interest in the meeting of Congress must be fixed on the new arrangements in Armenia,

was last evening, (as stated in our first edi-tion) arrested by Detective Cullen, on the and on the means of protecting what, to use the words of Lord Salisbury's circular, may be called the Government of Constantinople. charge of having burglar's tools in his pos-This country cannot expect that the other Powers should go out of their way to prevent session. He was brought before the Magisrate this morning, and remanded for trial. territorial changes at such a distance from themselves as Armenia. The interests which

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

VIENNA, June 27 .- A Berlin correspondent states that the proposal for the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria was entirely disapproved of by the Congress, but the

Powers have now resolved to empower Austria to occupy

these provinces.
The "Press" says circular further indicated an objection to letting any part of the caravan route from Trebizond to Persia fall into the hands of Roumania baving refused a large money indemnity for the retrocession of Bessabe very surprising to hear that they would rabia, and also the run any risks for the possession of such a town and the little strip of adjoining territory. Russian diplomacy does not merit the praises usually bestowed on its astuteness if it has proposal to divide Bessarabia, Russia now proposes, thro Bismarck thatPrince not, after the visit of Count Schouvaloff to St. Charles should be-Prince of Bulgaria This is opposed by but for the blunder of a copyist in the Treaty of Peace, and they value it because they have Roumanian states men, but they express a fear that Prince Charles will accept.

A Berlin corres pondent says the pour - parlers tween Austrian and habitants. The people of Batoum and the adjoining territory are also strenusive opposed to the transfer of themselves on an and the Herzegovina, cause expectations. The Turks when the subiect is discussed. sequel if an attempt to enforce one of its described may abandon the decrees should be accompanied by bloodshed, reserve they have

and if a "war of deliverance" should end in a case of unwilling servitude. If Russia should Gortschakoff will enforce its claims to Batoum, Kars, and Arda- attend Friday's Conhan, England will have a right to consider by gress. Itis under-what means the Ottoman territories may best stood that Russia receive security in the future. Lord Salisbury's circular leaves no doubt, on the other level upon the Danube. The pour-parthat this country will insist on the making of another important change in the lers seem to show Treaty of San Stefano. The limits of the that the Bessarabian Southern Bulgaria cannot be allowed to come question is so ar-as far south as the Ægcan Sea. All the seaboard must be allowed to remain under the only claims territodirect power of the Porte, which will, there- ry as far as Kilia, at fore, have free access to the rest of its | the mouth of the dominions. The proposal that 50,000 Russian

Danube.

A special states troops should occupy Bulgaria for two years is needlessly menacing. No doubt the Government of St. Petersburg will see that 20,000 that the Queen of England wasi nformed on Wednesday, men would be an amply sufficient force, and an occupation of six months a sufficient time. that the Congress would probably end Such a change would remove many of the objections advanced by Austria. Another in ten days. At menace to the peace of Europe would vanish Thursday's sitting, were Russia to abandon all claim to territorial | Bismarck declared compensation if Turkey should fail to pay the he should be obliged, by fatigue, to abpecuniary indemnity; and Lord Salisbury's circular renders it clear that in this respect the sent himself for a long time from the English Plenipotentiaries will make no com-Congress, unless the Only two points are expected to present delegates were regrave difficulties-namely, the war indemnity solved to come to an agreement priand Antivari. The result of the Congress, it vately, on the main is anticipated in Berlin, will be far more questions, so as to favorable to Russia than appears to be impermit their prompt agined in England. The fate of Bessarabia, it is supposed, is sealed, and Russia will sit settlement in the Congress—the mincr matters being left to astride the Danube with the consent of the Commissioners. THE QUEEN OF SPAIN'S DEATH-ITS Count Corti, the Italian delegate, replied promising a

the death of the Queen of Spain was received A correspondent out Europe. The feeling in Spain almost approaches consternation. For several days states the memorial of the Bosnian delethe palace in which the Queen lay dying was gates will only acthe centre of incessant enquiries. Hopes celerate the Auswere raised at the crisis of the disease that trian occupation of her vigorous constitution might triumph, but Bosnia as a counterher condition was made doubly perilous by poise to Russia's occupation of Bulgaria At Wednesday sit

compliance with the

suggestion.

ting, Gortschakoff, noon in the arms of the King, and surroundwho had to be carabout to make were

part of Russia, far line. After stopping for a short time at same of the small towns and villages of New.

> to raise objection to concessions they deemed it their duty to make. He merely wished to state that Russia had made those sacrifices from a desire for peace, and that she had no narrow or selfish aim.
>
> Lord Beaconsfield expressed his admiration

the autumn, as it is intended to settle every-thing definitely now, and merely leave the details to the Special Commission. Greece will decline to participate

Congress in a consultory capacity.

London, June 27.—A despatch from Berlin reports that Beaconsfield desires the Turks to retain Batoum. The Post thinks there is good prospect of his wishes being fulfilled. The Post says:—We understand it is proposed to divide Asiatic Turkey into fifteen provinces, the governors of which are to be named for a fixed term, and an English consul

The Provincial Correspondence confirms the take no part in the labors of the [Congress, States, especially of Bulgaria, is now substanbe discussed on Friday. At to-day's sitting and disapproval of the concessions made in the pacific disposition of the Powers was more the Congress.

Pour-parlers betweed Austria, Russia and sular as well as Military Commissions should be appointed to fix the frontiers of Bulgaria and Roumelia. The Greek Plenipotentiary has been officially informed that he will be admitted.

standing grave representations, especially on stage. resident is to be appointed at the capital of standing grave representations, especially on each province. Another project before the congress is that if the Porte consents, but not Congress continue stubborn, and their obstigiving to Greece of Crete, and advancing her otherwise, Austria shall take over the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Berlin peace. It is certain to-day that the plenipo-pigodia Mountains. Another correspondent

reports that the question of formation of new and that the management of the Russian case would devolve on Schouvaloff. It is undertially arranged. The Servian question will stood the causes of this step are his ill-health

Turkey relative to Montenegro, Servia, Bosnia and Herzegovina commence on Thursday. England also will participate in the pour-parlers, in which the question of Western Roumelia and Greece will be raised, A political correspondent says: Notwith- but not thoroughly treated until a succeeding

says the Turks re-

fuse to surrender Shumla unless the Russians are withdrawn to Adrianople, and threaten to leave the Congress if a cession of territory to Greece is disussed. It is possible that

the Roumanian question will be considered on Friday. The Roumanian delegates have presented a me morandum to the claiming ongress, that their territory should be rendered neutral and left intact and not subject to the passage of Russian troops.

Roumania also daims an Island at the mouth of the Danube, a war indemnity, and a definite recognition of her independence.

A correspondent be lieves that Western Roumelia, Thessaly Epirus and Macedo ia are to have count liberties with Eastern Roumelia wherever the representative assembly will be established.

The Prince of Bulgaria will not be elected by universal suffrage, but by a duly chosen delegate, the election to be subhe Powers.

There is some doubt as to the day on which the next sitting of out it most probably will be Friday. A Berlin corres

of July. A correspondent

says all the questions relative to Eattern Roumelia and Bulgaria are now settled.

Benus, June 28.— The sitting of the Congress to-day lasted three hours. Gertchakoftwas present. It was decided, in accordance with the

roposal of the British plenipotentiaries, to entrust to Austria the task of occupying Bosnia and the Herzegovina, in the interests of the peace of Europe; the duration of occupation was not fixed, and full liberty is left to Austria with regard to the organization of the provinces. It is believed, however, the plans drawn up

ine unto the question of the aggran

Montenegro will probably also be referred to the Commission. Another Berlin despatch says that the

Turkish protest against the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina is so favorable that Congress left the question in abeyance The Russians are reported willing to make Batoum a free port if no objection is made to the annexation of Bessarabia.

On Saturday the Congress will hear the views of the Greek Plenipotentiaries, who

A Berlin despatch says the Roumanian delegates have abandoned hope, and are about to return to Bucharest.

London, June 28 .- It is semi-officially announced that the Congress will conclude its labors in ten days. It is expected that at to-day's sitting the question of the formation of Roumelia and the Greek Provinces will be discussed.

A despatch from Berlin states that at Wednesday's sitting the Plenipotentiaries, at the request of Schouvalouff, who considers the matter one touching the national honor of Russia, consented to the withdrawal of the motion on which they had agreed that the Russians would evacuate their positions within six months.

The proposed Austrian occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina causes universal un-casiness in Servia, and military preparations continuo.

CLOSING OF CONGRESS IN TENEDAYS. New YORK, June 28.—A cable special says it is believed the Berlin Congress will close in ten days. It is believed the question of the formation of Western Roumelia from the Greek provinces will be discussed to-day.

ACCIDENT TO HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF ST. JOHN.

On Thursday night about 11.30 o'clock, as His Lordship the Bishop of St. John, accompanied by His Lordship Bishop Rogers, and two clergymen, was on his way to the Chat-ham Railway Station to take the night train for St. John, an accident happened to the carriage in which the party was being driven, causing the horses to take fright and run away. The carriage was overturned and badly smashed, and its occupants were thrown violently to the ground. Bishop Rogers and the two clergymen escaped injury, but Bishop Sweeny received several very severe bruises on the right shoulder, head and side, the effect of which will be to confine His Lordship to his room for some days. Further than this our readers will be pleased to learn no serious results are anticipated. His Lordship, however, had a very narrow escape. His Excellency Mgr. Conroy, the Apostolic Delegate was in another carriage immediately ahead of that containing His Lordship, and but for the skill displayed by the driver of the latter, a serious collision must have taken place.

It was His Lordship's intention to visit va-

rious parts of his diocese next week for the purpose of administering Confirmation. The accident will, of course, cause a postponement of these visits for the present.

FIGHT BETWEEN U.S. TROOPS AND THE INDIANS-DEFEAT OF THE LAT TER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—A Silver City despatch states that in the recent attack of Barnard's command upon the hostiles the Congress will be held | latter are reported to have had fifteen hundred warriors. The Indians were not aware of the presence of soldiers. Barnard addressed his troops, informing them they were close by pondent learns that the enemy and could whip them; he charged Lord Salisbury has them not to retreat, for if they did they would announced that the be shot, and they might as well die by shots Congress will proba- fired by savages as their own men. The bly end on the 6th soldiers went silently forward and attacked the savages; when within 500 yards the order was given to charge. McGregor's Com-pany was near by, and they charged also. The savages fled in dismay, and large num-bers were killed. In an encounter between Bearskin, a Bannock chief, and Sergeant Richmond, of McGrégor's Company, the sergeant finally killed his man. Between one and two o'clock, on the morning of the 24th; the hostiles were compelled to retreat.

CONSPIRACY TO DETHRONE THE SUL-TAN.

London, June 28.—A Therapin despatch renorts that about twenty obscure persons have been arrested, suspected of complicity in favor of Ex-Sultan Murad. The party opposed to the Sultan appears to gain strength. report of the Turkish Minister of Police has increased the Sultan's agitation, impaired his health, and caused him to summon 15,000 fresh troops to Constantinople.

THE LATE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

MADRID, June 28.—King Alfouso has re-European Courts, and all the shops closed resterday; theatres closed and business sus-The body of the late Queen will lie n state three days. The funeral will take place next week.

ENGLAND CEASES HER PREPAR-ATIONS.

London, June 28 .- A letter from Portsmouth tates that orders have been issued to stop fresh hands employed in the ship yard, and measures be taken to reduce the expenditures of the yard. It is intended the autumn manœuvres are to be abandoned this year, retrenchment being the order of the day.

TURKISH TERRITORY ACCEPTED BY AUSTRIANS.

VIENNA, June 28 .- The Presse says :- In consequence of the violation of the frontier near Levins by Turkish troops the town of Bilibrig has been occupied by Dalmatian Land-

MILITARY MEASURES OF AUSTRICA. AGRAM, June 28 - Military magazines have being constructed here. Provision contractors have been ordered to deliver at Agram and way stations, on the 15th July, provisions for 50,000 men and forage for cavalry,

Enamoured writing-master (to a young lady pupil): I can teach you nothing; your hand is already a very desirable one and your Is are he most beautiful I have ever seen.



HON. TIMOTHY WARREN ANGLIN

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

Among the foremost men who represent, in Canada, the Irish race and character, is the Honorable Timothy Warren Anglin, the courthand the Will follow

Among the foremost men who represent, in Canada, the Irish face and character, is the Irish face and dignified Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada.

Mr. Anglin was born and educated in Ireland. In 1848, when quite a young man, he came to New Brunswick and settled in St. John, the chief city of that Province. There he early engaged in politics and founded The Morning Freeman, a very ably conducted newspaper, of which he has continued to be and is now the principal proprietor and editor. In the politics of New Brunswick he took an active part, and hy his ability as a popular orator, and through the influence of his newspaper, he was soon recognized as an influential public man, and as the advocate of the French plenity of the Province. and leader of the Irish Catholic population of the Province.

I leader of the Frish Catholic population of the Province.

In 1861 he was elected member from St. John's County to the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, holding the scat until 1866. During potentiaries that Europe should refuse to part of that time he was a member of the Executive Council of the Province under the "Smith Administration."

In 1866, on the question of confederation of the provinces of British America, to which he was opposed, he was defeated. But on the confederation of the provinces in 1867, he was elected to represent the County of Gloucester in the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa and has ever since pendence of Servia continued to sit for that county. In the Parliament, Mr. Anglin soon became a leading spirit, and headed the Opposition from his province against unless the demandation of Sir John A. Macdonald. After the resignation of that gentleman, and on the advent into power of the Reform Ministry, under the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, he was ap-from their present

pointed Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Anglin has always been a consistent reformer in politics, and one of the ablest men of the party decided to appoint a now in power in Canada. In appearance he is a large, full developed man, of dignified deportment, and as Speaker of the Commons has given commission to exam-

ing. He was far too well aware of the . . 1184 3

despatches state the Powers are averse to a tentiaries, except the Turkish, universally dizement of Servia; the aggrandizement of mixed European occupation of Bulgaria and admitted the necessity of Austrian interven-Roumelia after the withdrawal of the Rus- tion in the border provinces. Action in the

sians.

A Vienna correspondent, discussing the Turkish frontier line along the Balkans, from a military point of view, says, it is a line not easily defended. A Vienna despatch says as a result of pourparlers between the Plenipotentiaries regarding Greece, it is proposed that the Hellenic question be settled directly, between Greece and the Porte, within the

matter appears very imminent.

Gortschakoff was present at the Congress to-day. It is believed that the Congress discussed the southern boundary of Roumelia and the appointment of a Governor for that Province, who is to be a Christian appointed by the Porte, with the approval of the Powers. England, Austria, and Russia, being generally agreed concerning the questions of Bessarabia,

between Greece and the Porte, within the agreed concerning the questions of Dessarable, limits, designated by the Congress. Austria Servia, Montenegro, Epirus, and Thessaly, no yesterday received the necessary credentials. will also be empowered by Congress to treat difficulty is expected on those points and The general impression in high Russian or cless is that the Congress will result in a tem-Served by the Brethren was degraded from his Congress.

high office. How he speceded for some time A. Berlin correspondent states that there is not known, but on the 23rd instant he will be no re-assembling of the Congress in his and Herzegovina.

A. Berlin despatch says Gortschakon and cless is with the Porte respecting the frontier of Bos in and Herzegovina in and Herzegovina.

A. Berlin despatch says Gortschakon and cless is with the Porte respecting the frontier of Bos in and Herzegovina in and Herzegovina.

A. Berlin despatch says Gortschakon and cless is with the Porte respecting the frontier of Bos in and Herzegovina in a second constant in the congress of the Congress in the congress of the Congress in the congress of the Congress of

ed by the royal family. The remains will lie in state to-day, and be conveyed to the royal ried to the Council mausoleum at the Escurial for interment. Room and who spoke Mannin, June 27 .- The President of the with effect in a trem-Medical Faculty of the Royal Palace attribling voice, said the butes the Queen's death to nervous gastric remarks he was fever, accompanied by severe intestinal

prompted by a love of truth and of his country. His colleagues had made concessions on the

feeling which actuated his colleagues

of Gortschakoff's sentiments. He acknowledged, in the name of the Congress; that a desire for peace actuated Russia, and hoped that the same sentiment would continue. The correspondent adds :- "It is thought that this is Gortschakoff's last appearance at the

ONLY A DOLL.

Polly, my dolly! why don't you grow?
Are you a dwarf, my Polly?
I'm tailer and tailer every day;
How high the grass—is! do you see that?
The flowers are growing like weeds, they say;
The kitten is growing into a cat!
Why don't you grow, my dolly?

Here is a mark upon the wall;
Look for yourself, my Polly!
I made it a year ago, I think.
I've measured you very often, dear,
But, though you've plenty to eat and drink,
You have n't grown a bit for a year,
Why don't you grow, my dolly?

Are you never going to try to talk?
You're such a silent Polly!
Are you never going to say a word?
It isn't hard; and oh! don't you see
The parrot is only a little bird,
But he can chatter so easily.
You're quite a dunce, my dolly!

Let's go and play by the baby-house;
You are my dearest Polly!
There are other things that do not grow;
Kittens can't talk, and why should you?
You are the prettiest doll I know;
You are a darling—that is true!
Just as you are, my dolly!
—St. Nicholas.

DORA.

BY JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of 'Nathalie,' 'Adele,' 'Queen Mab,' &.c

CHAPTER VII .- CONTINUED.

Yes, it was all gone, indeed, and with it had departed the new life which had been so pleasant—the admirers, the parties, the intellectual society, the little luxuries, the many comforts. All these were gone, and Mr. Ryan no longer wielded that magic wand of capital which would conjure them back again. With a heavy heart he left his friends, and he spent the night in maturing plans for their benefit. But when he called the next day Mr. Ryan found that everything had already been settled

without the help of his advice. "It is no use fretting, you know, Mr. Ryan," said Mrs. Courtenay, with airy fortitude; "staying in London is out of the question, and Dublin air disagrees with me, so we shall go to France."

"To France!-why, who put that into your head, Mrs. Courtenay!"

"No one," tartly replied that lady; "but I am sure my native air is the very thing for

Mr. Ryan stared. Mrs. Luan was looking at the wall, and Dora's eyes were downcast. John was not present.

"And what does John Luan say to that?" he asked.

"John knows nothing about it," was the supercilious reply. "He went off to Oxford-shire by the first train, and it was only five minutes ago I made up my mind that Rouen was to be our future residence. But now, Mr. Ryan, I have a great favor to ask of you. Mrs. Luan and I will go off at once, and settle our new home. Will you kindly take care of Dora here, and help her to dispose of the furniture?

Mr. Ryan tried to remonstrate, but opposition only confirmed Mrs. Courtenay in her purpose. Seeing her so determined, Mr. Ryan desisted. After all, going to France might not be so bad a plan. France was cheaper then than it is now, and economy must be once more the law of Mrs. Courtenay's life.

It is always sad to break up a home, and so Dora now found it, spite her stoicism. When it had been ascertained beyond doubt that not a farthing of her money could be recovered, Mrs. Courtenay and Mrs. Luan proceeded to-gether to France. Once more John Luan's mother consented to leave him, in order to separate him from Dora. She knew that the best way to keep Mrs. Courtenay and Dora in their new home was to accompany them. Indeed, she had a strong presentiment that her volatile littie sister-in-law, if not watched, tenay, whom they had found at the station; might escape back again to England. Rather "I am sure you will like our apartments, Dora so numerous that Dora was amused to hear during the briefyear of her prosperity, That, de Brie. than run so great a risk, Mrs. Luan would and that dear old thing, Madame Bertrand." them recapitulated by her mother. She promforego even bidding adieu to her son, who was

Dora asked no better than to be pleased with lised, however, to attend to all this touchy youth, but happy because intellectual. And still down in Oxfordshire, hunting, for his ap-

A letter soon came from Rouen, informing Dora that Mrs. Courtenay had discovered the most delightful lodging, with the dearest old creature, and that all she wanted to be perfectly happy was her dear Dora's presence.

The furniture was disposed of to a broker, so that on receiving the letter Dora had but to pack up her trunk and leave the house where she had spent some pleasant, if not happy hours. She went over it alone, sighing gently at the loss of her four hundred a year. She looked wistfully at the deserted drawingroom, which she had taken such pleasure in adorning, Never more should Dora Courtenay see pleasant, genial faces gathered there; no more should she hear intellectual and witty talk within its walls. A few letters from Mr. Ryan to a few clever people in London, a few parties, and Dora's bright happy face had soon made Mrs. Courtenay's little villa an attractive rendezvous.

"But all that is over now," thought Dora, as she closed the door, and went up to her own room; "We must return to the old life. Ah! if we had but dear Paul, how welcome it would

That was the thought that ever came back. Deep within her heart slept the remembrance of her great sorrow, but every now and then it woke again to cruel and bitter life. That was the thought, too, which had kept Dora's heart free. No man seemed able to waken within her even a far echo of that passionate love which she had once bestowed on her brother Paul. When she looked at his portrait, the keen eye, the intellectual brow, the manly look, all seemed to say, "Find the like of us if you can." Who, indeed, could compare with the lost hero of her young worship?

"Yes, all would be well if I had you," she now thought, glancing toward the miniature. which hung between the fireplace and her narrow bed. "Oh! my brother! my brother!" she exclaimed, as she clasped her hands in sudden sorrow, and could not see that adored image for blinding tears, "Why did I lose you, my brother?"

Vain appeal to the inexorable grave! Yet how often will that pitiful cry, "my brother!" be heard like a wail in the life of Dora Courtenay! She had sunk on a chair in her grief,, when her room door opened, and Mrs. Luan entered.

"Aunt," exclaimed Dora, much amazed,

" what has happened!"
"Nothing. What are you crying for?"
Dora did not answer. She never could speak of her grief. Mrs. Luan took her bon-

net off and threw it on a chair. "You want to stay," she said angrily.

"Aunt, I do not."
"Then you want to go back to London." « Oh! no," sadly replied Dora.

The thought of returning to her lost home was exquisitely painful to her. What was that home without Paul's dear presence to cheer it, or fill it with bright hopes and fond illusions? Moreover, in Dublin she must meet Florence, or see Mr. Templemore. She did not hate them, but they had so filled her brother's heart with grief, that this proud and silent heart had broken, and the spot that

maternal presentiments which fail so rarely, and she had brought mould to it, and then and she had found John Luan below with Mr. filled it with stocks and lilies. Tall, white, Ryan. He had just arrived from Oxfordshire, and spotless rose the virgin flowers, looking rather sulky and crestfallen at having failed very fair and pure against that sombre backcompletely in his object, and very indignant ground. A vine, too, there was, that scattered with Mrs. Courtenay for taking her daughter its green arms about and hung over the street off to a strange country. Thus he spoke to in festoons, which the light breath of the mornthis mother with the unconscious selfishness of the young. She looked at him sullenly.

The street itself was narrow, steep, and very the young. She looked at him sullenly. Why did he not think of her going? Why did he not want her to stay with him? Why was it all about parting with Dora, and liament of Rouen had dwelt in those large nothing for the separation between himself hotels, with quiet grass-grown courts in front and his mother? In this jealous mood Mrs. Luan went up to Dora's rcom, and seeing her tears, gave them but one meaning. Dora was crying at parting from John Luan! From that moment forward Mrs. Luan no longer left Dora's side. She allowed Mr. Ryan to settle with the brokers, she suffered the furniture to be removed and money to be wasted and squandered at a terrible rate, according to her economical principles, and still she stuck with gloomy and sullen looks, and thought of his lonely rooms in Howland Street.

In one respect Mrs. Luan's caution was not needed. John had no intention of making open love to Dora. He had not done so when she had four hundred a year, and he would not do so now that she had not a shilling. Indeed, all Dora's admirers, with Professor Gray at their head, had vanished. Report exaggerated her losses, and the thought of marrying a whole family daunts most men.

"It is well for me I cared for none of them," thought Dora, rather stung to find how suddenly her value had fallen.

And now all was ready, and Dora and Mrs. Luan had but to depart. John and Mr Ryan saw them to the station.

"Good-by, dear girl," said Mr. Ryan, kindly, I shall keep my eye on Mr. Brown, you know, and if anything turns up, why you may rely upon me."

Dora could scarcely repress a smile. Mr. Ryan's eve in London or even in Dublin, did black boat gliding down, and thus looking not seem to her very likely to affect Mr. Brown | and leaning on her window-sill, Dora fell into in America, and she had not the faintest hope of anything turning up in the shape of money. John was silent, but he was rather pale, and Dora saw that this parting affected him. " Pour John," thought Dora, kindly; " he has fancied himself so long in love with me, that he believes it. I dare say he will go on so to the end.'

But she went up to him and said a few kind words about better times that were coming for them all, and his getting that appointment in the end.

"And if I do get it," began John rather eagerly; but he ceased abruptly on seeing his mother behind him. He had a vague consciousnnss that Dora's altered circumstances had also altered his mother's feelings and wishes.

" Time to go John," said Mr. Ryan. Yes it was time, and spite Mrs. Luan's watchful eye, John took Dora in his arms and kissed her.

"Tell aunt I shall go and see her in Rouen," he whispered. "What is it? What did John say?" eagerly

asked Mrs. Luan, when the two gentlemen

were gone, and she and Dora sat in the railway carringe. "John says he will come and see us in

Rouen," simply replied Dora. Railway and steamboat travelling has no romance now. It is swift and convenient-we must not ask it to be eventful. After an easy passage and a rapid journey through a green landscape, Dora and her aunt reached Rouen in the evening. Narrow streets and church spires rising through the darkness, seemed to Dora the chief characteristics of Rouen as they drove through it.

"Oh such a dear old place," said Mrs. Cour-

everything. But when she reached her new home, and saw a dingy old house, a dark and narrow staircase, a clean little old landlady in praises. That lady, it seemed, had had a suca cotton apron and white cap, and some very poorly-furnished rooms on the first floor, she tried not to sigh as she remembered the pretty villa in Bayswater.

CHAPTER VIII.

The often-heasted charm of novelty was not felt by Dora when she awoke the next morning and looked around ber. The little room with its dingy old-fashioned furniture, not one article of which was endeared by familiarity, seemed both cheerless and unpleasant. The ceiling was low and depressing. The few sounds which arose from the street had no old homely meaning in them. A certain quaintness there was, indeed, in the aspect of the place, but even Dora was obliged to confess that there was no more.

"And yet I shall be happy here in spite of you, you poor little room?" she thought, as she rose and dressed herself. "I never had such bed-curtains before. I shall remember that when I am dull, and be thankful."

Those curtains were certainly peculiar, more peculiar than beautiful. Dora sat down on the edge of the bed to look at them. They were of a dull lilac tint, which many a washing had faded, and they represented the fortunes of the fair and much tried Griselidis. Dora saw her standing at her father's door in humble, shepherdess attire; then came the noble wooer and his suite to bear the new marchioness away. Now Griselidis sits on a throne in state, and with rank and dignity begin her sorrows. Her children are taken from her, her husband grows unkind, and finally repudiates his too patient wife. Dora, who had raised the curtain to follow the story to its happy end, dropped it with some scorn as the last print showed her the Marquis

of Saluces embracing his forgiving spouse. " How I should have hated that man!" she thought, her bright eyes flashing. "Some sour old bachelor certainly had these curtains first. What woman would choose such a sub- breakfast was over, Dora entered her room, ject for night or morning contemplation ?"

She was dressed by this, and opened the window a little impatiently. Stranger still than within did everything without look to her unaccustomed eye. On the opposite side of the narrow street stood an old church, at though valuable, of their kind, they would only the corner of a dark alley. It had long been disused for worship, and was now the storehouse of a large foundry. Through the open at a sale. Within an hour the room, as Dora' door Dora could see heaps of grapeshot and musket-balls lying on the dusty floor. The cold gray walls were striped of all their ec-clesiastical pageantry. The painted glass Shakespeare and Dante upon them, and for windows had long been shattered and walled up. Altar, pictures, flowers, and golden can-with artificial flowers in them, under glass dlesticks were all gone, but high up near the roof Dora could still read the half-effaced

words, "Gloire a Dieu." Above the gate stood a stone bishop in his mitre. The figure, though sadly mutilated. still stretched out a benignant band to bestow the pastoral blessing. But the staff, emblem of authority, was broken in the other hand. which grasped but a uscless fragment. Very brown and gray was the carved front of this held them became to her as the fatal gulf, or dilapidated edifice. And yet the sad old ruin the pitiless rock where some loved being has perished, to be shunned for evermore. But | quaint and graceful. The keeper of this place | hands in admiration.

Mrs. Luan still looked at her mistrustfully. She had come back to fetch her niece and take her away, actuated by one of those wonderful buttresses. A sort of terrace he had fashioned

old. It had been of some note in the days gone by. Presidents and members of the Parand broad gardens behind. They were now the abode of manafacturers and of retired legal practitioners, who kept them in repair, but who cared to do no more. Everything was tranquil and silent. One house, more poorly inhabited than the rest, showed a few tokens of life. A green sign-board dangled from one of the second-floor windows and informed the passers by that Professor Didier lived within. A pale, thin old woman looked to Dora; whilst John stalked about the house out for a few moments, then shut the window. A rosy boy appeared at another window on the third floor, and stared at Dora, but he too vanished, and the house became as silent and as quiet as its neighbors. In the street Dora saw two children lazily going to school, then a servant girl in clastering sabots, who came back with a pail of water from a fountain that was almost underneath her window; but when the children had gone by, and the servant-girl had passed beneath a dark archway in the alley, not a soul was to be seen in the whole street, and not a sound was to be heard save the little flow and plash of the invisible water. Dora tried to see it, and leaned out, but she only caught sight of some stone carving with a green fern growing on the top of it, high

out of the reach of rude hands .. "It will be very quiet," she thought, Already a sort of torpor, the forerunner of the life she was to lead, stole over her. She looked down the street, and at its narrow close she saw the green hazy river, with a a vague yet not unpleasent reverie. The clear foreign sky, the strange city, and the quiet street, with its picturesque memorials of bygone days, lulled thought to rest, and drove care away. The loss of some money seemed an event of little magnitude when compared with these impressive tokens of ruin and decay. Besides, Dora was still young, and as a rule gold is neither youth's hope nor its de-

sordid are they which haunt the heart of twentv-three. Well, my dear," said her mother's voice behind her, "how do you like this?"

sire. Other wishes, other longings than the

Dora turned round, smiling brightly. "It is very picturesque and peculiar," she replied.

"Picturesque and peculiar!" exclaimed Mrs. Courtenay, with that little shrill raising of the voice by which she expressed astonishment. "My dear, it is simply enchanting. I have not felt so happy for years as I have felt since I came here; and Madame Bertrand is the most delightful old creature you ever saw!

"Is she old?" demurely asked Dora. "Is she old!" exclaimed Mrs. Courtenay, with the little shrill raising of the voice again. "Old as the hills, but so good; only I suspect, my love, that she is a little touchy. She has been better off, you see, and feels it hard to have to wait upon us now. She made it a stipulation that she was to be called Madame Bertrand, and I came to tell you so-I was afraid you might hurt her feelings inadvert-

Dora promised to be careful, but expressed some wonder that Madame Bertrand should have undertaken to be their servant-of-allwork. Upon which it turned out that Madame Bertrand had undertaken no such thing; but | Luan. She remembered evenings when she lady's regulations. Mrs. Courtenay nodded, cession of lodgers,

" And they all adored her, save one," said

Dora laughed merrily. "Do they do that in France too?" she asked.

"My dear; how can you be so simple? They do it everywhere. But it is a shame to impose on that poor old thing, who from all she has told me about herself, must be one of the best creatures who ever breathed!"

the best creatures who ever breathed!"

Dora did not attempt to answer this. She "Do listen to these people laughing," good knew it was her mother's habit to take her flumoredly continued Mrs. Courtenay. "You opinion of people from their own account of themselves. So she listened to Madame Ber trand's praises with an amused smile, but without other contradiction than the demure propriated the cheerfulness of Madame Ber without other contradiction than the demure propriated the cheerfulness of Madame Ber without other contradiction than the demure propriated the cheerfulness of Madame Ber without other contradiction than the demure propriated the cheerfulness of Madame Ber without other contradiction than the demure propriated the cheerfulness of Madame Ber without other contradiction than the demure propriated the cheerfulness of Madame Ber without other contradiction than the demure propriated the cheerfulness of Madame Ber without other contradiction than the demure propriated the cheerfulness of Madame Ber without other contradiction than the demure propriated the cheerfulness of Madame Ber without other contradiction than the demure propriated the cheerfulness of Madame Ber without other contradiction than the demure propriated the cheerfulness of Madame Ber without other contradiction than the demure propriated the cheerfulness of Madame Ber without other contradiction than the demure propriated the cheerfulness of Madame Ber without other contradiction than the demure propriated the cheerfulness of Madame Ber without other contradiction than the demure propriated the cheerfulness of Madame Ber without other contradiction than the demure propriated the cheerfulness of Madame Ber without other contradiction than the demure propriated the cheerfulness of Madame Ber without other cheerfulness of Madame Ber w

to her."

" My dear, I tell you she is old-old!" remonstrated her mother; and in the same breath she informed her that breakfast was ready, Madame Bertrand having condescended so far as to prepare it.

Dora cast a quick, keen look around their sitting-room, as she sat down to breakfast. It was a clean, cold, and poor-looking apartment enough. "But you shall have another look before

he day is out," said Dora aloud. "I am talking to the room, aunt," she added, smiling at Mrs. Luan's startled face. "Don't spend, Dora!" exclaimed Mrs. Luan,

putting down her cup in alarm. "Oh! I must; but it shall not be beyond

pence. I know that shillings are forbidden

Mrs. Luan still looked uneasy, but did not venture on further remonstrance. When unpacked her trnnk, and took out some of those little toys which are the delight of a woman's heart. She had saved them from the wreck of her fortunes, not merely because habit had endeared them to her, but because, have been swallowed in the great catastrophe, and would have brought in little or nothing had told it had another look. She had hung up a few water-color drawings on the walls, globos, which adorned Madame Bertrand's black marble mantel-piece, Dora substituted two white and blue vases of genuine china, which she filled with fresh wall-flowers bought from a woman in the street. This, and work-basket on the table, a few books on a shelf, and here and there a little feminine trifle, so altered the aspect of the place, that when Mrs. Courtenay came out of her own room, and saw it again she uttered a little scream of delight.

"You are a fairy!" she cried, clasping her

"Twopence for nails, and twopence for flowers," triumphantly said Dora, looking at

her aunt; total, fourpence l" Mrs. Luan was mute; but, if she had dared, she would have said that the fourpence were

ill-spent.

The day had been a busy one for Dora, and toward the close she entered her room and sat down to rest by her open window. She looked at the old church, at the lilies, at the house where the professor lived, and she found them all quiet and silent as in the morning. The little rosy boy, whom she had already seen, was peeping at her from behind a window curtain, but when he saw her smiling face he disappeared. A glimpse of the professor's wife she also had, but it was a brief one. Madame Didier was looking out at her husband, a lame, infirm man, who walkeddown the street leaning heavily on his stick. She watched him till he turned the corner of the street, then she shut her window, and was seen no more. Dora leaned back in her chair, with a book lying unopened on her lap. She could imagine from this day what her life would be. She would not have pictures to hang or brackets to put up daily, but daily she might, if she pleased, sit by her window and read, or sew, or look at the old church, Mrs. Courtenay was too delicate to take long walks. Mrs. Luan too indifferent, and they could not afford to hire carriages. She had been out for an hour alone, and she had caught a glimpse of Rouen. It looked a dull, grave, commercial city, with magnificent Gothic churches, but it also looked very dreary. Little light or cheerfulness was there in those ancient, streets over which huge mediaeval piles shed heir gloom.

"And we do not know a soul here," she thought; "and if we stay years in Rouen, as we may, I shall spend those years in comparative solitude."

There was something almost appalling to Dora in the thought, and the evening of that first day was not calculated to contradict it.

It was a spring evening, hot as summer, yet they remained within, for whither should they have gone? Mrs. Luan, who never felt dull, perhaps because she never felt merry, was busy with her patchwork. Mrs. Courtenay at first talked in a very lively strain, and was enthusiastic about the pleasure of this new life, but gently fell asleep in the end. Dora looked at a flower-pot on the window-ledge, in which a weak shoot was attempting to send forth a pair of leaves.

"I suppose I shall have to take some interest in you," she thought; " but you are not animate enough for me. I wish one could make slips of living creatures, and watch them growing. It would be pleasant to see the tips of a pair of brown, furry cars shooting up, then bright eyes, then a round head, then the rest of the creature; but the esrs would be the really pretty part of it. I should like to have a kitten so, or a pup; but where is the use of liking anything more? I, who could not see a bird fly but I longed for it, must now learn to be as sober and demure as any nun."

In this austere mood, Dora took up a book and tried to read, but reading seemed to have lost its charm.

"I must study," she thought-"nothing else will do." So she went and fetched Dante, and did her best to fathom one of the most obscure of his difficult passages. But neither would that answer. Study cannot be taken up as a foil against passing tediousness. She is an austere mistress, and requires undivided worship. Besides, there rose sounds from below which disturbed Dora. Madame Bertrand had friends who spent the evening with her. Their loud talking and louder laughter came up to Dora as a sorrowful comment on the present, and a no less sorrowful remembrance of the past. She remembered joyous young days in Ircland, pleasant evenings tween her brother Paul and her cousin John now, how had it ended? She had lost the two friends of her girlhood; she had lost the intercourse which is so dear to an inquiring and cultivated mind, and she was the denizen of a strange city, thrown on her own resources, Mrs. Courtenay. "He was a Monsieur Theo-dore, and after behaving abominably, coming in and going out at all hours, and calling here hard prospect at twenty-three. But we do not Bertrand, quite short, as if she were a man all feel alike on these subjects. Madame Berhe ran away without paying the poor old trand and her friends talked so loud, that Mrs. trand and her friends talked so loud, that Mrs.

Courtenay awoke, and looked startled.
"Dear me!" she said, innocently, "I thought I was at one of our parties, and that I had fallen asleep whilst Mr. Gray was telling me of a scientific experiment. It is such

a relief to find it a dream! Poor Mr. Gray !how he used to prose!"

"Thank Heaven, she regrets nothing!" thought Dora, with a smile.

"Mark:—
"I wonder if Monsieur Theodore made lovet, for the time being.
"And so will I," resolutely thought Dora,
"And so will I," resolutely thought bead,

with a little defiant shake of her bright head,

Alas! it was very easily said-more easily said than done. When Dora went back to her room that evening, and looked at the prim and patient Griselidis, she wondered if ennui had ever been amongst the trials of that lady's

CHAPTER IX.

A brave heart will go through more than Dora had to bear. After all, her lot was not so hard. She had the shelter of a roof, daily bread, raiment, all the things that thousands struggle for so wearily, and can so seldom win. She had these, and with them leisure, a few books, the companionship of two beings who loved her, and a happy, sunny temper, to make all good. If she sometimes heaved a little regretful sigh, it was because she was still young, you see, and did not know the wonderful blessings of peace. Give her a few years more, and let her go forth and be tossed in some lonely boat on the waves of life, and how she will look back to this safe haven, and pine for its sweet shelter! Happy girl! Neither passion which is wasting, nor sorrow which is cruel, not care which is remorseless. is with you now. So this is still your golden time, and these are still your haleyon days, though Rouen is rather a gloomy city to live

But though Dora, more through temperament than from any philosophical appreciation of the blessings which remained to her, was happy and contented; though Madame Bertrand said it did one good to see the demoiselle's bright face, and grew poetic with her neighbors when she once broached that theme; though everything, in short, seemed as it should be, still Dora heaved that little regretful sigh we have spoken of. It came probably because no human life can be free from it. We may be sure that on the day when Napoleon was crowned in Notre Dame he heaved a sigh for Corsiean hills, or for having eaten cherries with a pretty girl in an orchard when he was sub-lieutenant—for any

thing, in short, which he had no more. It is the mortal lot to repine. Saints fret over their sins, and sinners lament their lost follies, aud every one has suffered some deprivation, or other. Dora's was money and with money the loss of comforts, and pleasures, and enjoy-ments, which that modern lamp of Aladdin summons forth at its bidding from the dark recesses of life, where they sleep so soundly, so far as the needy are concerned. The cruel enchanter Brown had taken her lamp away; the spell was gone, and some trouble was the result. On most days she defied her fate, and forbade it to vex her; and on other days, as we said, she sighed.

Her mother and her aunt, who shared her loss, did not deny its existence, but they were not prepared to sympathize with Dora when she felt dull now and then. The sound of her native language had not yet lost its charm for Mrs. Courtenay, and Mrs. Luan professed herself delighted with the cheapness of Rouen. So Dora, behaved like a true stoic. She endured and did not complain.

Rouen is a picturesque city, and Dora liked the picturesque and found and made herself pleasures out of it. The solemn gloom of Notre Dame and Saint Ouen, the glorious painted glass in Saint Vincent and Saint Patrice, the wonderful facade of Saint Maclou, or the exquisite court of the Palais de Justice, gave her many a delightful hour. But one cannot live on architecture, and Dora often felt restless, and scarcely happy, even though these magnificent memorials of the past were daily within her view. She missed something -something which Athens itself, and the Acropolis, which glimpses of Olympus and Mount Athos could not have supplied. The open space and border of heath, the view of a gleaming or stormy sea, which she had had from her mother's cottage in Ireland, often came back to her with a sort of passion Oh! that sad memory did not stand between her and that past! For a year back again in the old country, with the bracing sca air, and with it the breath of liberty, far, far away from

those grand frowning Gothic heaps of stone. Rouen has few attractions as a modern city -and they were fewer then than they are now-and these Dora quickly exhausted. The theatres she did not visit, her mother did not dulged in. She was still young, and not insensible to the charms of elegant and costly attire. So it was rather hard to see velvet and silks which she must now never wear, or jewels that could no longer be hoped for as a good yet to come. The gate of all luxurious enjoyment was closed upon her; and if Dora was not wise enough to scorn such vanities, she was too proud to indulge in weak and useless regret.

To stay very much within was therefore one of the features of her lot, and such tranquility is utterly obnoxious to youth. She sometimes longed for motion with a feverish restlessness. She did her best to conquer the unquiet mood, and she tried to make herself home pleasures, but this was no easy matter. her, but she only slept and purred. So Dora made friends with a host of sparrows, whose nests were in the old church. She bribed them with crumbs, and soon so tamed them that they would come and flutter past her open window, and, if she sat very still, peck on the ledge whilst she looked on. She also opened a flirtation with the little rosy boy in the opposite house, and she seldom appeared at her window but he was to be seen at his, laughing and nodding to her. A silent interest she likewise took in the doings of the lame professor and his pale wife; and altogether she made the best of her lot, but, as we have said she could not help feeling restless now and then.

That unquiet mood had been very strong upon her on a bright day in summer, when, in the afternoon, Mrs. Courtenay suddenly exhad volunteered her services with restrictions had conversed with the gifted and the wise pressed the wish to partake of some Fromage

"I should like it, oh! of all things," she ex-claimed, raising her voice in her little shrill tone.

Dora looked up from her work, and supposed the wish was one her mother could gratify.

"Oh! no," was the slightly plaintive reply "I would not touch one of the cheeses they sell about here; and Madame Bertrand' woman lives miles away, at the other end of Rouen-miles away !"

"I shall go and fetch you a cheese, mamma," fquickly said Dora, throwing down her

"My dear, it is ever so far away. Oh! so

far—miles!"

"Then it is the very thing for me," gayly said Dorn. "I feel just now as if I should like to go to the edge of the world and look over." "My dear!" expostulated her mother. "I should!" wilfully said Dora. "Oh! for

one good peep out of this world, and to see the stars spinning!" The journey to fetch the cheese Mrs. Cour-

tenay longed for, promised no such prospect, and was described by Madame Bertrand as something formidable; but Dora was bent on going, and she went. She had not walked ten steps when, as she

passed the house where the lame teacher lived, she heard a groan of distress coming from beneath the archway. The gate, as is usually the case on the Continent, stood wide open, and Dora put her head in and saw a lamentable picture. A little woman, very old, and very poorly dressed, was sitting on the last step of the stone staircase, staring at half-adozen of broken eggs and some spilt milk. An earthen bowl and a plate also lay in fragments near her. "Can I help you?" asked Dora.

"Can you pick np milk," was the sharp re tort, " or mend broken eggs?" "Yes," good-humoredly replied Dora, "I think I can do both."

"I had not tasted a drop of milk, or seen the yolk of an egg, since I lost my five-franc piece," groaned the old woman, without heeding her, and now that I had saved and saved till I could have an egg again, I stumbled and there they are, dish and all-dish and all! There they are!"

Dora stooped and carefully picked up two of the eggs, which had escaped with a gentle

"These will do," she said, softly laying them on a fragment of the plate; "and for the other four and the milk here is a cure." She put her hand in her pocket and took out a few pence; but the old woman shook her head.

Have eggs and milk got feet?" she asked. Will they come? I cannot go and fetch them—no, I cannot, I am too tired," she added, as if Dora were attempting to pursuade her.

"You are but a cross old fairy," thought Dorn; "but still you shall have your way, and I will see if I cannot make you happy." So she took back the money which she had put in the old woman's lap, and she went away.

The little old woman remained sitting on the step of the staircase groaning over the broken eggs and the spilt milk, and addressing them with impotent wrath.

"You did it on purpose," she said, shaking her head at them," you know you did!" "Did they, though?" said some one,

coming in from the street. "That was too

coming in from the street. "Inat was too bad of them."

"Go your way," was her angry reply. "Go to you lold fippery, and let me be quiet. Don't touch them," she almost screamed, as, in going up the staircase, the stranger seemed likely to tread on the two eggs which Dora had put on the broken plate. "She is bring had put on the broken plate." had put on the broken plate. "She is bringing me more; but I will have these too." Even as she spoke Dora appeared underneath the archway followed by a child with a

cup of milk, and four eggs on a plate.

"There," she said, gayly, "they did come to you, after all; and they are all yours, the cup, the plate, the milk, and the eggs," she added, taking them from the child's hand to present

them to her. "The cup too?" screamed the old woman. "Yes, yes, the cup too," replied Dora, gravely. "Are you glad?"
"Ravished!" was the ardent reply; "en-

chanted! Oh! the beautiful cup! Why, who are you?" she suddenly exclaimed, glancing from the gifts to the giver, and shading her eyes with her hand to see her better.

Dora stood before her bright and smilling, with the little donations in her hands. She saw that her protegee was dazzled with her blooming, radiant face and it amused her. To charm animals, allure children, and conquer ill-tempered people, was gift; she knew it, and she liked it. "I thought I should prevail over you," was her triumphant. though unspoken boast, as the old woman still stared like one confused.

"Good bye," she said, aloud; "the child shall carry these up for you," and handing both milk and eggs to the little girl who had brought them, Dora nodded and went her way.

"Who is she, ch?" asked the receiver of the milk and eggs.

"She lives opposite," replied the child glibly; " and she sits at her window. Such a beautiful demoiselle!

Unconscious of her double triumph, Dora went on her way. The distance was great, but it was reached at last. Dora bought the cheese, and with the precious dainty carefully wrapped up, so that no untoward accident should cause it to break, she turned homeward. The cheesemonger lived very far away, care for excursions, and the feminine delight and the sun was now near its setting. As of looking in at shop windows she seldom in- Dora went down a steep street, she saw all Rouen beneath her. It was a picture! Many a poor, struggling artist, living in a dull, smoky city, would give a year of his life to have the chance of painting such a one. The gleaming river, now dark purple, now flowing gold, wound through the old town, and passed beneath the bridges; church towers and spires rose above the dark sea of roofs, and appeared in fine clear lines on a sky of pale azure; luxuriant verdure and rounded hills framed the magic picture over which spread a haze both soft and bright. It was beautiful, wonderfully beautiful, and Dora stopped and gazed in deep admiration. But neither that nor the long walk which had tired her could quell the restlessness within her. She had brought it out, and she was taking it back. Her life was Madame Bertrand's cat did indeed steal up to a dull life, and Dora had tasted another life than this. She had had a life full of fervor and hope with her lost brother in Ireland; she had had a life of intellectual pursuits and social pleasures in London, and now she was lingering the last bright years of youth away in a French provincial town. In short, Dora telt not merely restless, but dull.

It is sad to say it, but more than one-half of the human species, of womankind, is sorely troubled with that modern complaint of dulness. After all, there was some good in the olden time, when men fought and strove, and women sat at home and spun wool, and both liked it. Yes, there was a philosophy in the spindle and distaff, or in the silk and worsted, no doubt about it. When Matilda and her maidens sat down to their tapestry and worked in tenth-stite the history of the Norman Conquest, they were thus saved many a trouble and many a weary hour. Of course there was sonow in these days, and there was love too, easy, natural love, which came and went like a gentle epidemic, but we doubt if these mediaeval women were haunted with the ideal, or if they made their moan because they failed to secure variety. Peace, which we prize so little, was one of their blessings. A calm and tranquil life they had led in the main. Strong walls were raised, and men wore heavy armor, that these ladies might sit in quiet and work on canvas strange warriors on gaunt horses, or quaint trees, with birds never known out of fable perched on the boughs. We have improved all that, to be sure; but then let us not complain if we are called upon to pay the penalty of the improve-

ment. Vainadmonition! Dora had a warm, genial nature; she loved her mother and she liked her aunt, but she longed for a life in which there should be some other purpose than to make the two ends of a narrow income meet.

That longing was strong upon her as she stood and looked at dusk gathering over the city below her. With a sigh at its uselessness, she roused herself from her reverie, and went down the street at a quiet pace. To reach home sooner she took a short cut through one of the narrow lanes that were to be found within the shadow of Notre Dame. A gay twilight still reigned there. As she passed by one of the low shops, with beetling first-floors over them, Dora saw some books on a stall outside. Had she ever seen them there before? It seemed not to her. The shop was not a mere second-hand bookseller's shop; many wares were sold within it. There were portfolios of drawings in stands inside near the door; in a corner she saw some old portraits, with fixed eyes staring through the gloom. A few plates of old Rouen ware, a worm-caten box of carved wood, a shattered Etruscan vase, and a heap of ancient tapestry, appeared in the window above the book stall. At once Dora's thoughts flew back to the days when her brother and she were engaged in the catalogue. She paused and looked at the old bric-a-brac shop with a sad troubled eye. Oh, ye days gone by, how you can haunt us! It was a pain to linger there, and yet Dora could not bear to go. A light burned in the shop; its rays fell on the stall outside. She took up a book to stay and look a little longer. The book itself woke kindred recollections. She remembered how she had once provoked her brother Paul with a piece of girlish folly, and how he had answered her with a "Read Epictetus-read Epictetus"-a tantalizing injunction, since he read it in the classic original. Now the book Dora had taken up was an old French translation of Epictetus Her heart beat as she opened its pages; then, as she glanced over them, and read a few maxims, the calm and divine wisdom of the Phrygian slave won on her by its beauty.

(To be continued.)

It takes less time to get over one's own misfortune than to be reconciled to a neighbour's good fortune.

A firm of tanners in Pictou, Nova Scotia, have ready for shipment to England upper and fine leathers to the value of \$7,000. The firm will, in a few weeks, ship another con-signment, of similar value, to the same market. These are experimental shipments, but there is every prospect that the business will pay well, in which case the firm will go into it extensively.

"THERE IS BLOOD ON THE MOON." [It was believed by the ancients that blood spots appeared on the moon before war.]

There is blood on the moon!
There is blood on the moon!
Will it pass away soon?
Dread portents are rife,
Of battle and strife.
For the Ospreya of war:
Are leaving their nest,
In the Bise of the West
And swarming afar
To the gates of the Czar.
Oh! come they in peace: To the gates of the Czar. Oh! come they in peace: To the Islands of Greece? Bring they famine or feast As they sall to the East?

There is blood on the moon! Will it pass away soon? Jackals are howling, Gray wolves are prowling, Patiently watching the sea, Where dark forms are riding And silently biding; Dread monsters of war, Black shadows of Thor, Grim-visaged and ironed, And armon-environed, In their corsiets of mail They ride on the gale. Are they Paynim invaders, Or Christian crusaders, Or peaceful sea traders As they sail to the East, Past burning Stromboli 7 the marts of Stambouli? There is blood on the moon!

There is blood on the moon!
May it pass away soon!
For mothers are wailing,
Old forms are qualling,
Young cheeks are palling
In darkness and gloom;
Terror is falling,
Dim clouds are palling,
Foreshadowing doom,
For the Ospreys of war
Are leaving their nest
In the Isles of the West,
And swarming afar
To the gates of the Czar.
Bring they famine or feast
As they sail to the East?

Astronomer, what Of the lurid red spot On the face of the moon? Will it pass away soon? The New York Democrat.

IN MEMORY OF MR. MACGAHAN.

TRIBUTE TO THE VALIANT YOUNG AMERICAN JOUR-NALIST FROM THE RACE HE DESIRED TO SEE RESCUED FROM THE TURK.

[Special Cable despatch to the N. Y. Herald.] LONDON, June 24, 1878.

The Daily News has received a telegram from the President to the Town Council of Philippopolis expressing profound regret for the loss of John A. MacGahan, the brave and brilliant journalist, whose correspondence during the recent European contest was one of the startling features of that memorable

A REQUIEM MASS.

The President of the Town Council states in addition that a requiem mass in memory of the dead journalist has just been celebrated at Philippopolis. The population of the town attended the services en masse and showed their respect by their sorrowful demeanor and sympathetic words.

A NATION'S GRATITUDE.

The President ends his message in the following brief and pathetic manner:—" The Bulgarians will ever retain a feeling of the deepest gratitude toward their illustrious benefactor, who, by his touching narrations, gained for our sorely tried nation the sympathy of the world."

MR. ARCHIBALD EORBES' TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF HIS DEAD COLLEAGUE.

To the Editor of the London Daily News :-Sin,-I never suffered a severer shock than when travelling this morning from Walcs my eye lighted on the words, "Death of Mr. Mac-Gahan," on your placard, displayed in the Gloucester railway station. I have been trying all day to realize the disaster, but in vain. I never knew a man so universally loved; you instinctively took him to your heart the moment he similed his first smile. You say well that "He had faculties which would have made him successful in any career he might

have chosen." The truest definition of him "A prince of a man," was given me by Mr. Sala, when, in anticipation of meeting Mac-Gahan at the commencement of the late war, I asked the former to give me some concep-

To the charm of his quietly cordial geniality there was added a great firmness and resoluteness of character-equally quiet but very masterful. It was in virtue of the combinations that he swaved men. He never lost his temper; but nobody, to my knowledge, ever tried to take liberties with him, except a Russian officer once at Turnu Magarelle, and he emphatically repented his rashness. MacGahan was certainly the most popular foreigner with the Russian army; and this was by reason of his combined geniality and firmness. He never toadied; and was the most independent while the most unassertive of men; he seemed to take for granted, as became the citizen of a Republic, as well his equality with the commander-in-chief as with the private soldier; and he possessed an imperturbable coolness which would have reached audacity had there been an atom of swagger in it. In the exercise of his discretion he thought it his duty to expose relentlessly in your columns the incapacity of the Russian staff leaders, aware that they were cognizant of his strictures. He nevertheless, all shunned the officers whose errors and manded that he should ruthlessly expose; sage way and washed his hands at the ewer. and he was truth itself. I believe that he Upon returning, after an absence of only a few could not have lied if he had tried.

There was about him a certain happy-goluckiness, which, while on occasions it advantaged him, was in certain respects his weak point. He was the very will-o'-the-wisp of war correspondents. At the commencement of the late war he duly bought a wagon, horsed it satisfactorily and furnished it with copious necessaries and some luxuries. From the day he started from Sistova with Gourko's column on the trans-Balkan raid till after the September attack on Plevna he never once saw this wagon. "Joseph" toiled wearily from place to place in search of his meteorlike master; but in vain. Joseph's stock query, "Have you seen Herr MacGahan?" became among us one of the few jokes which brightened the gloom of a very sombre period. How Joseph's master contrived to exist nobody can exactly tell; the younger Skobeleff, perhaps, contributed a larger share toward his erratic existence. He became very lean, but body, to read his letters and telegrams during the long weary interval between the Septemand the snow. The man who was down with her in the glare and brilliancy of the society. young Skobeloff lay like a dog in a ditch! in which she encountered him. In the

ed corner of the trench behind the epaulein front of him, the Turkish shells and bullets whistling over him and the snow dripping on him from the edges of Skobeloff's second great coat. But the man's good heart and even mind carried him through everything. He had an equanimity that was positively herioc. He never chafed; never "grizzled," to use a homely but expressive word. I never knew him even a little bit down on his luck save once, and that was when on a pitch dark night, at the Danube bridge head, his horse strayed away while he was negotiating access to the bridge, and he lost not only the beast and his meagre kit, for which he cared little, but also a long letter which he had written, and was conveying to post at Bucharest, for which he cared much. I have spoken of his equanimity-it was but a phase of his dauntless courage, that dauntless courage which carried him on alone through the desert to Khiva, spite of the obstacles which by no means all recounted in wonderful book. I have seen are him under a heavy fire-his fault as a correspondent, having a correspondent's responsibility, was that he habitually exposed himself too recklessly to fire, and I have envied him his matchless coolness. For a man who had never been a soldier, and who had made no special study of the art of war, his military perception amounted to intuition. A long letter of his on the characteristic failings of the Russian military organization (dated August 19, and published in the "Daily News War Correspondence," volume 1, pages 350-368) is a model of military criticism. Soldiers have spoken to me of it under the the mistaken

indeed of the authorship of it. Let me recount the physical hindrances under which MacGahan distinguished himself so brillantly in the recent campaign. At Kischoneff, in the early part of April, he broke one of the bones of his ankle when riding a young Cossack horse belonging to Prince Tserteleff. When I met him first on the platform of the railway station at Jassy he was limping along with this ankle enclosed in a mask of plaster of Paris. He was still lame whenhe started into Bulgaria with Gourko's column. At the entrance to the Hankigi Pass his horse slipped up and fell on him, and the rider, attempting to rise, found that one of the small bones of the same leg was broken. Most men would have tried to make their way back to Tirnova, and accepted the invalid condition until mended. McGahan got himself hoisted on the top of an ammunition cart. Later in the same day the ammunition cart rolled over on him and bruised him sorely. But he struggled on indomitably till Kezanlik was reached, and then had a short spell of rest. But he was in the saddle again long ere his broken bone was properly set, and as a fact he never gave it time properly to set at all. Rather "than be out of he deliberately accepted the prophesied fate of being lame for life, and I have no doubt that he died lame. He went through the campaign so great a cripple that he could not walk a mile, and when I saw him last at Christmas time the lameness had become chronic.

belief that it was the production of another

pen; the wielder of that pen would be proud

I could, from out a full heart, write much more of my poor, dear friend, for the theme, although mournful, is fertile, and there would be a sad pleasure in the work. But I must not encroach on your space. Little did I think as he last shook hands with me on the Tergoviste Station platform that the true hand and the warm heart were to be so soon cold in death. Our profession has lost one of its brightest ornaments, one of its most notable men; the world, in McGahan's death, suffers the loss of a fearless and brilliant truth teller. All we who knew him grieve as for the loss of a brother in the flesh.

I am, &c.,

ARCHIBALD FORBES. London, June 11, 1878.

A YOUNG CONGRESSMAN'S OUTRAGE-OUS ASSAULT ON A LADY.

The lull succeeding the adjournment of Congress was suddenly interrupted to-day by the disclosure of a scandal, the details of which are the universal theme of discussion here to-night. The person figuring most conspicuously in the affair is a young Congressman from one of the Southern States, an almost boy in years and almost Adonis in form. He has been famous among his fellow members for his lavish expenditure of the wealth he inherited as the scion of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of the State of Tennessee. Always dressed faultlessly and carrying himself with a most stylish air, his acknowledged beauty made him an ever welcome guest in Washington society, and gave him from the very outset of his appearance in the capital the entree of the highest and most refined circles.

The story of the outrage, for such the scandal amounts to, as narrated by General Rosser and others who were actors or eve witnesses of the occurrence, is as follows :-- On Tuesday night last, between ten and eleven o'clock, General Rosser escorted a lady to a fashionable and well known restaurant on Fifteenth street, above the Treasury Department, for the purpose of getting supper. They took their seats and were perusing the bill of fare when the General noticed, on withdrawing his screnely frequented the headquarters, nor at gloves, that his hands were slightly soiled with the dust of an afternoon walk. Excusshortcomings the exigencies of duty had de- ing himself, he stepped into an adjoining pasminutes, he noticed that his lady friend was pale and greatly agitated. He asked her excitedly what was the matter. She exclaimed: "Oh, General, take me out of this place:

just listen." Thus commanded he listened, and they both heard the noise of a woman in the adjoining supper room crying and moaning. Eventually the words, "For shame; oh, do not, I pray you; let me go away; help!" came successively and distinctly through the

intervening wall. "There, General, you ought to go and see what is the matter," said the affrighted lady listener on the outside, and prompted by the suggestion the chivalric Rosser went around to the door of the room, and finding it locked, and hearing still the sounds of a struggle, burst it in. To his great indignation, he discovered the Congressman above described, all flushed with wine, offering a lady a most gross insult: The General, who is a man of always contrived to "show a good front," and great stature and strength, seized the some streaks of very hard luck never daunted offender, who is of barely medium some streaks of very hard luck never daunted offender, who is of barely medium his frank, gallant cheerfulness. He never height and of dandy figure, and his frank, gallant cheerfulness. He never height and of daidy figure, and was a man to inflict upon his readers himself hurled him against the wall, knocking him and his personal hardships and trials. No- almost senseless. The lady, s8 gallantly rescued fainted at her delivery, but was soon brought to with the aid of restoratives and ber attack on Plevna and the final fall of taken home in a carriage. She is a most Osman's improvised fortress, could gather estimable and beautiful person, and is the any hint that during that period the sister-in-law of a Northern Congressman, writer had been four times down with me whose wife, her sister, is, also famous for her laria fever. And down where and how? Not beauty. Her adventure is the unfortunate in snug quarters; not even in a Bulgarian consequence of an innocent acquaintance of hut; nay, not even under cover from the rain a man whose character was concealed from

from her husband, saw no danger in the atment, with soldiers standing on the banquette | tentions of a man who was a fellow Congressman and often companion of her brother-inlaw.

Owing to the eminent respectability of all the parties concerned the affair was hushed up, and would, perhaps, have escaped the pre-sent revelation, had not a few words concerning it escaped one of these parties at a breakfast table this morning. From the breakfast table it spread abroad, and was soon whispered about the city and is on every lip to-night. General Rosser, the rescuer of the lady, has

returned to St. Paul to the headquarters of the

Northern Pacific Railroad, of which he is the

civil engineer. He is a West Pointer, but entered the rebel service as captain of one of the batteries of the Washington artillery battalion of New Orleans. He rose to the rank of major general, and will be remembered as one of the famous cavalry chieftains on the rebel side. The story has been generally circulated by members of Congress remaining in Washington, and the facts as narrated have caused the deepest indignation among those acquainted with the guilty party. One member, who is known as prominent and influential in the House, said to-night that this disgraceful conduct would warrant the offering of a resolution expelling the accused when Congress again assembled. The affair is not likely to end here, for Don Juan comes from a locality where he will be compelled to vindicate his insulted honor. A challenge, therefore, will

BOOTH'S CONFESSION.

assaulted .- N. Y. Herald.

in all probability be sent to General Rosser

for the part he took in protecting the lady

(From the Washington Star, June 22.)

The statement which comes from Louisville that the package containing the state-ment of John Wilkes Booth, made previous to his assessination of President Lincoln, was burned at Wormley's resturant on the night of the assassination, in the presence of Hon. Samuel J. Randall and others, is incorrect. A gentleman who was at the Spottswood Hotel, n Richmond, that night, to-day made the following statement to a reporter of The Star :- "Mr. Randa!! and Colonel John W. Forney, J. T. Ford, E. B. Hart of New York; D. C. Forney, of this city, and a number of other gentlemen, were at the Spottswood Hotel, in Richmond, on that night. About midnight an orderly sent by the commander of the troops at Richmond came to Colonel Forney and announced the assassination. Not knowing the extent to which it had gone, the officer advised Colonel Forney and his party to leave at once for the North. As the government had stopped the running of trains to and from Washington, north and south, the party were obliged to take a special train for City Point. From there they were brought to Washington on a government tug, the only boat to leave at that time." Therefore Mr. Randall could not possibly have been present at the alleged meeting at Wormley's restaurant.

In regard to the scaled package which the despatch says was burned on the night of the assassination, a gentleman well informed on the subject to-day said to a Star reporter :--Booth certainly wrote a statement previous to the assassination, which is supposed to have explained his reasons for the commission of the deed, and deposited it with one of the proprietors of the National Intelligencer. with instructions to publish it the following day, provided he heard nothing from him to the contrary. It is well known that the document was kept for some time, but the parties holding it becoming alarmed lest they should be implicated in the assassination destroyed it. Its publication would undoubtedly have explained the whole matter, and relieved several parties who were connected with the plot for abducting President Lincoln and taking him to Richmond to be held as a hostage, but who knew nothing whatever of the plot to assassinate him.'

FASHIONS.

Taste is divided into two distinct camps; one comprehends a short jupon, just touching the ground, the polonaise with floating fronts, and fitting closely to the waist by means of a mastic leather belt. The other mode consists of a jupon with drapery and tunic; a high bodied peasant corsage, with flated platha, of the Virgin fringe, but in any case the leather belt is a necessity-no lady can now do without this novelty-hardly a month old. Those who dislike belts can compromise the matter by selecting two bands of the same stuff as the corsage, crossing, and buttoning them to the waist. This plan is particularly suitable where the plastron is worn, either plaited or coulisse. The scason, as much as fashion, is tyrannical as to the choice of materials, but all kinds of Zephyr linens-Vichy, Irish, linons, &c., are fresh-looking and so in the ascendant. Bunds of embroidery are the most elegant trimming for the costumes: renounce plaits in these toilettes, on account of the ironing. The torchon, or mirecourt lace, is much in favor, but the Russian lace, owing to its color and design, is in request from its elegance. Foulard is worn worked up with embroidered China crape, allied with faille and grenadine, embroidered or with satined stripes, is also a favorite, of course in hot weather. In the way of mantelets, the most elegant, light and cheap, is in China crape; the edges are in spanglo marabout fringe. The same pattern is to be met with in cashmere. Black is rather a favorite color just now for bonnets and is to be met with in crin and straw, for the latter, the border is well raised on the left side, lined with black velvet, a gold galoon ornamenting the border, buckles of the same material in front, and feathers intercrossing and falling on each side.

AMERICAN EXPORTS AND THE STRIKERS IN ENGLAND.

Consul General Badeau, at London, has sent to the department of State a Dispatch relating to the disastrous strikers of British operatives and the influence of the competition of American manufactures in the markets of England. In the discussion between the cotton manufacturers of Lancashire and the weavers now on strike there. and in the comments of the press thereon, it is generally, although unwillingly, conceded that a potential influence has been exerted by American competition in diminishing the English cotton trade at home and abroad. England now sends to this country less than one third the quantity of goods she sent in 1860, while on the other hand, it is stated that 30,000 pieces of cotton goods have been shipped weekly to England for two or three years from New York and Boston. Some say that these goods have been sold at a loss to realize cash, but this is denied by good authorities, who admit however, that the profit is but small. The London Times attributes the increase of American manufactures at the cost of British industry to the superior quality and equal or chesper prices of American cotton; besides general domestic advantages in process MacGahan battled with the fever in a shelter gayety of the capital the artless wife, away of manufacture. The Saturday Review declares

that American products are profitably competing with British goods not only in the Eastern markets but in England itself, and atributes the decline of the Eastern trade to the " fraudulent folly of English manufacturers, who have lost their customers by palming off on them adulterated goods, "as well as to the fact that the American cotton mannfacturers can produce at a less cost than the British. General Badeau advocates the policy on the part of American manufacturers of carefully maintaining the superior standard of their wares, and comparatively unremunerative rates for a time, by which means, adding to our natural advantages, a still greater share in the coveted trade, if not in England, certainly in China | Denon, Jurator of the Museum of the Louvre, and Japan, may be diverted into American denied all knowledge of the work, nor could chanels .- Scientific American.

THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE TAY, SCOT-LAND.

The railway bridge across the Tay was formally opened on the 31st of May, and the regular service of trains was commenced the gineering skill. It is 3,450 yards in lengthvery nearly two miles. This considerably exceeds the length of any other bridge in the world, the one at Montreal not excepted. It is also the lightest structure of the kind. It contains 85 spans, 11 of which are each 245 feet long, the rest varying down to 28 feet. It has cost about £350,000, or \$1,750,000. In its cast iron; 3,500 tons of malleable iron; 87,000 cubic feet of timber; 15,000 casks of cement; and 10,000,000 of bricks. By slight gradients the bridge rises from both ends into the middle. On the south side, the first girder is 70 feet above the water level. The rising gradient is 1 in 365, giving a clear water way of 88 feet in height. This is continued for a considerable distance, and then the northern shore is reached by a descending gradient of 1 in 74. This bridge makes communication with the south and north of the east coast of than was before possible. To complete the work of securing the traffic of the North by the North British Railway, so far successfully accomplished by this bridge, another gigantic work is projected, viz.: the bridging of the Frith of Forth at Queensferry. If this latter work is carried through as proposed, it will to be 1,600 feet each, and be on an elevation of 600 feet above the water.

ROMANTIC SUICIDE.

Early on Wednesday morning, Count Aubriet de Pevy, a French nobleman, lately resident in London, committed suicide in the Thames, at Windsor. While the Military Police were patrolling the river-side shortly after midnight, Privates Somerville and Tuck, of the 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, found near Hills Ferry a heap of clothing, neatly arranged, and with a black bordered mourning envelope pinned to the coat. The envelope bore the words, "My last impressions. To be opened. Count Aubriet de Pevy." Mr. Chief Superintendent Hayes, of the Windsor Borough Police, was immediately informed of the occurrence, and instructed the Humane Society to drag the stream, but before this could be done, the body of the unfortunate nobleman, attired only in his shirt, drawers, and socks, was discovered near The Cobbler, east of Windsor Bridge. The corpse was removed to the Angler's Rest, Bier-lane. With the clothing were found a sword-stick, some jewellery, and other articles, also an envelope containing photographs of the deceased and his countess, the date of the latter's death being written on the back of the picture. There were also two visiting cards, one surmounted by a coronet, with the words, "Aubriet de Pevy, 4 Albemarle street, W," while the other bore the address, "Madame Aubriet de Pevy, 12a, Cornwall road. Westbourne Park." In addition, there l clothes and property to be taken to the railway station. Care of the station-master." Upon opening the letter pinned to the coat, nended :—

I have resolved to die. To be free of this world, which is, after all, but a kind of experimental hell, where bad and good are mixed in disorder, may be considered a blessing Montaigne says:—" What has mankind to complain of? If there is only one way of coming into this world, there are a hundred ways of getting out of it." I think one of the cleanest ways is the water, and therefore hoose it as a preferred death-bed. There is the bands are either white, ecru, colored, or of many a spot where I can plunge in. I hope, united shades. It is worthy of notice that ladies indeed, for a better world. I do not fear death, although it may be disagreeable to our senses I take it from a higher point of view. I know that as soon as we have separated from the human frame of this world (never to revive again) we are immediately supplied with a new body, but more ethereal. It has our shape and form, is like us, but more beautiful, less or more, according to what we are worth As to the wicked, they bear the stamp of what they are. This is in reality the resurrection as it ought to be understood; and we also undergo immediate judgment, and are sent to the different parts of the spiritual world, and left to ourselves. The good enjoy theirs at once. The wicked are kept under subjection and severe laws; but there is always a door open to them if they purify -for God is ever merciful. I leave the world these simple truths, highly respecting the founders of many religions, and one in parti-cular—Jesus of Nazareth. He was a well-informed man, who wanted to free his country. from the abuses of priesthood and the oppression and tyranny of kings and Casars of that

After some other comments the writer

82y8 :--I die, therefore, in the firm belief of being safe (not saved, which is ridiculous). Budds also came to die and save the world centuries before. Born-in rank and fortune, I have yet undergone many trials, misfortune illness, and mental sorrows. The sudden death of my dear countess, only 28, handsome, beloved by all in France and here, has broken my heart. I loved her dearly. I dare say shall find her. And now farewell.

CTE. AUSRIET DE PEVY.

A wedding-ring, supposed to be that of his wife was found upon one of the fingers of the unfortunate nobleman, whose last address is given as 44, Langham street, Portland place, London: Gill alsiy at it

A HAPPY "IRONY OF FATE."-The two colerated ironworkers, Krupp, of Essen, and Schneider of Creuzot, have been decorated with the Order of the Iron Crown of Austria. They say it is the best, though not the largest, "order in iron" they've ever had.

CANOVA'S NAPOLEON.

There exists in India a sculptured effigy of Napoleon I. by Canova, viz., the colossal statue, 16 palms high, in Carrara marble, completed and sent to Paris in 1811, and now in possession of the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley House. The statue is nude, and holds in the right hand a globe surmounted by a winged figure of victory. This statue has a brief but curious history. When the Allies entered Paris in 1815, for the second time, Canova, who was in the train of the allied sovereigns, was extremely anxious to know what had become of his masterpiece. Baron the attendants of the ex-Imperial palaces furnish any information. One official, however, had a hazy recollection of the Empress Maria Louisa having expressed herself as extremely shocked at the representation of her august consort in so complete a state of divestiture from his traditional boots, buckskins, and gray great-coat. At length the statute turnday after. This bridge is a triumph of enhad been followed with terrible swiftness by the disasters of Moscow and Leipsic, and the colossal memorial had been wholly forgotten. Of course it had now become the property of the French Government. Louis XVIII. however, would have none of it, and presented the marble to the Prince Regent. Had Canova's Napoleon possessed as much as a construction there have been used 3,700 tons of kilt, the figure might have been retained by royalty; but, like Hans Breitmann's mer-maid, it had "nodings on;" so George the IV. presented it to the Great Duke, and at the foot of the grand staircase at Apsley House the sumptuous effigy stands to this day.

DUPLEX FELEGRAPHY.

In practical effect, five new cables have been laid across the Atlantic within the last few days, but it has been done so noiselessly Scotland to be had in an hour's shorter time that the newspapers have scarcely noticed it. The New York Graphic explains how it has been accomplished. It says:—

We described, some days ago, how the process of duplex telegraphing had at last been successfully adopted by the cable comparis and explained how, as soon as this was done the capacity of each cable was at once nearly be without exception the greatest engineering doubled. It was not only as if five new effort in the world. Two of its spans will have cables had been laid down; it was better than this, because the expense of the new lines had been saved, and the companies suddenly found themselves in the position of a railway line which had its track doubled without expense, or of a farmer who found his stock all bearing twins and his fields producing two crops where one only had been expected. The insensibility of the newspapers to this sudden doub ing of cable facilities is all the more surprising in view of the fact that the event furnishes an excellent argument for the immediate reduction of cable tells—a reduction beneficial alike to the press and the public. Twice the business can now be done over the wires as could have been possible when the messages could be sent only one way at a time. This additional business can be obtained, no doubt, by the lowering of the rates, and it would be well for the journals to join in demanding this. In itself, the successful adoption of the duplex system to deepsea telegraphing is a significant and valuable scientific triumph. Perhaps, ere long, it will be found that even more than this can be done and the capacity of each cable increased fourfold by the use of Edison's quadruplex.

HYDROPHOBIA AND RABIES.

There is a broad distinction between hydrophobia in the human species and rabies in the lower animals. The term hydrophobia is dog is an entirely different disease. It has been, and still is, a subject of dispute whether ntangarely in the day was a newspaper paragraph headed, "Singu- or must be communicated by inoculation. lar Death of a French Countess in Langham | The weight of testimony appears to oppose street," giving details of the sudden death of the idea of spontaneous origin, although the Countess, and to which was attached a numerous cases have been cited where converse of poetry, written in Italian; also a tact with a diseased animal appeared to be piece of paper with the following: "My impossible. Rabies has been ascribed to extreme heat of the weather, and it is thought by many to be especially likely to occur during the dog-days. But statistics show that two sheets of note-paper were found thus ad- this is not the case, as the disease occurs at dressed: "Count Aubriet de Pevy's Last Im- all seasons indifferently. The first symptoms pressions; at the disposal of any inquest and the press," some extracts from which are apsnappish, and which often bites those around it, even without any provocation. The apnetite becomes capricious, food often being refused and all kinds of rubbish swallowed, and the dog often utters dismal howls It is in this stage that the dog wanders from home, apparently under the influence of maniacal excitement, biting all dogs and human beings whom it happens to meet. It is to be noted that the dog does not exhibit any of the dread of water which is such a painful symptom when the disease affects man. The whole course of madness in the dog is run in from four to eight days, the majority of cases proving fatal about the fourth or fifth day. If it be true that hydrophobia never occurs except from the contagion of a rabid animal, it follows that with the extinction of rabies the danger would necessarily disappear. It is believed by Sir Thomas Watson that if all dogs were to be subjected to a quarantine of several months, the disease would die a natural death. The difficulty is, however, that in order to utterly eradicate the disease, we must include in the quarantine all cats, foxes, and wolves, all of which animals have been known to communicate hydrophobia. Hydrophobia resembles diseases of the zymotic class, which, though always more or less provalent, only occasionally prevail with epidemic intensity.

SABBATARIAN RULES LIFE.

It is seldom that a case is more pithily put than we find it in the following "rules of life —for rigid Sabbatarians"—by amaliel Brown the whimsical nom de plume of a distinguished writer, who is always ready to help a good cause. We find in the Pree Sunday Advocate:-

1. You may adulterate your goods on-Mon-

day.
2. You may sell by false weight and measure on-Tuesday. 3. You may slander your neighbour if you

can do so safely, on—Wednesday.

4. You may cheat generally within legal limits on—Thursday. 5. You may curse or swear and use bad lan-

guage on—Friday 6. You may get drunk on-Saturday.

7. But you must not play music, sing, or enjoy yourself, or go to a picture, gallery or museum on—Sunday.

N.B.—The Seventh Rule is absolute; all the others are cinterchangeable at pleasure cor may be concentrated in any day of the week-

The test and Corporation Act Weighing the corpulent.

provided that you go regularly to church on Sunday and keep the day as one of gloom.

MR. PARNELL AND MR. MC. DOWNING -A PERSONAL ENCOUNTER.

Parliament had (says a London correspondent) a narrow escape from a great scandal recently. When the debate on the Scotch votes was on, two Irish members were within an ace of assaulting each other on the floor of the House of Commons. One section had opened the Scotch vote on the logical ground that if good was not done to the Irish fisheries, harm should be done to the Scotch fisheries. Irish "generosity," which one hears of occasionally, was not very conspicuous in this proposal. However, in the course of the discussion, Mr. Downing (a Home Ruler of the purest water), quite disgusted with the opposition to the Scotch vote, turned on Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Connor Power, and told them they were deliberately obstructing the business of the House. The moment he resumed his seat, Mr. Parnell, who sat directly behind him bent forward and hissed the words "Traitor, informer," into the astonished ears of Mr. Downing. Now, Mr. Downing is by no means of a placid disposition; rather the reverse. What he did then was to turn sharply round and call Mr. Parnell a liar. Again Mr. Parnell hissed the word "Informer" from between his teeth. Mr. Downing raised his clenched fist, and had not his arm been seized by another member, he would have there and then struck Mr. Parnell. He was in a terrible passion, and required to be held down in his seat. "If you," said he to Mr. Parnell, " said that to me outside this House, I'd punch your head!" Of course the House saw the commotion in the Irish ranks, but little knew the violent nature of the business.

NATURALISTS PORTFOLIO.

THE HOUSE-BUILDER MOTH.-This insect is common in many parts of the West Indies, and is in some places so plentiful as to do considerable damage to the fruit trees. As soon as larva is hatched from the egg, it sets to work in building its habitation; and even before it begins to feed, this industrious insect sets to work. The house is made of bits of wood and leaves bound together with silken threads secreted in the interior. When the creature is small, and the house of no great weight, it is carried nearly upright; but when it attains size and consequent weight, it lies flat and is dragged along in that attitude. The entrance of this curious habitation is so made that the sides can be drawn together, and whenever the creature feels alarmed, it pulls its cords and so secures itself from foes. In this domicile the transformations take place, and from its aperture the male insect emerges, when it has assumed its perfect form, and takes its flight.

ALLIGATORS AND CROCODILES .- The difference between a crocodile and an alligator is thus set forth by one who evidently knows whereof he speaks: "I know the alligator as I know buffalo, and Nile saurian is no more like South American alligator than a subsided bargainhunting missionary is like a sincere Christian. The reptiles before us were from fifteen to eighteen feet long, sandy yellow in colour, not at all black, thicker and shorter in the head than the alligator, and so supple and lithe as to turn themselves almost double when alarmed, with the case of any acrobat. The alligator when turning moves the entire body. The Nile crocodile is always a dangerous antagonist. The alligator in Southern swamps is, at best, sport for convalencents and boys in Florida. Even in his native element, the alligator will flee at the approach of man, wherens I am told by native hunters here that in the water the crocodile invariably attacks. deeming itself its mightiest inhabitant.

A Dog Seven Days in a Fox-Hole .-- A somewhat remarkable incident, exhibiting the tenacity of life in a dog, has just occured in often applied to both diseases, but rabies in a the Cupar district. Recently, a valuable foxterrier, the property of Mr. Rigg, of Tarvit, went amissing, and though every means was trace of its whereabouts could be ascrtained. After neveral days, it occured to the gamekeeper Mr. Leech, that the dog might have entered a fox-hole in proximity to the mansion-house, and had been unable to get out again. Though this did not appear very probable, Mr. Leech commenced to dig along the hole on the sixth day, but without success. Still believing that the dog might be there, he resumed his labours on the seventh. After removing a great amount of earth, and having called out, he heard distant moans from the dog. Redoubling his exertions, and assisted by the young laird, they speedily unearthed the poor animal, which had thus been confined for seven days without sustenance.

THE PROGRESS OF BOTANY .- A Belgian journal of horticulture has given some curious figures showing the rapidincrease in our knowledge of the vegetable kingdom. In the Bible about 100 plants are alluded to: Upprocrates mentioned 234; Theophrastus 500, and Pliny 800. From this time there was little addition to our knowledge until the Renaissance. In the beginning of the fifteenth century, Gesnar could only enumerate 800, but at its close Bauhin described 6,000. Tournefort in 1694 recognized 10,146 species; but Dinnieus, in the next century, working more cautiously, defined only 7,294. In the beginning of this century, 1805, Persoon described 25,000 species: comprising, however, numerous minute fungi. In 1819 De Candollo estimated the known species at 30,000. Loudon in 1839 gave 31. 731 species, and in 1846 Professor Lindley enumerated 66,435 dicotyledons and 13,952 monocotyledons in all 80,387; but in 1853 these had increased to 92,920, and in 1863 Bentley estimated the known species at 125,000.

THE CHANGEABLE TREE TOAD .- This curious batrachian is a native of many parts of America, being found as far north as Canada and as far south as Mexico. It is a common species, but, owing to its faculty of assimilating its colour to the tints of the objects on which it happens to be sitting, it escapes observation, and is often passed unnoticed in spots where it exists in great numbers. This s a strange species, as it possesses the capability of changing its tints to so great an extent that its true colour cannot be described. It is usually found on the trunks of trees and old moss grown-stones, which it so nearly resembles in colour that it can hardly be detected even when sought. The skin of this creature will, in a short time, pass from white, through every intermediate shade, to dark brown, and it is not an uncommon event to find a cross-shaped mark of dark brown between the shoulders. Old and decaying plum-trees seem to be its favourite restingplaces, probably because the insects congregate on such trees.

It was the departing college graduate who heaved a psi Louisville Courier Journal.
That was when he beta retreat: Boston Com. Bulletin And sang with feeling Omega-n. New York Com. Advertiset. It was alpha the best that he left when he did, as but phi t some one should have delta blow at these jokes, which are all Greek to us. Boston Transcript Now, who will kappa climar to this gamma-n? And the state a special of all of

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AND WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BYERY

WEDNESDAY,

761 CRAIG STREET,

By M. C. MULLIN & CO.. Proprietors. Terms-\$2.00 per Annum, in Advance.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

CALENDAR-JULY 1878.

WEDNESDAY, 3-St. Leo, Pope and Confessor. THURSDAY, 4-St. Anthony of Paduc, Confessor. Bishop O'Gorman, Omaha, died 1874. FRIDAY, 5-St. Basil, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.

SATURDAY, 6-Octave of S.S. Peter and Paul. SUNDAY, 7-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST Most Precious Blood of our Lord. Archbishop Kenrick, Baltimore, died, 1865; Bishop Whelan, Wheeling, died 1874.

MONDAY, 8-St. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal, Widow. TUESDAY, 9-St. John Francis Regis, Confes-

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 subscribers 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 True Wirxess, 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 neighborhood who would be likely to subscribe for the paper, 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. 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 fourdemands 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 freely. sure they will, we will shortly have the cheapest, best, and largest circulated daily paper in Canada. Therefore, send on your names and

"MUST BE PROTECTED."

Montreal.

subscriptions as soon as possible. Address

:all communications to the Evening Post,

A contemporary declares that the Orangemen "must have protection," and that "Mayor or no Mayor, the streets will be under efficient protection," for the "good name and prosperity of Montreal are too important to place exclusively in the hands of one so ready to sacrifice them at we know not what shrine." So, it has come to pass that the press commands, and the Mayor obeys. A journal speaks and civic power is at an end. The Municipal rights and privileges, for which England was agitated with a tremulous fever, and for which the curse of civil war was almost invoked, are to be defied, openly defied, because Orangemen "must be protected." Our contemporary does not defend Orangeism, and yet "they must be protected." It dare not champion their cause openly, manfully and fearlessly. Oh no! but yet "they must be protected." It does not deny that Orangeism is unnecessary and offensive, but yet "they must be protected." It is a fiction to write about Protestants being "assaulted and insulted in connection with Roman Catholic processions." We do not believe a word of it, and the more we learn the more we are satisfied that they are in nearly every case wilful exaggerations. No procession in the world could be more orderly than the procession on Corpus Christi, and our contemporary shows more animus than fair play when it attempts to contort isolated accident into deliberate affront. "Must" is dangerous language to use when it becomes a question of "protecting Orangemen," which simply means an outrage upon 70,000 Catholics in this city. Let the men who say "must be protected" remember that that "protection" cannot go on for ever, and the tide of Catholic fury may some day find

time for many a day to come.

THE PEACE OF OUR CITY.

At last the question of the peace of Montreal has been mooted in the Local Legislature. On Tuesday Mr. Taillon declared his intention of bringing forward a measure affecting Party Processions, if the Government was not prepared to move. Mr. Joly required time to consider," and Mr. Taillon expressed his willingness to wait a little longer before introducing a measure of his own. Meanwhile, where is Mr. McShane? Is he supposed to represent the Irish people, and if so, how is it that he is silent? With Mr. Mc-Shane's politics we have nothing to do, but with his tacties on the question of the Party Procession Act we shall be silent no longer. We want no three-card-trick on this issue. We want no cant about "Orange and Green." But we want instead a fair and manly expression of opinion and a choice of colors. The Irish Catholics of Montreal should insist upon knowing under which flag Mr. McShane is going to serve. Ugly rumors have already been circulated as to the course he intends to persue, and whether true or false, it is time his constitutents knew. Mr. Nelson's silence is even stranger than Mr. McShane's. It was he who first talked of the Party Procession Act, and how is it that he has dropped it? The vast majority of the people are in favor of it, and yet both Mr. Nelson and Mr. McShane appear to be avoiding the issue with stragetic tact. Meanwhile we hope Mr. Taillon will not allow another week to pass without bringing the business before the House. A Party Prossession Act would be the salvation of the city, and it is the only means by which peace can be secured. Until such a measure becomes law, we will be resting upon a volcano. To postpone it, is but to put off an evil which has grown into a noxious disease, and which can only be cured by a firm application of the knife. If this is not done, then we see years of trouble, and loads of additional taxation for the people.

TALK OF INVASION.

Not one, but two, invasions, are now threatening the people of Montreal. If the Buffalo Sunday Morning News is to be believed, it appears that many Irish societies across the line have been invited to join the Catholic Union | doning their offensive and unnecessary disin a picnic, to be held somewhere in the neighborhood of this city, on the 11th of July. This is just what we feared. If those Irish societies come to Montreal and the Orangemen walk a day of blood is in store for us. Our city may be laid in ashes, and the flame of civil strife may be kindled throughout the land. The elements are at hand and a spark might cause the seething mass to burst into a flame. The bitter feuds of party strife are taking a broader phase, and unhappily some people are now possessed of the fell demon of fanaticism. We for our part do not wish to see strangers brought either from Ontario or the United States-we want no importations of any kind, but we want instead a statesman who will grasp the situation and restore quiet by abolishing the cause of strife. Prudence now may save the city millions, and if that prudence is not acted upon, then some people may have to render an account of their weakness and their folly. There is but one remedy cylinder press in order that we may meet the for this state of affairs in which we find ourselves, and that is a remedy which no paper in Montreal has yet objected to-abolish all Party Processions-Catholic Union and Orange -and once more the community will breathe

> There is a desperate feeling among the Catholics of this city-a feeling which no effort of ours could in the least control, and it becomes all good citizens to enquire if it is wise to subject a law-abiding people to the rude insult of imported mobs. Neither the one side nor the other should be encouraged in their madness, and anyone who seeks to induce Orangemen to walk may have a great deal to account for.

> VOLUNTEERS ACTING AS POLICEMEN. The Orangemen gave a concert on Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Hamilton band. This band is, we were told by a contemporary, attached to a volunteer corps, a circumstance which we regard as a fit subject for military investigation. When, however, the concert was over, we learn from the Witnessfor in this matter we prefer its words to our

> At the close of the concert a large number of volunteers belonging to the 6th Fusiliers and the Garrison Artillery, in their uniforms and with sidearms, came up to the hall door, evidently for the purpose of rendering their assistance, should it be required, to the people attending the concert. Their presence appeared to excite the crowd, and the inability of the police to do anything with the latter made the prospect of a disturbance very pro-

> Aud no wonder. Volunteers have no right to act as policemen unless under magisterial control. When policemen are attacked they may call for the assistance of any passer-by, but for Volunteers to deliberately march over "to the hall door" of a concert, "evidently for the purpose of rendering their assistance, should it be required," is against all regulations. Again, we learn from the Witness :-

> Our reporter accompanied those who had escorted the band, and who belonged to Griffintown and Point St. Charles, including a number of Volunteers, as far as Black's and Wellington bridges; with the exception of a stone thrown by some party hidden at the corner of Wellington and King streets, but which fortunately hit no one, nothing of note was met with on the way.

These things would not be tolerated in any country in the world but in Canada. At least means of resenting the insult thus counselled men in uniform should be made to know that by a public journal. The "must" of every good | then they must be soldiers above all. But citizens should be to protect all, and not an discipline can never be successfully carillegal portion of, society. To protect Orange- ried out so long as Orangemen give their men puts a premium upon vice, and we are first allegiance to their order, and their second certain will store up for us all an exciting to their oath as soldiers, as all Orangemen undoubtedly do.

THE 12TH OF JULY.

The Orangemen have decided to walk, and have invited their friends from Ontario and other places to assist them. To-day the City Council is to discuss the question of the peace of the city, and whatever measures it takes, we hope the Catholic population will lawfully abide by them. We are prepared to resist Orange processions by all legal means, but | triumphed because Society made too little of we are not prepared to encourage a spirit of the graceless sons of the gutter. If such an antagonism to the constituted authority. The law must be upheld at all hazards, and any man who tries to force the people into a conflict with the law will be guilty of a very grave offence. That there wil be disturbance we very much fear. It is very hard for Catholics to witness an Orange procession in Montreal. It is, perhaps, the grossest insult and defiance that could be given to them. It is a challenge to combat, and when the flag of ascendancy once more floats in our thoroughfares, we do not believe it possible to prevent riot. But we can be no party to encouraging it, and disliking Orangeism as we do, we dislike a conflict with the authorities more. We put our duties as lawabiding and loyal citizens first, and our opposition to Orangeism after.

TH. The City Council met on Thursday, discussed the Orange question, and did-nothing. Some of the aldermen said that the peace of the city should be preserved at all hazards. Certainly it should, but how? These gentlemen said by protecting the Orangemen, we say by protecting the public, and prohibiting the assembly of any bodies of men upon our thoroughfares. One company of men from each battalion in Montreal would clear the streets of all assemblies on that day. Nay, the police alone should be able to do it. Or let the Mayor but say the word, and thousands of loyal and law-abiding citizens will step into line, and order will be secured from the fountain-head of all authority-the people. It is not "liberty" but license that Orangemen want. Liberty ceases where good citizenship ends. These men have done harm, are doing harm, and will do harm, and yet they talk of liberty! If they want peace they can easily obtain it by abanplay. But they want a triumph. They want to "assert a principle," forsooth! Yes, the principle" which has moulded their history and shaped their career-the "principle" of ascendancy and hate.

The Gazette of this morning, commenting

on the proceedings of yesterday, says :--We deeply regret that the Orangemen have resolved to walk in procession. No possible good, but on the contrary only harm, can re sult from their doing so. In this mixed community they would consult the public interest, and would act much more in accordance with those principles which they proclaim as the basis of their order, if they would forego their procession; they would act in accordance with the feelings of nine-tenths of the Protestant population outside of their order; and of a large number of the most thoughtful and respectable among themselves. But it is quite clear that speeches like that of the firebrand Alderman Donovan are not calculated to increase the influence of those who would counsel them to this course. To declare that they shall not walk, that if they attempt to do so they will be met with armed resistance by those who are opposed to them, is not the way to induce them to look at this matter from a reasonable standpoint. It is all very well for those not challenged

y the insults of Orangemen to talk of "firebrand" utterances. Many men who talk of "firebrands" would themselves come under the designation if they were in the "firebrands" place. Ald. Donovan feels the insult. the Gazette does not. Ald. Donovan has a vivid recollection of the tyranny of the Orange Association, but all this does not affect the susceptibility of the Gazette. He spoke strongly-too strongly, we admit-but he spoke as most Irishmen feel. We do not abate one jot of our antagonism to Orangeism, for it is hateful to every Catholic and to every generous Protestant as well, but, as we said vesterday, we are not prepared to encounter all the consequences of riot and bloodshedand prefer even insult rather than violate the

HOW THE TRUTH LEAKS OUT.

The Globe of Thursday has an article on Peddling." After dwelling upon the inconvenience to which people are subjected by hankers, the Globe makes this remarkable admission.

"This is a free country, and we suppose some inconvenience must be cheerfully endured on that account. But no one has the right to use his freedom as a means of inflicting annoyance upon others. This nuisance of peddling from door to door and from passenger to passenger has grown till it is intolerable and calls for suppression."

Just so, the Globe would deprive poor people of the means of making a livelihood, because they "inflicted annoyance on others." Now, will the Globe apply this logic to every association that openly "inflicts annovance upon others?" By all means let us put a stop to anybody who annoys his neighbor, and we are pleased to hear the Globe say that " no one has the right to use his freedom as a means of inflicting annoyance upon others."

SOCIALISM. W.

A great Socialistic meeting was to have taken place in New York yesterday. This meeting, following so soon upon similar demonstrations in St. Louis, Chicago, &c., | dogs." must set the people to think seriously upon this new danger which threatens the State. The growth of Socialism can only result in a combination of all that is good in the world to crush it. If Socialists wish, like Mahommedanism, to crush the world by force, then by force they will perish. Organized society

mob. That the time may soon come for such an awakening is possible. The late triumph of the Socialistic party in San Francisco has slopes. Socialism triumphed over Order, be-cause Order was divided. Communism occurrence is repeated Society may be obliged to combine, and then woe to Socialism. But what else can Society do, if it wishes to meet the danger. When Communism triumphs in the United States, pervades a portion of the labouring classes in France, agitates Germany, and invades the granite territory of the Czar, then the time for an alliance of Order may be looked for any day. But we must remember that where the doctrine of Christianity is strong, there Communism is weak, and it is only where Atheism flourishes that Communism is strong. The war against Christ and the war against capital go hand in hand. This was the doctrine of Schemer, of Rochefort, of Payet, of Brucher, of Vera Sausselitch-of the Old World, as it is the doctrine of Kearney and his "hoodlum' followers in the New. England, too, has, according to the Bishop of Salford, "a very fair leavening of Socialistic doctrines," and Germany, we know, on the testimony of Edmund Scherer, is rushing into Atheism with a rapidity that has astonished herself. A year or two ago the population of Berlin was stated to be 1,126, 000, and in the course of a year there were 20,000 burials without even a semblance of any kind of religious rites-all the effects of Socialistic teachings of the day. Germany is only an illustration of what is happening the world over, and there can be no doubt that there are millions who bear the name of Christians but who put aside its dogmas because they are not capable of mathematical measurement. Let any man who has travelled in Europe and America with his eyes open recite his experience, and he will tell you that everywhere he went he met Atheism and Scepticism and with them Socialism combined. Let us look back a few years, and note that scarcely thirty years divide the Europe of Guizot and Metternich from Europe of the Commune. But this growth was the growth of the democracy, and, like absolutism, democracy is salutary within limits, but fatal in excess. When democracy becomes Communism then it becomes a tyrant. The men who lived in the primitive republic of the Poetian Alps, and later still the democracy of Friesland, were the most intolerant of people. The French Republic was drowned in its own blood, because it could not learn the lesson of religious liberty, and the despotism of the Bourbons never equalled the terrors of the days when "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity made men fiends The teachings of history prove that democracy in excess, when it rules with unbridled license, is just as great a tyrant as despotism, and the Socialism of to-day would impose terrors upon society, sack the edifices erected to the glory of God, tear down the altar and destroy the sanctity of marriage, if it dared. In view of such an evil, would it not be well for Christian clergymen to point their shafts and direct their der and good citizenship.

LAW MAKERS.

The closing days of the last Session in cases the seenes were far from edifying. of persecution in Japan-From Washington we learn that "disorder occasioned by hilarious members" marked the outburst of Congressional play, while during an interim "the House was occupied by the pages, who organized a glee club." A few drunken members were taken home by their friends." and no doubt, the drunkenness was not confined to strict party lines. A little later we learn that the disorder became so great, that the "Sergeant-at-Arms was called upon to preserve order, and he walked up and down the aisles with his mace of office." Still Congress was not happy, for the report assures us that the members "threw paper balls at the Sergeant as his back was turned." Later, when Sunset Cox approached the Clerk's desk to read the Pension Bill, "the confusion was too overwhelming, while the frivolous and hilarious portion of the House suggested that "gone deeper into their cups," for liquor key in violation of the rules. One drunken Democrat was haranguing, in a maudlin way, a little knot of bystanders. Members were choice, but it is a familiar, one. It is our moare not talking to conceal their minds, are bragging as familiarly of "roaring lions and is come. Make your public men speak out. whiskey as maids of fifteen do of puppy nejarnesa e nadili

AT ELECTION TIMES.

It is wonderful what a good fellow Pat becomes-at election times. He is metamorphosed with the rapidity of a spell. Like the stage illustration of the love-sick swain, " Pat" becomes " not himself at all "-at election are in some instances even successful, it is green flag is trailed across his path, and its for we have no wish to see our thoroughfares fence, forfeit a sum not exceeding two hun-

because Order has not seriously set itself to folds of "green and gold" are appealed to in the task of opposing the turbulence of the vindication of his nation's glory, while the "patriot dead" is invoked to prove "how brave men died for the good old cause," and how to-day " good and true men are stepping | startled all good citizens along the Pacific where their comrades stood the instant that they fell." He is told that "Ireland is the land of scholars and the nurse of: arms," that her sons have shone like "beacon lights from pole to pole," and the beautiful testimony to the virtue of her daughters is touchingly described in, "Rich and rare were the gems she wore"-at election times. full: From the "Old Land" we come to the "New," and Pat is not reminded that he "built the gaols and filled them" - at election times. But, above all, it is wonderful how his relatives multiply-at election times. Every Irishman is supposed to be the cousin of a King, and if the candidate is an Irishman himself, it will go hard with him if he does not strike up a cousinship with some one in the "barony" or "town land"—at election times. A scheming Irishman will try to put what is so well called the "come hither," on his viction when he wants his vote-at election times. But if the candidate is an Englishman, he adopts a different tone. He does the "straight" thing. John Bull, blunt, out-spoken, manly, etc. He speaks of his "friends the Oirish"luck and groans to think that he " must place | himself betwixt the wind" and such people, but he will be as "frank" as a Yorkshire ploughman-at election times. He tries to impress Pat with his "John Bull manliness," no "double dealing"-at election times. If the candidate is a Scotchman he will do the canny dodge. He will preach economy, talk of "brouse" oatcake and the saving of the "baubies"—at election times. He may indeed appeal to the time when Ireland and Scotland were twin champions of national rights, and perhaps conjures up associations of days when those "kindred Celts" resisted the power of the legionaries of Rome -at election times. The "House of Stuart" often comes in as a binding link between Scotland and Ireland-at election times. And so on through the catologue resorted to to win votes, and all of which only amuse the intended victim, who laughs at the simplicity of politicians, for it is generally the biter who is bitten-at election times.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

The Methodist Church is holding its Conference at Brockville. It is not our wish to say anything of the policy or religion of the Methodist community. So long as they let us alone we shall not interfere with them. We shall let them go their way in peace, if they will allow us the same priviledge. But to set forth the import of such oath or enone statement of the Rev. Mr. Beaudry's at the | gagement, or some material part thereof. 2. Conference, challenges attention. He is reported to have said that :---

The Protestants of Quebec were subject to many difficulties, and had much to contend The Legislature of the Province of Quebec and the Dominion Parliament were held in awe at the potency of the French clergy of his Province.

Will Mr. Beaudry explain the particular "difficulties" of which he complains? Will energies against this growing evil, rather he kindly inform the public what special dis- that purpose, required to keep secret the than abuse one another. Here we meet men, advantage is imposed upon Protestants? They acts or proceedings of such society or associahere in Montreal, who would be better occu- are in a minority, it is true, but we have yet ment, which is an unlawful oath or engagepied fighting Socialism than abusing the to learn that there is anything in our laws Church, that has done more than all the go- which prevents the fullest exercise of reli- the foregoing provisions, or to take any onth vernments of the world to fight the battles of gious liberty. If there is, let Mr. Beaudry or engagement not required or authorized by Society, and to rally nations to the side of or- name it. We are sure that the Catholics are not aware of any injustice, and we are dis- any manner bind themselves by any such posed to attribute the sayings of Mr. Beaudry to clap-trap. There were other gentlemen at the conference who gave interesting accounts members whereof, or any of them, Ottawa have found a parallel in the closing of the progress of Christianity in foreign parts. take, subscribe, or assent to any days of the last Session of Congress. In both The Rev. Mr. Macdonald said that in spite engagement of secrecy, test or declaration

The Catholic Church went on, notwithstanding that there were were notices posted all over the land forbidding the Christian mith. He he exhibited a fac-simile of one of these notices, which, in emphatic terms, denounced the religion Christians were endeavouring to introduce. The population of Japan was five millions more than that of Great Britain, than which it was one-fifth

This is a frank admission, and a becoming one, in a Christian clergyman, and if a similar tone was adopted much good would be done and it would more than outweigh the fanacticism of a few.

ORANGEISM IN ITS ILLEGAL ASPECT.

What are the Catholics of Montreal about? Are they dead to the situation of the hour? Is it possible that there is no enterprise, no he had not taken the oath and could not spirit left within them? Is Orangeism to be read." But even this was not as bad as once more rampant in our thoroughfares, and taken to be unlawful combinations and conwhat occurred just before Congress was no legal means to be taken to crush its viciclosed. Some of the members had, we learn, ous head? Is this Orange cry a fiction or a reality? Surely it is time to be up and was abundant in the Committee rooms, and doing. If there is any soul left within the directly or indirectly, maintains corresponthe House restaurant was selling poor whis- Catholics of this city, if they are in carnest, and dence or intercourse with any such society or are not the craven poltroons their enemies declare them to be, they will meet and decide apon some line of conduct which will prove asleep everywhere." The picture is not a their deadly, but legal, hostility to an Orange procession in Montreal. We have dern way of doing business. In Ottawa and friends to save from themselves as well as in Washington law-makers often when they foes to save from their enemies. We must all act, and the time for that action Let the world know how the Irishmen of wealth and stake feel upon this question. Protest against the wrong, the galling wrong, that it is proposed to do you. Protest against this proposed taxation to protect men, who openly and knowing insult you. Make no overtures to Orangeism, for no Catholic will touch the foulsome thing, but at least find tongue and give your views of the impending will stand much, but it will not stand the times. He is stroked down with soothing danger. If you are in earnest you will not grasp of the Socialistic Thug at its throat, tenderness, and words of nectar flattery are lose an hour; we want to see the question If combinations take place against Order, and poured into his ear-at election times. The fought out upon its merits, legally and fairly,

made into "butchers' shambles." Party Procession Act. or no Party, Procession Act, we have the law upon our side. We have repeatedly said this, and we shall now quote the law. During the time that Sir John Colborne was Governor, an Act, 2nd Victoria of Second Session, respecting seditious and unlawful oaths, was passed. This was in the year 1839. That Act was consolidated under the authority of 23rd Victoria, Chapter 56, in 1860, as Chapter 10 of the Consolidated Statues of Lower Canada. Here is the Act in

" 1. Any person who, in any form, administers or causes to be administered, or is alding or present at and consenting to the administration of taking of any oath or engagement, purporting or intending to bind the person taking the same—to commit any treason or murder, or any felony punishable with death, or to engage in a seditious, rebellious, or treasonable purpose, or to disturb the public peace,—or to be of any association, or confederacy, formed for any such purpose, -or to obey the order or commands of any committee or body of men not lawfully constituted, or of any leader or commander, or other person not having authority by law for that purpose,—or not to inform or give evidence against any associate, confederate or other person,-or not to reveal or discover any act, done or to be done,or not to reveal or discover any illegal oath or engagement administered or tendered to, or taken by such person or persons, or to or by any other person, or the import of any at election times. Privately he curses his such oath or engagement,—shall be guilty of felony, and may be imprisoned in the provincial penitentiary for any term of years not exceeding twenty-one:

"2. And every person who takes any such oath or engagement, not being compelled thereto, shall be guilty of felony, and may be imprisoned in the provincial penitentiary for any term of years not exceeding seven years. 2 V. (2) c. 8, s. 1,—and 6 V. c. 5, s. 4.

"2. Compulsion shall not justify or excuse any person taking such oath or engagement, unless within eight days after the taking thereof, if not prevented by actual force or sickness, and then within eight days after the hindrance produced by such force or sickness shall cease, he declares the same, together with the whole of what he knows touching the same, and the person or persons by whom and in whose presence, and when and where such oath or engagement was administered or taken, by information on oath, before one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the district in which such oath or engagement was administered or taken. 2 V. (2) c. 8, s. 2.

"3. Any person aiding at, or present and consenting to the administering or taking of any such oath or engagement to be administered or taken, though not present at the taking or administering thereof, shall be a principal offender, and shall be tried as such, although the person who actually administer ed such oath or engagement, has not been tried or convicted. 2 V. (2) c. 8, s. 3.

"4. It shall not be necessary, in any in-

dictment against any person administering, or causing to be administered or taken, or taking any such oath or engagement, or aiding at, or present at and consenting to the administering thereof, to set forth the words of such oath or engagement; but it shall be sufficient V. (2) c. 8, s. 4.

"5. Any engagement or obligation in the nature of an oath, shall be deemed an oath, within the meaning of this Act, in whatever form or manner the same is administered or taken, and whether the same be actually administered by any person, or taken by any person without any administration thereof by any person. 2. V. (2) c. 8, s. 5.

"6. Every society or association the members whereof are, according to the rules thereof, or to any provision, or any agreement for tion, or admitted to take any oath or engagement, within the the intent and meaning of law,-and every society and association, the members whereof or any of them take, or in oath or engagement, or in consequence of being members of such society or association,every society or association, the not required by law,-and every society of which the names of the members, or any of them, are kept secret from the society at large or which has any committee or secret body so chosen or appointed that the members constituting the same are not known by the society at large to be members of such committee or select body, or which has any president, treasurer, secretary or delegate, or other officer, so chosen or appointed that his election or appointment to such office is not known to the society at large; or of which the names of all the persons and of the committee of select bodies of members, and of all presidents, treasurers, secretaries, delegates and other officers, are not entered in a book kept for that purpose, and open to the inspection of all the members of such society or association,-and every society or association which is composed of different divisions or branches, or of different parts acting in any manner separately or distinct from each other, or of which any part shall have any separate or distinct president, secretary, treasurer, delegate or other officer elected or appointed by or for such part, or to act as an officer for such part,—shall be deemed and federacies.

"2. And every person who becomes a member of any such society or association, or acts as a member thereof, and every person who, association, or with any division, branch, committee or other select body, treasurer, secretary, delegate, or other officer or member of such society or association, whether within or without the province, as such, or who, by contribution of money or otherwise, aids, abets or supports such society, or any member or officer thereof, as such shall be deemed guilty of an unlawful combination or confederacy. 2 V. (2) c. 8, s. 6.

"7. Any person who shall, in breach of the

provisions of this Act, be guilty of any such unlawful combinations or confederacy as aforesaid, and shall be convicted thereof upon indictment, shall be imprisoned in the Provincial Penitentiary, for a term not exceeding seven years, nor less than two years, or be imprisoned in the common gaol or house of correction, for any term, less than two years...2 V. (2) C. 8, 8. 7, and 6 V. c. 5, 8: 4:

18. If any person knowingly permits any meeting, of any society, or association hereby declared to be ; an unlawful combination or confederacy, or of any division branch; or committee, of such society, to be held in his house, apartment, barn, outhouse, or other building, such person shall, for the first of-

dred dollars, and shall, for any such offence committed after the date of his conviction for such first offence, be deemed guilty of an unlawful combination and confederacy, and shall be punished as hereby directed for that offence. 2 V. (2) c. 8, 8. 8.

"9. An whereas certain societies have been long accustomed to be holden in this Pro-vince, under the denomination of lodges of free-masons, the meetings whereof have been in great measure directed to charitable purposes — nothing in this Act shall extend to the meetings of any such society or lodge, holden under the said denomination and in conformity to the rules prevailing among the said societics of free-masons; Provided such society or lodge has been constituted, by or under the authority of warrants in that behalf, granted by or derived from any grand master or grand lodge in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. 2 V. (2) c. 8,

Nothing can be clearer than this. It does not, indeed, mention the Orangemen by name, but it indicates them in every other way. Other secret societies existed here when that act was passed, as well as the Freemasons, yet the one is exempted from the provisions of this law, the others are not. Here, then, is the issue. If we must have an Orange procession; if the troops must protect an illegal society; if these things must happen, then let the Mayor call out the troops and place himself at their head. Better our chief magistrate in such a position than the three gentlemen who would convert the magistracy into a Tooley street combination. If the Orangemen must be protected, then they must be searched in the public thoroughfares. All law must not be suspended this year, and if law must triumph, then the Blake Act must be enforced, and the Orangemen subjected to a strict search. At all events, it is is time for with some energy and will, and let the public officially know how they look upon the situation.

DOMINION DAY.

"Dominion of Canada" was proclaimed flicting interests of many governments were mier. consolidated into one. The stripling provinces, with a bound, sprang into manhood when the Confederacy was proclaimed, and the feux de joie which then announced the birth of a nation was but the herald of a people's long-continued joy. From four provinces, the "Dominion of Canada" has come to possess, with the exception of Newfound- is a secret society, and mischief and disturbland, all British North America, from ocean to ocean. To-day, to be a Canadian, is something of which no man need be ashamed, for a national spirit has, to some extent, replaced a local one, and men experience the impulse which national dignity confers upon a people. Since then, Canadians have experienced the haps and mishaps of fortune; they have gone through a crisis unparalleled in the history of the country; they have fought their party fights with a bitterness of wormwood; they other on the back; they have had political scandal of every bue, and riots which resulted there are no men who are not to-day sults will follow. prouder of the land they live in than they were before that land became the "Dominion of Canada." It is the privilege of all freemen to differ, and with vigorous assault to attack principles hostile to their own, but that privilege ceases when it infringes on the law, or acts in opposition to the constitution. Let us | To the Editor of the Evening Post : dispute and quarrel as much as we will, but let it be within the limit of the law, and who knows but during the next decade of our national existence-one year of which has unhappily been spent in turmoil—something may be done to wipe out the fell spirit of fanatical partizanship. Differences we must have in New Canada, as there were differences in the Old, and difference will exist for ever; but there should be no difference when Canada is in question, and on Monday next we can, for that day at least, put aside the cause of political strife, and remember that it will be Dominion Day.

LORD DUFFERIN.

Canadians may rejoice if the news we publish this morning is true—that Lord Dufferin has consented to remain with us for four years longer. We believe that all over the Dominion the announcement, if confirmed, will be received with satisfaction. Lord Dufferin is a man in a million, and at this time, when fanaticism runs high, when party strife is verging into fierce denunciation, and Society or the St. Patrick's National Associa-when the element of social eruption surrounds tion, draft a bill to meet the exigencies of the us, it would be difficult to find a man who could so well guide us through the "shoals and arrows of outrageous fortune" as he. The Canadian who cannot be satisfied with such a man is formed for chronic disaffection. Irishmen above all should be proud of the brilliant statesman to whom Canada looks to as her sheet anchor, and to whom Canadians of every hue | without entering my humble protest. render homage, not unmixed with some degree of national affection. It is something for Irishmen to know that men of their race stand prominent on the scroll of statescraft, and that as India had its Mayo, as South Australia had its Gavan Duffy, so has Canada its Dufferin. No matter how much we may differ in detail, yet we can all take some bride when we see men of our land carving their way to the highest eminence of statecraft and surrounding their names with the sanctity of a loyal and a contented race.



A STATE OF THE STA

if a meeting can be arranged. The Hamilton Band stipulates that the contest must take place at Toronto, a condition with which the The late contest has been unfortunately and in like manner we understand the sen-sational sheets of the day, when now and construed into a party affair, and some neutral town would be a safer place for the competition than either Toronto or Montreal. We do not profess to champion the cause of the City Band in this matter on the merits of its performance. Upon that count lieving that the furore against it is pure spite. We have heard old musicians declare in favour of the award, while others have declared against it, but we do not believe that there is the shadow of a proof that there has been collusion. We believe the judges acted fairly, and we hope that another contest will prove the justice of the award.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

It will be understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.)

THE COMING TWELFTH.

To the Editor of the Evening Post. Sir,-As the Orange Anniversary ap

proaches the uneasiness of the public increases, and the property holders of the city are becoming alarmed.

The opinion weighs upon the public mind that the Twelfth of July will either pass off quietly or that there will be blood-shed and desolation, and "woe in Montreal" whether Tom Robiuson comes from Kineston or not that in fact the proceedings of last year will be but as child's play to what will happen the Catholic population to move, and to work | this year. Why this should be so seems a mystery; the authorities being cognizant of preparations and events as they transpire. I am sorry to learn that the Hon. Mr. Joly has refused Mr. Taillon's request to legislate on the matter. The Premier seems to be entirely wrapped up in affairs financial, but On Monday last eleven years ago the seems to forget that the lives of Her Majesty's subjects are more precious than gold. And amidst the plaudits of an united people. Old heavy expenditure of dollars. Mark how after all, does not the 12th of July involve a Canada made place for the New, and the con- much money the Quebec riots cost the Pre-

> There is, in my humble opinion only one way to cure the evil and that is a radical one, let the Government prevent the Orangemen marching. If a formidable secret society sprang into existence to-morrow here in Monhaving for its object the establishment of a Communist Government, how long do you suppose the authorities would refrain from action? Now, the Orange ance follow in its track wherever it goes. We learn by cable that there have lately been party riots in Belfast, in which several persons were killed, and if the Orange procession takes place the people of Belfast will also learn by cable that the good city of Montreal is not a whit behind its sister.

What do the Orangemen require? Is their religion in danger? If so, the thirty or forty Protestant clergymen who have entreated them not to march must be dead to the interests of their church. Their marching commemorates a battle in which the Irish Cathoice were defeated, which means that every have patted parties deadly hostile to each | year for ever and for ever, they are to be reminded of their past misfortunes, and that, too, when they are so willing to forget them Let the Orangemen be liberal and refrain and in deeds of violence and death, and yet withal all will be quiet; let them march and sad re-

Yours respectfully, AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT. Montreal, June 28, 1878.

"THE PEACE OF MONTREAL." MONTREAL, June 28.

DEAR Sin,-Under the above heading, in your editorial of yesterday, you condemn the action or rather want of action on the part of the Government, in not submitting to the House a measure for the suppression of Party Pro-cessions and ask "Where is Mr. McShane?" Now, Sir, as there are two sides to every question I would rather ask where are our Irish Societies? What have they done to strengthen Mr. McShane or assist him in carrying such a measure.

Have they in the first place consulted any legal opinion as to the competency of the Provincial Legislature to pass a law making that an offence here which is permitted and sanctioned in the other Provinces of the Dominion. If so, have they framed a bill which will cover all the ground in this matter?

If they have done all these things and asked Mr. McShane to take charge of this bill. then I can easily understand your attack on Mr. McShane, but if not I fail to see how he can be charged with an attempt at playing "three card-trick game," or with avoiding the issue with stategic tact.

As for the "ugly rumors which have been circulated about the course Mr. McShane intends to pursue," I can only say: let the work be properly inaugurated, let the St. Patrick's occasion and I am sure that Mr. McShane will spare no effort to carry it through.

I regret exceedingly being obliged to take up Mr. McShane's defence in this matter, but as I would consider myself guilty of physical cowardice were I to stand quietly by and see a friend, ill-treated, so should I consider myself in the present case guilty of even greater moral cowardice were I to allow his patriotism to be impugned or his character assailed

Yours truly,

[If this is intended as a defence for Mr. McShane, then it does him an injustice. There is no necessity to wait for any society. Mr. McShane knows what the people-the people who placed him where he is, he knows what they want, and we repeat "Where is he?" Mar Harris Warrison w

To the Editor of the Evening Post :

* 1 Daniel To Montenal, June 27, 1878. DEAR SIR,-One would think there was not excitement and trouble enough existing already over the approaching Orange holiday in honor of St. William, without the newspapers piling on the agony. I suppose the more exciting the news, never minding its truth, the greater demand for the paper /I think the few extra dollars gained in this competition. We thought however that it way melt like the from of the river was the city. Band that had challenged the were, it not for the Toronto Telegram, Hamilton Band, but it does not matter much there would have been no such thing as she received last year.

a riot in Toronto over the advent of O'Donovan Rossa, and the N. Y. Herald was lately: City Band may find it difficult to comply. landlord, "don't nail his ear to the pump," then, "Oh, please don't turn out on the 12th of July, it will be wrong; don't wear your regalia, and refrain from playing part y tunes." When all the while the poor Orangemen are minding their business, and the Buffalo Irishmen doing the same. I don't want to teach, progress in the English language. you your trade Mr. Editor, and I don't know we shall have nothing to say, but we are con- how, but if the newspapers would deal with vinced that there has been enough of animus | facts as they occur and not strive to manushewn against the band to warrant us in be- facture them it would be better for the public

Yours, etc. PEACE.

To the Editor of the Evening Post :-

DEAR Sin,-Judging from last night's issue of the Montreal Daily Witness, one would fancy that the President of the Irish Catholic Union was interviewed apropos of our Irish Catholic friends of Buffalo, and that he gave it as his opinion that it was all a canard. Now, the President of the Union refused, three times, any interview with newspaper reporters, so that what appeared in last evening's Witness

can be taken for what it is worth. There exists, Mr. Editor, in the Union, a committee on "Foreign Relations," and whatever this committee may have done towards inviting our friends from Buffalo, I know not; but this much I may be permitted to say, that whether the Irish Catholics of Buffalo come on the 11th of July, or any other day, to Montreal, they will be received with as much welcome, and their stay in the city will be made equally as pleasant as that of the Barlow Grays.

I remain, Mr. Editor. Your obedient serv't. JOHN E. MCEVENUE. June 29th, 1878.

To the Editor of THE EVENING POST.

Sin,-With your kind permission I would make a few suggestions in relation to the petition of the Orangemen of Montreal for protection.

In the first place, why should that body ar rogate to itself the word "Loyal" in its petitions, manifests and pronouncement, on all possible occasions, thus casting indirect reflections on other classes of Her Majesty's subjects and especially upon Protestants?

In the second place what "riotous mob' has "openly threatened them with violence," for I do not remember any mob assembling lately in this city, except that which fell sympathizing around the Hamilton Orange band on Tuesday night last might be deserve ing of the appelation.

In the third place, if the Orange association is so overpoweringly loyal why should it be so very secret and why should a secret society obtain military protection? for, in my humble opinion, the Socialists, the Intransigentes and the Communists might with equal justice lay claim to the same privilege, the more espe cially as their movements, like those of the Orange body, are preceded by angry signs and followed by bloodshed and wailing?

The foregoing, Mr. Editor, are the remarks and now for the suggestions, which shall be equally brief. I would respectfully suggest the petition signed by John Hamilton be amended so as to add the following to the

We, the extreme Loyalists, in fact the only loyal people in the British Empire, or if you like on the surface of this rebellious hemisphere, want police and military protection in Montreal only, for in other places we can protect ourselves, and prevent others from doing likewise in our civil and religious rights, as the appended abstract of historical facts will shew. Your petitioners on St. Patrick's Day 1867, in the good town of Peterboro, turned out in a body, seized a cannon despite in the prison are manufactured.

the Mayor and other corporate powers, and Dr. J A Dechesneau, the preturned it on the Irish Catholies, procession in for wearing a green shawl.

Your petitioners also notably proved themse, ves excruciatingly loyal when they insulted | tion. their future King at Kingston and Belleville

Your petitioners, when breaking up a social dinner party, on a certain St. Patrick's Day in Toronto, and chasing one of the diners—a certain Thomas D'Arcy McGee — over the roofs of houses for his life, forcibly illustrated their love of the British Constitution, at the same time killing one Sheedy.
Your petitioners, loyalty was trembling in

every limb with religious and political fervor when they battered the head of a Catholic procession in Toronto, in August, 1875.

Your petitioners, animated by the glorious memory of open and closed bibles and free speech, and all those other incentives which urge them on to deeds of heroism, displayed in the strongest manner their unalterable attachment to law and order when they burned down the Parliament buildings here in Montreal in 1849.

Your petitioners, having an idea that Catholics, and ordinary Protestants, possess no rights which Orangemen are bound to respect, would like to have an army to pro tect them while they abuse the Papists in Montreal.

Your petitioners, such is their attachment to the Church and the Bible, religiously abstain from Church throughout the year, except on the immortal Twelfth, and then play sacred music on the way, such as "Croppies lie down," "We'll kick the Pope before us," and the "Protestant Boys," and if the Papists don't like them and choose to be insulted, why, it merely proves their ignorance of the fine arts, and especially music. And your petitioners shall never pray (except on the 12th, when they swear).

Yours truly, JOHN AMILTON. Montreal, June 29, 1878.

VILLA MARIA CONVENT.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual distribution of prizes of the above well known institution, took place on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. The proceedings were opened with vocal and instrumental music, and was performed in a manner which reflects much credit on the Sisters of this Convent. The prizes were presented by the enquiry, there would be a large influx of vis-Rev. Mr. Rousselot, Cure of Notre Dame de itors here on the 12th July, and there was Grace, assisted by Rev. Mr. Marchal, Rev. trouble to be anticipated. He thought pre-Mr. Hayden, Granville, Rev. Mr. Levosque, paration should be made in advance, in order

Ist, Lord Dufferin's silver medal was awarded to Miss Josephine Bruneau, youngnearly successful in bringing about a raid, est daughter of the late Judge Bruneau, who, We all understand the allusion of the Irish on receipt, made a beautiful and feeling adon receipt, made a beautiful and feeling address

2nd. Lord Dufferin's Bronze Medal, was awarded to Miss Ellen Dunn, of Montreal. The elegant Microscope, and the volume of instructions thereon, presented by Mr. Edward Murphy, was awarded to Miss Annie Myers.

A splendid gold medal was awarded to Miss Archambault, of L'Assomption, for excellent gold medal was presented to Miss

McDonald, for mathemetics. CLOSING EXERCISES OF DE LA SALLE

INSTITUTE, TORONTO. [From a Correspondent.]

St. John's Hall, Bond street, was crowded by the elite of the city, to witness the interesting proceedings which take place at the end of the scholastic year. De La Salle Academy has become highly popular as a first-class commercial and literary institution both in Canada and the United States, as more than half the number of boarders—the whole being 125—hailed from the "other side." choruses and solos were given in excellent styles, and the debate on "Whether Greece or Rome produced the greatest men," was the that task and the peace of the city would be feature of the evening. John O'Donohue, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Alderman Hughes paid a high and well-deserved tribute of praise to the good Brothers, who are laboring so zealously and successfully without any remuneration except food and raiment in the cause of education, which is perhaps more important now than at any other period of the world's history. In the absence of His Grace the Archbishop, who presided at a similar entertainment at the College of Our Lady of Angels, Niagam Falls, the prizesrich and well-selected-were given away by Fathers Bergin, Cathedral ; Vincent, St. Michael's College and others, and the gold medal by Mrs. Hughes.

A VISIT TO THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

On Friday, the 21st June, the Minister of Justice. Honorable R. Laflamme and his Deputy, Mr. F. L. Lash, visited the Penitentiary at St. Vincent De Paul.

The writer had a good opportunity to inspect the prison-grounds and observe the general routine and management of the Institution.

St. Vincent De Paul is governed on the congregated system, in contrast to the solitary, which is yet the system in some prisons in England and the United States. Many points may be argued for and against either of these, yet if we judge by the appearances on our late visit, we may safely say that our system in Canada is advantageous to both Government and individual.

We first visited the main buildings or cellhouses containing in all 237 cells. These cells are small, 8x3, hardly sufficiently large for the confinement of men, and considering the small amount of air which has access to these rooms, we could not but wonder when told that the Sanitary condition of the prison is excellent. There are at present 287 prisoners confined in the Institution, and as will be seen by the number of cells, not sufficient to accommodate all, hence other apartments, such as School rooms and Hospital have been temporarily changed into Dormitories. Seeing the necessity of more room, the Government is now erecting a new cellhouse, 140 feet long, 45 feet wide and 30 feet high, which will contain 120 cells, and furnished with all modern improvements, good ventilation and airy rooms. This building is erected by convict labor, and promises to be a fine structure and a credit to the Institution. We have also inspected the different shops, in which almost all necessary articles in use

Dr. J A Dechesneau, the present warner who has been in office since December 1875. defence of Civil and Religious Liberty; and deserves credit for the able management on the same glorious day stabbed a young girl during his administration. The discipline of the prison is good, the convicts labor cheerfully and their faces eqpress general satisfac-

> It is not to be expected that in a penal institution where all kinds of dispositions and characters are congregated, we find none of whom will complain of severity or even injustice, but he who thinks that such places can be governed by smiles and entreaties only, will find his mistake if he studies the physiognomies of some we encountered in our

> rounds. Rev. Father Joseph Leduc, who is chaplain for the Catholic inmates for a long number of years, devotes his entire time and efforts to the benefit of those under he charge, and we are glad to say that many have left his fold better men, and remember with feelings of gratitude the instruction received while in

> Rev. J. Allen, who has also for a long period the chaplaincy of the Protestant prisoners, is laboring zealiously in his field and advancing the teachings of the Gospel amongst his congregation.

CITY OOUNCIL.

STORMY MEETING_THE ORANGE QUESTION.

Ald. MERCER said that before the regular business came up he would ask the Mayor what steps he had taken to insure the peace

of the city on the 12th of July. His Worship then read the following re-

It seems to me that I cannot, with any justice, be expected to enter into negotiations or make any promises which could be implied as recognizing in any way such a body as the Orangemen, but I may say that I will keep a vigilant eye over any parties who may attempt to disturb the public peace on the 12th of July, and will rely on all peaceable and orderly citizens, irrespective of creed or nationality, to assist the authorities in maintaining the peace of the city.

In reply to a question from Ald. Jeanotte, His Worship said the Party Processions bill was before the Legislature, but it was doubt ful if it would be passed before the 12th. Ald. Menosa could scarcely speak as quietly

as he would wish on the subject. From what he could learn, and he had made considerable

Ald. HOLLAND said there was danger ahead. He wanted to know if Orangemen were to be assailed by ruffians simply because they were Orangemen?

Ald. KENNEDY said it seemed to him as if they were to have a 12th of July in the Council before six o'clock. He felt sure if the Orangemen went to Church as citizens no one would a revolver and 60 or 70 rounds of ammunition.

Ald. THIBAULT said the Orangemen had voted for Mr. McShane. There was hypocrisy in the Council. The Party Processions Act had been sent to Parliament, but the Premier declared that it must take its place on the orders. The Orangemen were entitled to their rights as citizens, not as an illegal They were not recognized in England manner with ribbons and banners, and trusted some agreement would be made to protect the city within the meaning of the law.

merits of the Orange or Green, Blue or Red, but he assured the Mayor that if he did not act as in duty bound, others would undertake preserved, and assurance would be given that citizens would not be shot down in the streets.

Ald. KENNEDY said the matter could be put in a nutshell. Ald. Sterness had said some very hard things, but he was not to blame. For his part he knew that respectable Catholies and Protestants would unite in clearing both parties off the streets on that day. Ald. Robert suggested that the troops

might be called out to prevent the Orangemen from walking as a body.

Ald. THEAULT asked why parties were not prevented from walking through the streets to insult their neighbors. The conduct of the Orangemen had been the cause of creating a depression in trade which was proving disastrons to the city. He said that members of this Council had telegraphed to the Cabinet of Quebec, asking them not to Pass the Party Procession Act.

Ald, STRPHENS asked for names.

Ald. THEAULT replied that the members who were guilty knew from their own consciences that they had acted unjustly and with hypocrisy.

Ald. Donovan said it was evident that the authority of the Mayor was to be superseded, as it had been last year. In fact, they had and he changed the face of the earth as if a been just plainly informed that such was the intention of certain parties. There were some queer magistrates in Montreal. He hoped the Legislature of Quebec would prevent, by legislation, a mere handful of Orangemen from insulting about seven-tenths of the population. We were threatened with an invasion of Orangemen, and there was nothing to prevent an invasion of the other party. If the Orangemen insisted on walking, our streets would be nothing but butchers' shambles, for the Catholies, French Canadian as well as Irish, were determined they should not be allowed to march through our streets playing their ribald tunes. The Mayor would be justified in issuing a proclamation making it illegal streets on that day, and 10,000 special constables might be sworn in for that purpose. The Catholics would not allow themselves to be annoyed, and there could be no peace unless the Orange procession was repressed. The Orangemen had no right to insult the Catholics, with bands of music and party emblems, and would not be allowed to doit so long as it could be helped. The material interests of the city were suffering, and there could be neither peace nor prosperity unti the illegal body was suppressed

Ald, CLENDINNENG said the peace of the city should and must be maintained at all hazards. no matter who the sufferers may be. He said the Orangemen had a legal right to walk until prevented by Act of Parliament, and that by sick, and the dying, the drooping the peace kept at all hazards, and to see that

no man is oppressed. The Mayon thought that Ald. Stephens, who signed a warrant for \$6,000 in the chain-stone account, in excess of the actual delivery to the

Corporation. Ald. Sterness denied this, and referring to the 12th business, said he hoped the outside public would do what they deemed best.

Ald. Mullin said that the procession was an insult to Catholics, and could not be considered in any other light. He felt that such a demonstration was us great an insult to Catholies as could be offered by a foreigner pulling

down the National flag.

During the debate on the Orange question there were a good many persons in the galleries who seemed deeply interested in the proceedings. The speeches of Aldermen Stephens their expressions, and said nothing to offend even the most ultra-Orangeman.

The Council then adjourned.

FATHER BURKE.

His Sermon at Kilreecle. " THE ATTRIBUTES OF THE MOTHER OF GOD."

The beautiful little parish church of Kil-reecle, in the diocese of Cloufert, has the distinction of being the first in Ireland placed under the invocation of Our Lady of Lourdes. It was dedicated on Sunday, June 9th. The famous French grotto), pontificated on the occasion, and the sermon was preached by the Very Rev. T. N. Burke. Kilreccle is set A few miles off lies the bleak line of positions on which was fought out the last pitched battle of the Williamite wars, the famous that marks the spot where the cannon-ball carried off the head of General St. Ruth and

stars." The first apparition of the Blessed Virgin took place in heaven ages before Mary sprang into existence upon earth. God conceived her in His eternal counsels as she appeared in the sight of angels on the first day of their creation; and the rebellion that cast Lucifer out of heaven was the refusal to attempt to molest them. However, it had been | adore the Man-God in what he considered a before shown, there were two ways of going to | nature inferior to his own. Mary was thus church, one with a prayer book, the other with | made the sign of the eternal victory of God over the principle of evil. Her second apparition in the design and mind of God was when the curse of original sin and death fell on our first parents, and when the vengeance the Almighty denounced against Satan was that a woman's heel should yet bruise his hend—that she should break his dominion upon earth as she had baffled his ambition in heaven. Having spoken of how frequently and should not be here. He thought the Or- the Old Testament, in the persons of Judith, angemen would not walk in a provoking Deborah, and the Mother of the Maccabees, prefigured a greater woman yet to come, the preacher touched on the infinite mysteries of the Blessed Virgin's stainless conception and Ald. Stephens said there had been a good of her glorious motherhood, and passed then deal of riot in the city during the past year, to a consideration of her apparitions upon which had the effect of injuring the trade of earth since the day when, after her pure the city. He did not want to discuss the death, the angels bore her incorruptible body aloft from sphere to sphere, while the morning stars sang around them, and all the sons of God rejoiced as her Divine Son crowned her queen of all things that God had made. As the Almighty had permitted her to appear in promise and to be prefigured by the great Judean women, so also since Mary's assumption she had sometimes appeared upon curth-always in the same character, always fulfilling some glorious de sign of God, always the type, the promise, and the guarantee of God's victory over His enemies. Thus did she appear on that glorious day, thirteen hundred years ago, at Ephesus, when the whole people of God with one voice proclaimed her Mater Deipara-Godproducing mother-and so put an end to the pestiferous heresy of the Arians. So, centuries later, when Dominic was praying at the midnight hour, bewailing the miseries of the time-when in that most Catholic land of Provence the churches were in flames, the Bishops and priests were driven into exile, and confusion and bloodshed covered the land-in that midnight hour of his anguish appeared the figure of Mary, with her Divine child in her arms and the Rosary beads in her hand, bidding him go forth and preach the Gospel under this new form of prayer, and that he should healthe age. And Dominic went forth in the power of Mary, Queen of the Rosary,

new pentecost of faith and love had passed

Passing over many other apparitions-fresh

within the memory of us all, but a few years

ago, still remembered by the young, witnessed

by their own Bishop of Clonfert, examined by

thousands of priests and hundreds of bishops,

across the world.

her feet, and on her head a crown of twelve

witnessed by the sneering and sceptical who came thereto scott and criticise, but not to pray,—but twenty years ago, a little peasant child, tending her sheep,—a little child with no other knowledge save to raise up her pure and sinless little heart with its baptismal goms of innocence upon it,-beheld the vision of a woman-a woman apparently clothed with the sun, with the moon under her feet, for any body of men to congregate in the and the stars of glory around her head-a woman with upturned eyes and hands, as one who was accustomed to look upon God. The child was terrified at the vision, and shrank away, until this woman spoke to her in the sweetest accents, and told her not to be afraid, and said, "Go, say this place is mine." Men came, and the child pointed out distinctly the place of the vision, but the child's words would have gone but a very little way, indeed, even to impress those who heard her. much less the world without, but a strange fountain of water broke forth from that arid rock, and the blind came and took of the water and put it to their sightless eyes, and their eyes opened and they saw. They brought the lame, and the paralysed, and the law three Magistrates had the same power as the languishing heart from which all hope of the Mayor in calling out the troops in case of health and life were gone—they brought emergency. Citizens were determined to have them with words of despair upon their line. them with words of despair upon their lips, they laid them down there, they took the water from out of the rock where Mary had stood with her virgin feet-they threw that took such an interest in the present matter, and the hearts that were languishing and made such a "fiery speech," did not show unto death suddenly revived again, the parsuch interest in the welfare of the city, when alysed limbs sprang up as if the Lord Himhe. as a member of the Road Committee, self had spoken to them as of old, and said, " Take up thy bed and walk "-the hearts that were despairing and drooping once more opened to hope and to joy, and those who were brought there helpless were the first to enter the neighboring church, and there be-fore Mary's altar, before the image that was erected as nearly as could be on the spot of the child's vision, to intone a Te Deum, and go back rejoicing in the fulness of health. But greater miracles than those were wrought. Men had come to that grotto of Lourdes with the darkness and blindness of infidelity upon their minds-men had come there not believing in God and scoffing at Mary-men had come there upon whose seared hearts and desolute souts no ray of and Clendinneng were especially remarkable for their bitter tone, and Alderman Mercer was scarcely less excited; while the French Canadians, as well as Aldermen Mullin Donovan and Kennedy, were calm and respectful in ity and superstition of their fellow-men; but after a time their reluctant knees began to bend, their hearts began to bent faster, and yet more softly; tears from eyes that bad never shed tears before came forth, and the men who believed not God were the first to intone the Credo and give glory to God and to Mary. In this 19th century, that boasted it would not believe anything unless it saw God, in His infinite mercy, condescending even to the very reprobate spirit of the age, made His power visible, tangible, demonstrable through the influence of Mary in this her cour de miracles at Lourdes. What wonder that when their Bishop came home, smitten with that inexplicable feeling that must good Bishop of the diocese, the Most Rev. Dr. come upon any man when he finds himielf before now of his remembrance of the won- power, working beyond all the ordinary laws ders wrought under his own eyes in the of nature, what wonder that in the warmth of his zeal he proclaimed the glory of this great woman, whom the angels acclaimed at the dawn of creation-whom the Church of on the crest of a bare hill, rather more than God would acclaim to the last day of her milimidway between Ballinasioe and Loughrea. tuncy? What wonder that he placed the tuncy? What wonder that he placed this diocese under the shadow of her name and protection, and that while wonder was added to wonder in the grotto of Lourdes, and all de battle of the Williamite with the field of Aughrim, now marked only by the ruins of a few redoubts. The only monument was reserved the great glory to send forth, in that marks the spot where the cannon-ball the name of Iroland, a national banner which Convent. The prizes were presented by the Rev. Mr. Rouselot, Cure of Notre Dame de Grace, assisted by Rev. Mr. Marchal, Rev. Mr. Marchal, Rev. Mr. Marchal, Rev. Mr. Devisque, Rev. Mr. Beauchamp.

The Medals of Merit and Diplomas, Cross of Honor and Crown of Excellence, were awarded to the following young ladies: Miss J. Bond, of Montreal Miss Pruncau, Miss J. Bond, of Montreal Miss Pruncau, Miss Dumn, Miss Archambault, Miss Royal, from the adopted for the protection of the city and be adopted for the protection of the city and be adopted for the protection of the city and be adopted for the protection of the city and be adopted for the protection of the city and language for the protection of the city and be adopted for the protection of the city and language for the first mentioned young lady received in addition to the above honors, a special gold medal as a sequel of the himself and the first mentioned young lady received last year.

Sentence of Notre Dame de force and state with the troot that the paration and there was a most, and the paration should be made in advance, in order to prevent a repetition of the deplorable to prevent a repetition of the deplorable ween to free last 12th July.

Ald. Honaxo said the matter was a most, the political future, of Europe, beautiful partial of the head of General St. Ruth and the mass of the two of the fact of that day, (and very bring defined the fact of that day, (and very bring defined the fact of that day, (and very bring defined the fact of that day, (and very bring defined the fact of that day, (and very bring defined the fact of that day, (and very bring defined the fact of that day, (and very bring defined the fact of that day, (and very bring defined the fact of that day, (and very bring defined the fact of that day, (and very bring defined the fact of the said the matter was a most, the paration should be anded in advance, in order to be adopted to the fact of the fact of th ART, MUSIC AND LITERATURE.

78 M. Villemesant has put forth the sixth volnme of his "Memoires d'un Journaliste," containing an account of travel and imprisonment during his checkered career.

Sir James Stephen, Q.C., is at work upon a second edition of his "General View of the Criminal Law of England," which will be published in the course of the year.

M. C. Hippian, who has already written instructive books on public education in the United States and other countries, has now issued "L'Instruction Publique en Russie."

The latest about William Tell is a labored. historical book by K. L. Muller to prove the reality of the entire tradition of Tell and the liberation of the three forest cantons of Switzerland.

Karl Blind contributes an essay to the June number of The University Magazine on "Vjera Sassulftch and Constitutional Aspirations in Russia," containing many details of the trial hitherto unknown abroad. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., is about to print

"New Ireland," called out by the murder of Lord Leitrim and the reopening of the question of landlord and tenant in Ireland.

A London firm are to issue Shakespeare's "King John," together with "The Troublesome Reign of King John, as acted by the and introductions by Rev. F. G. Fleay.

Lord Macaulay said that in his experience of men proficient in oriental tongues, he had never found one who could deny that a single | late the Catholic practice of making spiritual shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature in India and Arabia. The volume of "West-point Tic-Tacs"

Grey," and is enlivened by three stirring attendance of Dean Stanley at the mid-day bugle-songs. It is not a little funny that Wheaton's great

treatise, "The Elements of International Law," has just appeared in Chinese and has been again reprinted in London, while there is not a copy of this American book to be bought in America.

The death is announced of Dr. Heinrich Leo, Professor at the University of Halle, Germany. He had reached the advanced age of seventy-nine years, and for more than half a century had been professor of history at the Royal University of Halle.

Mr. C. E. Pascoe, is being prepared for publication in London. It will give biographical aketches of prominent living actors and actresses, with critical comments on their talent, extracted from the current press. "The Suppliant of the Holy Ghost" is the

title of a very novel devotional work published by Messrs. Burns & Ontes. It is a paraphrase of the Veni Sancte Spiritus, printed from a manuscript of the seventeenth century. It contains many beautiful prayerful reflections.

A Goethe society has been founded at Vi enna, after the pattern of the English Shakspeare societies. Its object is to found a Goethe library, and to issue editions of Goethe's chief works at a price sufficiently low to place them within the reach of all classes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

[From our Ezchanges.]

A MILITIAMAN DROWNED .- A few days ago, as a private in the Royal Surrey Militia named Callingham was being marched to the barracks as a prisoner by an escort, he suddenly broke away from the guard, and, making for the Wey, at Guildford-bridge, he jumped be obtained he sank and was drowned.

BOAT ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF SIX LIVES. Fleetwood, Lancashire, on Monday, a distressing accident occurred to a party of pleasureseekers. A number of ferrymen and boatmen, with their friends, were going to the Lancaster sports in a boat, when it was capswimming two miles to land.

Liverpool by Lord Derby, who spoke of the relief. necessity of such institutions for the working classes, with many of whom, as things stood, it was hardly possible to put by sufficient to meet the enormous expense caused by serious illness, especially when it was the head of the family who was ill, and to whom it was a mere mockery to talk of making any considerable provision for the future.

Sir John Lubbock, speaking recently at Maidstone, said the time in which we lived was not one of entire satisfaction. There was an enormous expenditure on military objects. not only in England, but all over the world, and there was a constant danger of war, for they never seemed to have a time of peace, but only a series of truces. The gradual for use, it is simply necessary to take, for alienation of one nation from another was ordinary purposes, half a dram of the nitrate, very discreditable, too, to the common sense of Europe, and when a fresh political question arose it seemed to be synonymous with war. He hoped that the Congress would be the beginning of better things, and he was sure they would be deeply indebted to the eminent statesmen who would represent this country if they led to the introduction of another state of things and to a reduction of arma-

A series of papers on Lord Beaconsfield have been appearing in the Fortnightly of late, and their authorship has been a muchdiscussed question. Some said they could After a few natural breaths, repeat the long not all be written by one person; others inspiration. Let this be done for ten or fifpicked out the editor himself, or Mr. Goldwin Smith, whose style, however, it is certainly not. Internal evidence tended to show that Mr. Hill, the editor of the Daily News, was the culprit, and the Pall Mall, taking it for granted, "rakes" him fore and aft with a sweeping piece of verse, which is decidedly "Who is the Philistine," who can have written it?

GERMAN SOCIALISTS IN LONDON .- On Wednesday a meeting composed of German Socialists was held at the Blue Posts, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, Mr. Schneider presiding. The chairman protested against the feeling which prevailed in London against the Socialists on account of an impression which existed that they were in some way connected with the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Germany. Now, however much that body thought the deposition of the Emperor desirable, and the abolition of the present form of little minced parsely, lay in some yeal and government in Germany likely to be for the ham, more egg, pepper and salt till all is used; good of the country, they had never believed then add just water enough to cover it; mince it possible to hasten the ends they had in one ounce of butter, lay it on top, tie a butview by the assassin's bullet or knife. Mr. tered paper over it, and bake it one hour or Solhausen moved a resolution in which the meeting repudiated any sympathy with the two persons who attempted the life of the Emperor of Germany. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Schumerling, and carried

ALARNING BALLOON ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening a balloon, named the Alexandra, made an ascent from the Pomona Gardens, Manchester, in charge of Captain Morton, who was accompanied by a young Manchester solicitor. The ascent and passage over the city, were successful, and it travelled in a northeasterly direction towards Huddersfield. On reaching Marsden Captain Morton lowered his course to avoid a cloud charged with rain, when a series of sudden squalls struck the balloon, and turned both it and the car com-pletely over. The two men grasped the ropes, and managed to hold on for some time hoping the apparatus would right itself. At length Captain Morton climbed to the valve, and managed to open it. This brought the Alexandra rapidly down towards the earth; but the grappling-irons proved of no use as there was nothing for them to catch by. When about 40 feet from the ground Captain Morton found he could hold on no longer. He dropped to the ground, falling on his back and breaking his left shoulder. His companion was still grasping the ropes; but on being told to let go for his life he also fell and was greatly stunned. The balloon continued its in Mayfur a new chapter of his work on course for some distance further, and landed at Sherburn, in Yorkshire.

A volume entitled "Characteristics of Leigh Hunt" has been brought out in London by an anonymous author, who in early youth was a correspondent of the essayist. Its object is to present to readers unfamiliar with Leigh Queen's Players c. 1589," edited with notes Hunt some examples of his writing which best reveal his distinctive traits.

The Ritualists are not deterred by the judgments recently obtained against them. Of retreats has found much favor amongst them, and no less than twenty-five of these were in full activity lately. They were attended by hundreds of beneficed clergymen. An exwhich Homer, Lee & Co., have in press will change says: - "The religious event of the contain the largest poem yet produced by day, the one which gives rise to the greatest Bret Herte. It relates the love-life of "Cadet controversial speculation, is the fact of the day, and his having witnessed, without wincing, the celebration of low Mass with Ritualistic observance. The Dean appeared, moreover, to watch the proceedings with the greatest interest, staying till the elevation was over. Contrary to all Protestant custom, the service had been preceded by a sermon from the Rev. H. Stanton, imploring the prayers of the faithful for the repose of a departed soul. All this-in defiance of the law which has just attacked Machonochie, and his silent, obstinate defiance, which shrinks, not from prosecution, but, on the A work entitled "The Dramatic List," by contrary, seeks the opportunity of explanation powerless in so many cases that it is growing timid in attack, and is compelled to suffer trespass rather than risk the defeat."

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECIPES.

INK stains may be removed from marble by washing first with clear water and then with a veak solution of oxalic acid,

CABBAGE Sour .- Butter a tureen and sprinkle t with cheese: put in a layer of cabbage sprinkled with cheese and another of bread crumbs also sprinkled; then cabbage them again. Pour a little stock over the whole; put the tureen for a short time in the oven and

Furs or Woolless may be kept safely from moths during the Summer by brushing thoroughly, so as to cradicate all the moth-eggs; then rap them up in newspaper so that every part is covered entirely. This is unfailing if the clothes or fur be well brushed beforehand. Some think gum camphor put with thom is desirable.

To make good catmenl cakes, work three parts of fine oatmeal and one part of flour into the stream, and before assistance could into a stiff paste with syrup, with the addition of a very small quantity of lard, and sufficient baking powder to impart the desired lightness. Bake the paste in the form of small flat cakes much resembling the ordinary "ginger-snaps" of the biscuit-baker.

There is scarcely any ache to which childern are subject so hard to bear and difficult to cure sized in a sudden squall, and six persons were drowned. Another man saved himself by known to fail. Take a bit of cotton batting, put upon it a pinch of black pepper, gather it up and tie it, dip in sweet oil, and insert into LORD DERRY ON HOSPITALS.—A bazaar in aid the ear. Put a flannel bundage over the head of the Stanley Hospital has been opened in to keep it warm. It will give immediate

> A Poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been inten-tionally or accidently swallowed, may, it is said, be rendered almost instantly harmless by simply swallowing two gills of sweet oil. A person with a very strong constitution should take nearly twice the quantity. This oil, it is alleged, will most positively neutralize every form of vegetable, animal or mineral poison with which physicians and chemists

are acquainted. THE NITRATE OF LEAD is now recommended in the medical journals as scarcely second to any other substance in point of cheapness and efficacy as a deodorizer. To prepare it dissolve ii in a pint or more of boiling water, pour the two solutions together, and allow the sediment to settle. To purify and sweeten a fetid atmosphere immediately, dip a cloth in the liquid and hang it up in the apartment,

A HEALTHFUL PRACTICE.-Loosen the clothing, and, standing erect, throw the shoulders well back, the hands behind, and the breast forward. In this position draw slowly as deep an inspiration as possible, and retain it by an increased effort for a few seconds, then breathe it gradually forth. teen minutes every day, and in six weeks, time a very perceptible increase in the diameter of the chest and its prominence will be evident.

HUNGER OR COLD FEET OR EXCESSIVE Weariness, may prevent sound sleep. Persons who do not sleep well should ent moderately of plain, nourishing food, not tempt the appetite; this aggravates the disease by making too much blood; on the other hand if too little is eaten, the nerve tissues are starved, and make too little hyrdo-carbon; neither leave off study altogether, nor exercise too much.

MELTON VEAL .- Cut three pounds of raw veal and half as much ham into small pieces. If you have any bits of cooked yeal or ham add them. Cut six hard-boiled eggs into slices, lay part of them in a deep brown pan, shake in a then add just water enough to cover it; mince

Apple pudding should be made thus:— and after deducting fair interest, Make a paste with equal quantities of sifted the surplus over to their client.

flour and finely chorped snet, a pinch of salt and a little water. Roll it out thin into a large piece, place this lover a well-buttered basin, and push it in so as to line the basin with it; cut it off all around so as to leave enough to fold up; roll out the trimmings to such a size as to cover the top of the basin. sugar to taste, and either some chopped lemon peel, two or three cloves, or a little grated nutmeg; and a small piece of fresh butter, pack the apples tightly in, put on the cover of paste, turn up the edges and press them down, tie a floured pudding cloth over, and put the basin into a saucepan full of boiling water, which should come well over the pudding. Boil from two to three hours according to size.

ONE of the deserved punishments which people suffer from the folly of squeezing their feet into narrow shoes and boots is an in-growing nail. The following treatment is recomended for its cure :- First get rid of the narrow shoe, so that the toe may be unconfined, and the nail allowed to recover its natural breadth, which, however, it does not do very quickly. Then proceed to relieve the sore skin by the side of the nail of its pressure. It is of no use, however, merely to cut away the pressing nail even freely, and then to press a piece of lint under its edge, which is as painful as it is useless; for the nail, if it is not otherwise managed, will drop, in the course of a few days, upon the old spot, and again render it "angry." The proper treatment is thinning the whole length of the middle of the nail, from its roots to its end as much as possible, and this is best done by scraping it previously with the sharp edge of glass, again and again, till the middle of the nail is as thin as writing paper, and will readily bend under the pressure of the finger nail. This is, at first, a rather painful operatien, but the scraping must be done with a light hand.

IRISH WIT AND ANECDOTE.

If the walls of the Dublin "Four Courts" could speak, how many a pleasant story and witty repartee and sparkling bon mot they could tell! Let me recall and string together some of these pearls of anecdote and wit, some of which, though perhaps not altogether new to lovers of anecdote, may well bear repeti-

The first Viscount Guillamore when Chief Baron O'Grady, was remarkable for his dry humour and biting wit. The latter was so fine that its sarcasm was often unperceived by the object against whom the shaft was directed.

A legal friend, extremely studious, but in conversation notoriously dull, was once showing off to him his newly-built house. The book-worm prided himself especially on a sanctum he had contrived for his own use, so secluded from the rest of the building that he could pore over his books in private quite secure from disturbance.

"Capital!" exclaimed the Chief Baron. "You surely could, my dear fellow, read and study here from morning till night, and no human being be one bit the wiser.

In those days before competitive examinations were known, men with more interest than brains got good appointments, for the duties of which they were wholly incompetent. Of such was the Honourable was telling Lord Guillamore of the summary way in which he disposed of matters in his court.

"I say to the fellows that are bothering about foolish arguments, that there's no use in wasting my time and their breath; for that all their talk only just goes in at one car and out at the other."

" No great wonder in that," said O'Grady. " seeing that there's so little between to stop

The father of the Lord Chancellor-after wards Lord Plunket-was a very simpleminded man. Kindly and unsuspicious, he was often imposed upon, and the Chancellor used to tell endless stories illustrative of his parent's guileless nature.

One morning Mr. Plunket, taking an early walk, was overtaken by two respectable-looking men, carpenters apparently by trade, each carrying the implements of his work.

"Good morning, my friends," said the old gentleman; "you are early afoot. Going on a job, ch?"

"Good morrow kindly, sir. Yes, we are and a quare job, too—the quarest and the most out-of-the-way you ever heard of, I'll be bound, though you've lived long in the world, and read of many a thing. Oh, you'll never guess it, your honour, so I may as well tell We're going to cut the legs off a

dead man." "What!" cried his hearer, aghast. "You don't mean "-

" Yes, indeed; 'tis true for me: and here's how it come about. Poor Mary Neil's husband-a carpenter like ourselves, and an old comrade—has been sick all the winter, and departed life last Tuesday. What with the grief and the being left on the wide world with her five orphans, and no one to earn bit or sup for them, the craythur is fairly out of her mind-stupid from the crying and the fret; for what does she do, poor woman, the coffin, and when home it was ever so much too short! Barney Neil was a tall man-nigh six feet we reckoned him. He couldn't be got into it, do what they would, and the poor craythur hadn't what would buy another. Where would she get it. children to feed and clothe? So, your honour, all that's in it is to cut the legs off him. Me and my comrade here is going to do it for the desolate woman. We'll just take 'em off at the knee-joints and lay them alongside him in the coffin. I think, sir, now I've told you our job, you'll say 'tis the quarest ever you

"Oh!" cried the old gentleman, "such a How much will a new coffin cost?"

The original manuscrips of Schiller and Goethe's correspondence were successively refused at the price of 4,000 thalers by the royal libraries at Berlin and at Munich. They were finally bought by Cotta, the publisher, to save them from being broken up or going abroad, though they have been published before.

The Home Ministry in Paris is to publish a volume of fac-similes, containing Papal Bulls, diplomas, charters, and autographs from the seventh to the eighteenth century, under the title of " Musee des Archives Departementales." The documents are drawn from the various provincial archives in France, and they consist of all sorts of documents.

The house of Rothschild has a reputation for being rather sharp, but always honest. Some years since a client hypothecated some bonds and was unable to redeem them, and he supposed they were sold for his account. A few weeks since he was notified that a balance was due him, as the bonds advanced, and after deducting fair interest, they handed

MILITARY NEWS.

The war, at the Cape has undergone an other change. Sandilli is reported to be suing for peace; the Government has de-manded an unconditional surrender. On the northern border the natives are openly hostile. Pare, core, and slice a quantity of good, sound Griqua-town is surrounded by the rebels, and apples. Put them in the basin with brown the Government has sent reinforcements to the Government has sent reinforcements to its relief.

WEY HE SOLDERED .- During the American civil war, there were two volunteers lying be-neath their blankets, looking up at the stars in a Virginian sky. Says Jack, "What made you go late the army, Tom?" "Well," replied Tom, "I had no wife, and I loved war. What made you join the army, Jack?"
"Well," he replied, "I had a wife, and I loved peace.

LIEUT.-Col. ALFRED P. BOWLBY, aged 50, late of the 64th Regiment, at Carlton-hill, London. In 1857 and '58 he assisted in suppressing the mutiny in the North-West Provinces. He was engaged at the defence of Cawnpore and defeat of the Gwalior mutineers, and actions of Kales Nuddee and Kerkeroulie, capture of Bareilly, affairs of Shabjehanpore, Bunnai and Mahomdie.

Daily CHRONICLE.—Although the Governor was able to congratulate the colony on the rapid progress which is being made with public works, he intimated that the imposition of additional taxation would be necessary in order to meet the expense of the war. This is where the shoe pinches in the colony, and we fear that the financial burden will be very severely felt.

It has been decided to re-introduce whistles as a portion of the equipment of sergeants of infantry, and a pattern has been sealed. It is made of German silver of the best quality, and is about 11 in. long and 1 in. in diameter. A ring at the end affords means of attaching it to the uniform, but it is intended to be carried in a pocket in the tunic .- Military Record and Volunteer News.

Suspending the Factory Acts.—The operations of the Factory Acts have been suspended at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in order that the cartridge boys may work overtime, and it is understood that the suspension is to last for three months. This has become a necessity owing to the insufficient supply of suitable boys and the consequent delay in various branches of manufacture, to the detriment of the public service.

THE LONDON SCOTTISH RIFLES Were inspected lately at the Horse Guards Parade, by Colonel Gipps, of the Scots Guards, to which regiment the corps is attached. Notwithstanding the storm which occurred in the course of the afternoon, the muster of the Scottish was exceedingly good, there being nearly five hundred of all ranks on parade, in six companies of thirty files. Colonel Gipps addressed the regiment, commending the drill generally, more particularly referring to the marching which he considered unusually good.

RECRUITING FOR THE MARINES .- Recruiting for the Royal Marines is being actively prosecuted, and the recruiting officers are taking measures for making known the advantages of that branch of the service. Men who have served their first period in the army may enlist in the Royal Marines, if of good character and of the required standard, which is 5 ft. 7 in. for the infantry battalions and 5 ft. 8 in. for the Marine Artillery. Service in the army will reckon for pension and good conduct allowances if the man joins within a year of his discharge.

THE "EURYDICE."—The arrangements for raising the "Eurydice," which were approaching completion, have had to be entirely abandoned for the present owing to the heavy gale of Tuesday, which necessitated the letting-go of everything. The "Malta" and "Grinder tugs collided, carrying away the latter's quarter. Three of the boats used by the divers had their bows knocked in, rendering the use of sails imperative to cover the damage and ret the craft into harbor, and two of the lighter-keepers sustained rather severe injuries during the gale.

A VOLUNTEER RIOT .- An important investigation was ordered recently concerning a violent disturbance between companies of the Truro and Falmouth Volunteers at battalion drill. The Truro corps were taunted by the Falmouth corps with cowardice in not volunteering for active service, which the Falmouth corps had done. A conflict with sticks, stones, and bayonet-scabbards commenced at the Truro Railway Junction. The officers and railway officials were powerless to quiet the fight. On the train arriving, the Falmouth men retreated into the carriages, many being minus helmets and accoutrements.

THE KAFFIR WAR .- According to our latest detailed news from the Cape, the rebel chief Sandilli, who has given so much trouble by the obstinate defence of the strong positions he occupied in the Amatola mountains, has, it is said, sent a message to the effect that he does not want to fight any more against the Government. It is supposed that he and his followers are beginning to feel the want of food, and are, therefore, growing weary of the war. Sandilli has been told that he can only have peace on the terms of unconditional surrender. It is the general opinion in the colony that the power of the Kaffirs must now be broken once for all.

AN IRISH VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT .- In conbut send the wrong measure nection with the Irish Rifle Association, a the coffin, and when it come memorial has been prepared, and has received memorial has been prepared, and has received some signatures in Dublin, running thus:—
"We, the undersigned residents in Ireland, in view of the present unsettled state of Europe, beg to tender to Your Majesty (the Queen) our services in support of the honour of the Emafter the long sickness himself had with five pire. We are prepared, and hereby ask, to be enrolled under regulations similar to those governing the volunteer forces in England, Scotland, and the Colonies. We desire thus to prove that we are not behind any portion of Your Majesty's subjects in our readiness to make personal sacrifices for the purpose of strengthening the defences of the Empire." They ask the Chief Secretary, Mr. Lowther, for an interview, and he has appointed next thing must not be done. It's impossible Friday to receive them in London. Lord Monck took the chair at the meeting yesterday at which the arrangements for the deputation were made,

> When it was mentioned in Parliament that the Begum of Bhofal had offered her services to England, one of the Scotch members said he hoped the Government would not in any manner encourage begun-y.

THE TIMES.—The Kaffir tribes are numerous, warlike, and vigilant, and the permanent success of Sandilli or of Kreli might have had the effect of sending the fiery cross among them, and stirring up an universal outbreak which would seriously have menaced the stability, if not the existence, of the colony. We know what excitement was caused among the Kaffir tribes, even among those fairly reconciled to their European neighbours, by the failure of President Burgers and the Boers in their attack on Secocoeni, on the distant frontiers of the Transvaal. What might have been the effect of a decisive defeat of the colonial forces in the attempt to suppress the rebellion of Sandilli it is not very pleasant to

WEEKLY TEST.

Ingresse......1248. DISTANT FRIENDS

Our advertisement the other day about Sumples was not intended as a country advertisement, but strictly for the city. We have a large and rapidly increasing country business, which we consider quite separate from our local trade. Both city and country customers are served exactly alike as regards prices and terms. We have one party whose special business is to attend to all orders received by mail, and who now sends samples to any part of the Domin-

The following extract from an order received this morning from a city in Ontario speaks in our favor, and shows how an advertisement may cause either loss or gain. In this case it caused us to lose the sale of several silk dresses, and evidently caused a loss of money to one customer:

& Carsley, Montreal:

DEAR SIR,-Your favor with samples of Silks received. Sorry to say the ladies made purchases here, not thinking you would send samples, and they regret it more owing to having to pay almost double for same qualities as your silks. I return samples herewith as per letter.

S. CARSLEY'S LACE & FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENTS.

FRILLS. Good Muslin Frills, 10c per doz. Fine Muslin Frills, 19c per doz. Superb Muslin Frills, 30c per doz.

A choice assortment of Frillings in Crepe, Lisse, Muslin, Tarlatan, etc. Newest styles. Prices very low. LADIES' TIES.

Ladies' Lace Ties from 13c to \$2.25. Ladies' Silk Ties from 10c to \$1.00. Ladies' Fringed Silk Ties from 36c to 75c. Ladies' China Silk Scarfs, Embroidered Ends, from 60c to \$2.00.

LADIES' LACE SETS. Ladies' Lace Sets, 42c, 50c, 75c, 90c. Ladies' Fine Lace Sets, Choice Patterns, \$1.05 to \$1.60, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.60. Ladies' Real Lace Sets, \$5.00. RIBBONS.

The New Fringed Edge Ribbons, just the thing for Ladies' Ties, from 20c, 25c, 30c, 39c, 42c, 50c. SASH RIBBONS.

In Navy, Cardinal, Coral, and a variety of the newest shades, 36c, 45c, 50c, 75c, \$1.45. For all Colors and Sorts of Ribbon, go to

S. CARSLEY, 398 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET.

CANADA FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL,.....\$1,000,000.

Deposited with Dominion Gov. \$50,000

JOHN WINER-President. CHARLES D. CORY-Manager.

MONTREAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS: THOMAS SIMPSON, Esq.-Chairman. EDWARD MURPHY, Esq., D. J. REES, Esq., HON. JUDGE B RTHELOT, Esq.

JOHN LEWIS, Esq. ES OF RISKS ACCEPTED ON PAYOR-ABLE THRMS

Montreal Office :-117 St. Francois Xavier St. WALTER KAVANAGH,

General Agent

BURY & MCINTOSH, ASSIGNRES AND ACCOUNTANTS, MOLSONS' BANK CHAMBERS, Corner St. James and St. Peter Streets.

(Entrance on St. Peter Street.) GRORGE BURY, John McIntosh, Official Assignes. Accountant.

a7-1y FENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 227 Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Feb 20, 78-23

LIOUSEKEEPERS

No. 97, Rideau Street, You are respectfully invited to see our new premises, also to examine one of the best selected stocks of

IN TOWN AND IN COUNTRY, REMEMBER

General Groceries, Wines, Liquors and Provisions

YET OFFERED IN THE CITY OF OTTAWA Our experience in business and a united effort on our part, we trust, will enable us to place goods to the public at the most reasonable profits in accordance with a just, legitimate business. Ocr direct importation from home and foreign markets allows us also to give the best value, and as in the past, we desire to give reasonable accommodation to our customers.

Remember 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.

Yours very respectfully,

13-lins

P. BASKERVILLE BROS.

NEW DAIRY BUTTER.

Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice,

AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE DRIED BEEF, BEEF HAM,

SUGAR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED TONGUES. CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts,)

BUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, APPLES (very choice, for table use.) ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet.)

LEMONS.
BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE

TROMAS URATHERN

McSHANE) BRILL FOUNDRY.

Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, AGAISSTIES, &C. Price) List and Circulars sent free.

HENRY MCSHANE & CO.,

Aug 27, 1875. Aug 27, 1875.[:: 127

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, Scarts, Handkerchies, Socks, Undershirts, Drawers, White Vests, de., MR. R. DEZIEL respectfully invites purchasers to give him a call before going elsewhere, as he can serve them to advantage at

I. A. BEAUVIAS, 190 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

BARRY, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE,

12 St. James Street, Montreal. DOHERTY & DOHERTY,

ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal.

T. J. Doherty, B.C.L. C. J. Doherty, A.R., B.C.L. TOHN D. PURCELL, A. M., B. C. L., ADVOCATE

146 St. JAMES STREET, Opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce Montreal, May 29, 78-ly MULLARKY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 8 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

May 2, 77. FOGARTY & BRO.. BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS,

245 St. Lawrence Main Street, CORNER ST. CATHERINE STREET. Dec 5, 77 W. E. MULLIN & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. 14 Chaboillez Square, near G.T.R. Depot,

MONTREAL WE KEEP IN STOCK AND MAKE TO ORDER THE LATEST FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STYLES.

ROLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO., MANUFAC.
TURERS OF

BOOTS & SHOES. 883 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL

A Large and Well-assorted Stock constantly on hand.

STAFFORD & CO.,

May 2, '77.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 6 LEMOINE STREET, MONTREAL, P.Q.

May 23, 77. DICHARD BURKE. Custom Boot and Shoe-Maker

689 CRAIG STREET, Between Bleury & Hermine Streets) Montreal.

All Orders and Repairing Promptly Attended to.

LAMONTAGNE, 46 BONSECOURS STREET. Painting, Glazing, Paper-Hanging, White-Washing, Coloring,

Done on shortest notice at moderate prices Leave your orders for HOUSE CLEAN-ING early. [March 27, 7833. 3mos FERON, Undertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

Montreal, July 25. DORAN, UNDERTAKER AND CABINET MAKER,

186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET. Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has secured several ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSES,

Which he offers for the use of the public at ex-tremely moderate rates. WOOD AND IRON COFFINS Of all descriptions constantly on hand and sup-plied on the shortest notice.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. WILLIAM HODSON, ARCHITEC ,

No. 59 & 61 St. Bonaventure St., Montreal Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintend-ence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attenden to.

THOMAS KERMODE, WIRE WORKER,

SO BLEURY STREET. Flower Baskets, Flower Stands, Bird Cages, Window, Guards, and Sieves, always on hand. All kinds of WIRE WORK made to order on the shortest notice and at lowest-possible prices. REMEMBER THE PLACE :- 30 BLEURY ST. March 27; 78-88. 11 (1913 worth of apart 6mos.

\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY AT HOME. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STIRSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Land out to vilution Duffe of hea Canal

POPE LEO'S Bhotograph. Enclose 2 Stamps for postage. Kar-Plus Permanently cured. No. Medicines, Thousands have been cured by following instructions. Englished by following instructions. Englished by the first learning of the first learning of the first palets.





JODOIN & CO.,....

IRON FOUNDERS, STOVES, MACHINERIES, &c.

SALES ROOMS,

309 St. PAUL STREET, Montreal. FOUNDRY AT

LONGUEUIL, Prov. Quebec.

07-1**y** DIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEPTEMBER 1875.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE, FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE. OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY. FOR SALE AT

JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL, }

QUEBEC, 18th October, 101...

MR. JOHN BURNS:—

DEAR SIR,—The COOKING RANGE which I have purchased 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 enire approbation.

Respectfully yours,

P. HENCHEY.

DEPAIRS OF REFRIGERATORS. Now is the time to leave your orders, which will be properly attended by

MEILLEUR & CO., MANUFACTURERS. 652 CRAIG STREET, o17-10

Near Bleury. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

A large Stock just received. To be sold cheep —AT—

MEILLEUR & CO,'S. 652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY.

o17-10 ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE 91 BLEURY STREET. WORKS



CUNNINGHAM BROS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Cemetery Work a Specialty. MANTLES

AND PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c., MADE TO ORDER.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF

OWEN McGARVEY,

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET,

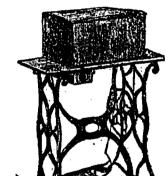
(2nd Door from McGILL), Montreal.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

T AWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

PRICE 835 with attachments.

THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE



Is unequal-led in light running, bea-uty & strength of stitch, range of work, stillness of motion and a reputation attained by its own morits. It is the chengest, handsomest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get complete set

of attachments with each Machine. Examine them before you purchase elsewhere. J. D. LAWLOR, Manufacturer, AGENT FOR

New York and Paris Fashion Co's "Recherche" Paper Patterns.

365 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal. J. P. NUGENT



Merchant Tailor Clothier,

157 St. Joseph Street (Sign of the Red Ball)

TO FIRST-CLASS FIT and WORKMANSHIP guaranteed. A large assortment of Gents' Haberdashery







obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trademarks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Infringements, and all matters relating to Patents, promptly attended, to. We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge; and all whe are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide or Obtaining Patents," which its sent free to any address; and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents, and other valuable matter. During the past five years we have obtained nearly three thousand Patents for American and Foreign inventify and can give satisfactory references in simost every county in the Union.

Address: LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solici-

Address LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit

LORETTO ABBEY, WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, CANADA.

A Branch of the Ladies of Loretto, Dublin, Ire-land: Board and Tuition—\$150 per annum: Send for circular and address to July 25-ly.

LORETTO CONVENT, NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA.

Two Medals for General proficiency in the different courses will be presented by His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada. Board and Tuition per year, \$150. For further information and prospectus, address July 18-ly.

CONVENT

-of our-LADY of ANGELS, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO. (Conducted by the Ladies of Loretto.)

Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders and Day-Scholars, on the 1st of SEP-TEMBER. TEMBER.
The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined education.

For particulars, please address
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
July 25, '77-1y. Loretto Convent, Belleville.

CTAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES, ETC.

July 25, '77-ly.

A. FITZPATRICK, Artist, Diploma of England, Supplies European Art Glass at the prices charged for inferior article hitherto used here for Stained Glass. The best Memorial Windows. Send for prices, &c.

PRIZES RECEIVED:

LONDON 1871. PHILADEPHIA 1876-FIRST PRIZE. (LATE OF LONDON, ENGLAND).

Studio and Works, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. June 20, '77-1y.

DR. A. C. MACDONELL,

90 CATHEDRAL STREET, June 27] [46-52

MONTREAL. GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID,

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

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

(Established 1859.)

The MIC-MAC REMEDY A SPECIFIC FOR SMALL-POX.

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

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

Your truly. Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY. To Major Jno. Lanc. GREENFIELD, Mass.

Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNBBERRY.

Price, \$5 per package.

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

B. E. McGALE. Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph St.

(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 salcability of a few are truly remarkable, with special reference to the following Remedies:—

Dr. Coderre's Expectorating Syrup. Dr. Coderre's Expectorating Syrup.

For the last thirty years the Expectorant Syrup has been known and used with never-failing results, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Affections of the Lungs, &c.

Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup Can be given with impunity to infants in cases of Colics, Diarrhose, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c., and is now regarded as the standard remedy for the

Is specially adapted for women requiring the use of tonice and alterant agents. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leucorrhea, or Whites; Dysmenorrhea, or difficult course; Anaemia, or thinness of the blood; General debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Scrofula, Ringworm and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c. Pure medical preparations are as necessary as skilled physicians,—they are the armies provided by nature and science to overcome the insidious legions of death, and if these armies are demoralized by unskiliul 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. Dr. Coderre's Tonic Elixir

often impressed upon the public mind. Certificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Coderre's Proprietary Remedies, viz:

Coderre's Infants' Syrup, Tonic Flixir, Expectorating Syrup.

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

the diseases for which they are recommended.

E. H. TRUDEL, M.D.,
Professor of Midwifery.
HECTOR PELITIER, M.D.,
Professor of Institutes of Med.
P. A. C. MUNRO, M.D.,
Professor of Surgery.
THOS. D'ODET D'ORSONNENS, M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry & Pharmacy.
P. BEAUBIEN, M.D.,
Professor of Theroic and Practical Med.
J. P. ROTTOT, M.D.,
Professor of Legal Medicine.
J. G. BIBAUD, M.D.,
Professor of Anatomy.
A. T. BROSSEAU, M.D.,
Professor of Botany.
——)o(——

——)o(—— For sale by all the principal Druggists in the Dominion at the following prices: DR. CODERRE'S INFANTS' SYRUP, 250 p bot.
TONIC ELIXIR
EXPECTORATING
250 & 500

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, 301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Montreal. The same that the man and the Dec 5, '77.

OLD. Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address jan 30-25 TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

TAMES FOLEY,

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY

(Opposite Dow's BREWBRY). Ladies' and childrens' Jackets In great variety.

THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON!

We are determined to CLEAR our our entire stock

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE

THOMAS BRADY'S,

400 ST. JOSEPH STREET. HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

EDWARD STUART'S,

The best and most reliable place to get cheap, stylish and serviceable Hats.

Come and see my DOLLAR HAT. Furs at wholesale prices. Alterations and repairing in Furs thoroughly

THE MAMMOTH.

June 20-1y]

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 notion ber our motto,-

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

Blankets for Man and Beast.

Stocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1.75 to

Grey Table Linen,—price from 14c. to 50c. Unbleached Table Linen,—price from 25c. to 60c. Half-bleached Table Linen,—price from 27c to

50c.
White Table Linen,—price from 35c. to 75c.
Napkins in endless variety,—price from 75c. per dozen.

Heavy Stock of Towelling,-prices: 5c., 7c., 9c. 10c., 12jc.
10c., 12jc.
Huckaback Towelling,—price, 12jc., 14c., 18c.
Grass Cloth, checked and plain,—price, 8c., 12c.,
14c., 16c.
Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c., 6c., 8c.,
16c., 12jc., 15c., 29c., 25c. cach.
Bath Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 30c., 35c.

White and Grey Cottons.

Tweeds, Coatings, &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.
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.
Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1.35.
Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1.30.
Basket Coatings, only \$2.20.
Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2.40.
Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2.75.
Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3.15.
Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings,—
prices, 75c., 90c., \$1, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.35.
Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets,
Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety,—price,
90c. Tweeds, Contings, &c.

Underclothing Department.

Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers,—prices, 85c., 55c., 55c., 85c., 55c., 85c., 5t.

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

Oxford Regatta Shirts,—price from 35c.

Men's Tweed Shirts,—price, 75c.

Men's Flannel Shirts,—price, 75c.

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 aim of the Commercial Review, in the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishments that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while, as a general rule, we have taken only those which do a wholesale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their operations, desorve especial mention. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Ready-made goods are now produced in as fine fabrics and as good styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. In fact, there are many of our best citizens who buy ready-made clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish suit do not come from a fashionable tailor. Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when economy was a necessity. The most extensive retail clothing house in this city is that of Messra. J. G. Kennedy & Co. No. 31 St. Lawrence street. We had the pleasure of visiting this establishment a few days since, and we can safely assert that a larger, finer or more stylish stock of ciothing 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' ready-made clothing in every variety.—Canadian and Scotch tweeds, cassimeres, doeskins, &c. On the first floor is the stock of overcoate, 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, broadloths, &c., &c., in bales. Their clothing, for excellence of qual

P. O'NEIL. --- DEALBRE IN-Hay, Oats, and General Feed Store. The best quality of PRESSED HAY always on

273 WILLIAM STREET. March 16 78

· DR. NOBILING'S FAMILY.

AF 1313/31 13.

The German papers which have just come to hand reveal the curious fact that even in Germany the identity of the would-be regicide, Nobiling, was not established for several days after all the facts concerning his life, social position and residence were published in the Herald, which alone was able to give its readers correct information as to the man's social position and antecedents. There is now no longer the slightest doubt as to the absolute correctness, even of the smallest details published in these columns about the man who steeped his hands in the old Kaiser's blood. He was at one time employed in the civil service of the King of Saxony, and his Dresden residence was on the third story of a house in the Victoria strasse, No. 19. Nor is there any longer doubt that the man is, a lunatic, and not the agent of socialism or any secret conspiracy, as alleged by the police.

An examination of his papers reveals the curious fact that this man left Germany for England about one month before his attempt on the life of the Emperor, with the idea of settling the Eastern question. It appears he was under the delusion that he had discovered the solution of that knotty problem, and that it was only necessary to call the attention of English statesmen to his proposition to secure its adoption. Filled with this no-tion, he set out for England well supplied with money, and through his family influence obtained an entrance into the best society of the British capital. On this expedition he went well supplied with arms, as was his wont when travelling. Little is known of his movements while in England, except that his efforts to have his scheme for the settlement of the Eastern question adopted by the British nation was not successful, and that he returned to Germany disgusted with the want of appreciation and intelligence shown by Lord Beaconsfield and company. He had, how-ever, one great success while in the British capital, about which he was never tired of poasting on his return.

Throne Room at the London Palace, and, by bribing one of the servants, had been allowed to seat himself on the throne of the Empress dered, and my brain whirled around like a of India, which fact be considered had covered him with honor. Whether this was a fact or merely one of his many hallucinations it is now difficult to decide, but the fact is quoted in Germany as proving that the man had no sympathy either with republicanism or with socialism, and that it is unjust to hold either party responsible for the acts of a man who was suffering from hereditary insanity.

Nobiling, it seems, has all his life been a great hunter and passionately attached to the chase. He was the possessor of an immense armory of splendid weapons, and, it seems, was a very good shot. On other occasions he had exhibited signs of insanity, and one of his college chains writes to the German police to say that even in his school days he was looked on as a somewhat crazy fellow. It is clarion heralds the coming morn; when the extravagant price, said to the agent who had also related of him that on one occasion, wishing to go on board one of the little steamers | and gooth for his morning refreshments; when | which ply on the Elbe and finding his way blocked, he drew a revolver and tried to force sultry mountide; and when the loving herds

his way viet armis. So far from sympathizing with Socialism it eems that on several secasions he attended seems stretched clear across my bosom. Your meetings in which he made himself promi- hair is like the mane of a sorrel horse pownent by his fierce and unmeasured denunciations of the party. It seems, therefore, that neither political nor social reasons had anything to do with his crime, and that on the contrary his attempt to kill Kaiser William was the outcome of some unusually violent attack of insanity. He could scarcely have cohort of ants in an old army cracker, when had any sympathy with Socialism, as he was their fire hit me, upon my manly breast, it 3rd inst., read a paper before the Boyal Georich, and his family was also very well to do in the world.

It is said that the first words the Emperor William spoke after the shooting on his ar- mouth is puckered with sweetness. Nectar rival at the palace were, "I don't understand lingers on your lips like honey on a bear's A scientist asserts that flies have a speech why they are continually shooting at me." paw; and myriads of unpledged kisses are of their own. It is indeed a beautiful thing And later on, when the Count Perpoucher told like blue-birds out of their pavents nest. to hear a little fly, standing on the brink of a like blue-birds out of their pavents nest. in honor of the Shah had been given up, he said, "That is not right; why should the people be deprived of their amusement l'

A touching story is told of the way in which the news fell upon his people. In the Hindersin strasse, one of the fashionable faubourgs of Berlin, live his stepfather, Mr. Von G., a retired major of the Prussian army, and his mother. On the evening of the attempt to kill the Emperor William the old couple were sitting quietly over their coffee, chatting about indifferent topics, when their attention was suddenly called to one of the royal carriages. which rushed by their house and pulled up at the residence of Professor Langenbeck, one of the most famous physicians in Berlin, whose house is at No. 3 Roon strasse, a little distance from their own dwelling. The old Major immediately felt that something important had occurred, an impression which was strengthened when he saw two gentlemen in military uniforms and two high civil functionaries in the royal livery step out of the carriage and hurriedly enter the house of the physician, with whom they set out in a few minutes, driving at a furious pace. The major immediately said to his wife that some important personage must have fallen suddenly sick, they were carrying off the Professor in such a hurry.

But the matter was well nigh forgotten when about half an hour later another carriage drove up to the door, but this time it lady dressed in black, who was immediately recognized by Nobiling's mother as her daughter-one of the sisters in a city hospital. The lady was deadly pale and seemed

terribly excited :-"Mein Gott! mein Gott!" the mother exclaimed as she rose and ran to meet her "What is the matter with my daughchild.

Before the lady could reach the door it was opened by the alarmed mother, who folded her daughter in her arms. In answer to the inquiries addressed to her the daughter begged that she would first be allowed to enter, and on reaching the door she sank down on a chair. Her eyes wandered quickly round the room, as though searching for some one she found not, and before the astonished family could ask the cause of her trouble and evident alarm she asked, in a trembling voice, "Where's Karl?"

"Karl is not home," replied her mother, and noticing that the pallor of her daughter's face increased, the mother became alarmed, instinctively feeling that some misfortune had happened. "Mein Gott! mein Gott! what's the matter girl?" she cried.

Karl was not here to-day; he visited us yesterday," said her stepfather. "But why do you ask? What is the matter?" "Have you not heard? Oh! have you not

heard?" cried the daughter, tremulously. "No; for Heaven's sake speak, girl! What is the matter?" cried her mother. "Emperor William was shot to-day in the

Unter den Linden," and "The Emperor shot! Who did it?" cried Major jumping up full of terroral of the

the street, amid the curses and the imprecations of the people. I heard it shouted through the city, as I sat in my room, and came here

to seek my brother. He is not here!" But her mother heard her not. As her son's name was pronounced the poor woman sank back on her chair in a swoon, while the old Major stood there before her, motionless as a statue, his head bowed down under the weight of shame and sorrow that had fallen on his family.

While the afflicted family were still engaged ministering to the unhappy mother another carriage drove up, and two of the higher police officials stepped out. They had come to request the presence of the afflicted mother and her husband at the Police Headquarters. The daughter requested permission to accompany her parents, which was immediately given, and the sad party drove off. During the drive, Nobilling's mother sat motionless and looked out on the vast masses of people like one dazed. It was a terrible trial, for on all sides the name of Karl Nobilling was shouted amid curses and imprecations which were taken up and echoed back by 10,000 tongues, as though the very stones of the city had found a voice to curse Karl Nobilling, the murderer of the Kaiser. But the mother spoke not, nor gave any sign. She stared out wonderingly on that immense maddened multitude until she arrived and sank siceping on the couch of her bloodstained own .- N.Y. Heral.d

A MODERN LOVE LETTER.

My DEAR MISS M,-Every time I think of you my heart flops up and down like a churndasher. Sensations of unutterable joy caper over it like young goats on a stable roof, and thrill through it like Spanish needles through a pair of tow-linen trowsers. As a gosling smineth in a mud-puddle, so swim I in a sea of glory. Visions of ecstatic rapture, thicker than the hairs of a blacking brush, and brighter than the eyes of a humming bird's pinions, visit me in my slumbers; and, borne on their invisible wings, your image stands before me, By some means he had gained access to the and I reach out to grasp it, like a pointer snapping at a blue-bottle fly. When first I bumble-bee under a glass tumbler. My eyes stood open like the cellar doors in a country town, and I lifted up my ears to catch the silvery accents of your voice.

My tongue refused to wag; and, in silent adoration, I drank in the sweet infection of love as a thirsty man swallowith a tumbler of hot whiskey-punch.

Since the light of your face fell upon my life, I sometimes feel as if I could lift myself up by my boot-straps to the top of the church steeple, and pull the bell-rope for singing school. Day and night you are in my thoughts. When Aurora, blushing like a bride, rises from he salmon colored couch; when the jay-bird pipes his tuneful lay in the apple-tree by the spring house; when the chanticleer's shrill awakening pig rises from his bed, and grunteth, the drowsy beetle wheels to droning flight at come home at milking time, I think of ther; and, like a piece of gum elastic, my heart dered with gold; and the the brass pins skivered through your waterfall fill me with unbounded awe. Your forehead is smoother than the elbow of an old coat. Your eyes are glorious to behold; in their liquid depths I see legions of little cupids bathing, like a cohort of ants in an old army cracker, when penetrated my whole anatomy as a load of graphical Society in the Theatre of the bird-shot through a rotten apple. Your nose is from a chunk of Parian marble, and, your phical Sketch of the Nile and Livingston Your laugh rings in my ears like the wind harp's strain, or the bleat of a stray lamb on the bleak hill side. The dimples on your cheeks are like bowers in beds of roses, or hollows in cakes of home made sugar. I am dying to fly to thy presence, and pour out the eloquence of my love as thrifty housewives pour out hot coffee. Away from you I am as melancholy as a sick rat. Sometimes I can hear the June bugs of despondency buzzing in my cars, and feel the cold lizards of despair crawling down my back. Uncouth fears like a thousand minnows nibble at my spirits; and

cheese bored with skippers. My love for your is stronger than the smell | they won't get found." of Coffey's patent butter, or the kick of a young cow, and more unselfish than a kiten's first caterwaul. As a song bird hankers for the light of day, the cautious mouse for the fresh bacon in the trap, as a mean pup hankers for new milk, so long I for thee. You are fairer than a speckled pullet, sweeter than a Yankee Doughnut fried in sorghum molasses, brighter than a topknot plumage on the head of a Muscovy duck. You are sweetened toddy altogether. If these few remarks will enable you to see the inside of my soul, and me to win your affection, I shall be as happy as a woodpecker on a cherry in't whine ?—Graphic. No, but we've seen

tree, or a stage-horse in a green pasture. If you cannot reciprocate my thrilling pas- tors of those puns should be put in quaransion, I will pine away like a poisoned bed- tine. was a hired one, a drosky, and out stepped a | bug, and fall away from a flourishing vine of life—an untimely branch; and in coming years, when the shadows grow from the hills, and the philosophical frog sings his cheerful evening hymns, you, happy in another's love. can come and drop a tear and catch a cold

upon the last resting-place of Yours affectionately.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A LADY.

I mentioned yesterday (says a London correspondent) an accident to the Princess of Wales in Rotten Row. By a curious coincidence another, but much more serious, accident happened to another equestrienne, a Miss Newington, later in the afternoon. Her horse bolted, carried her out of the Row into the public highway, where it suddenly broke and attempted to clear the park railings, which are seven feet high and tipped with entered before and will probably never enter sharp spikes. The lady was thrown clean over the railings into the park, and the horse's throat falling on one of the spikes he was impup. The patient gave the doctor and his paled and bled to death in five minutes. At medicines up also, and recovered. Shortly least twenty members of Parliament, among after they met each other on the street, and them Lord Hartington, Major Nolan, and others, witnessed the terrible occurrence. The lady sustained serious, but it is hoped, not do?" fatal injuries.

Turkey, it is stated, will accept whatever England decides relative to Bulgaria. It is thought that Russia will ultimately give way in her demands.

In order not to alarm the public by the conthe Major and his wife, in one breath, the tinual abortive sittings of Congress, a postponement will take place at the next sitting The daughter's face grew livid as she and to allow of the representatives of England, wered :- "The murderer's name is Karl Austria and Bussia coming before Cothen-6 mos | Nobiling. I heard the name shouted along | gress with some agreement.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

"The highway act "-Garotting. The Derby (clean) sweep-Dizzy. A racing fixture-The winning post. The best thing on "the Oaks"-Acorns. A popular sovereign—One pound sterling. "Derby eracks"-Knocking down "welsh-

Standing orders-Two glasses of bitter, please, miss.

A miss-guided man-The defendant in a breach-of-promise case.

When is a bullet like a half-crown? Why, when it's spent, of course! "The straight tip."-A " Leading Article"-

The winner of the Derby. A " Licensed Victualler"—A man who pays for his dinner before he eats it.

The "grand stand"-Treating your friends all round out of your winnings.

A tip for gunpowder makers-Never blow up your workmen on the premises.

The tramp who was kicked down the doorsteps is unconditionally opposed to rapid transit.

"Beauty and booty" was the cry of the roung man who kissed the girl and was kicked by her father.

The betting mania-The abundance of female novelists proves that many ladies subsist entirely by bookmaking. A man never knows whether a joke of his

is good until he shows it to some one else. Then he knows it is bad. Where the shoe pinches .- Isn't it natural that a farmer should grumble when a party of

huntsmen tread on his corn? An abundance of peace shall be multiplied unto him who is in his secret heart, steadfastly resolved not to suffer imaginary ills.

"Every cloud has a silver lining." Robinson says he wishes he could say that of his nurse. Vestiges of an old Roman camp have been

discovered near Berne, Switzerland, and among the relies dug up are vases, coins, knives, and bronze clasps of antique pattern. A young lady was praising her beau one Monday morning for his strength of character. "Yes," said her father, grimly, "I've noticed

that he has great staying powers." The motion for a new trial in the Bagot will case in Dublin has been postponed inde-finitely, and it is said that the application probably cannot come up before next No-

Rev. Mr. Burnside, of Birchgreen School, in

the Parish of Hertingfordbury, has been sum-

moned before a court for cruelly flogging a oy ten years old. There was too much birch-green in that school. A millionaire, who was looking at a level tract of hand which he had just bought at an

sold it to him, "I do admire a rich green flat." So do I," significantly replied the agent. Father Hyacinthe resumed his conferences in favor of reform in the Roman Catholic Church, at the Cirque d'Hiver, in Paris, on the first Sunday of the present month. The

audience is spoken of as "relatively small."

A man observing a carter, a friend of his, shedding tears, said to him, What's the matter, John?' 40h; Sandy, man! Imy Mither's dead,' sobbed the carter. 4s that a?' rejoined the friend; I was feared it had been your Henry M. Stanley, on the evening of the

(Congo) Basins." son engaged in investigating one's left ear,

University of London, entitled "A Geogra-

"mother, may I go in to swim?" A handsome lady entered a dry goods house and inquired for a bow.' The polite clerk threw himself back and remarked that he was at her service. 'Yes, but I want a buff, not a green one,' was the reply. The young man went on measuring goods immediately.

"He was a koind master, he was. He thought of me afore he died. And in his will he said: I leave to my son William both them sheep wot was lost last week, if they my soul is pierced with doubt like an old gets found. And in case they doesn't I leave 'em to my faithful servant, Joseph. I hopes The committee of enquiry into Egyptian

revenues has just issued a notice at Cairo,

summoning all creditors of the Government

whose claims exceed £1,000, and who have obtained no judgment from international tribunuls, to present their claims, with vouchers, within one month if residents, and within two months if living abroad. Still water has no current at all .- New Orleans Picayune. Still, water has a current sometimes.—Graphic. Nothing unusual here for still water to have a cur in't .- I'ort Chester Journal. Well, did you ever hear that cur

Mr. Hanbury, in the House of Commons, lately gave notice that he should move a resolution declaring that the language used by Mr. Gladstone in certain passages of his recent article in the Nineteenth Century, relating to the movement of the Indian troops to Malta, was much to be condemned as highly inopportune and calculated to create

the cur entwine with weeds. The perpetra-

sedition in Her Majesty's Indian Empire. London World:-" I know nothing more pleasant than the cordial, tenderly affectionate greeting that the Princess of Wales has met with from the ladies of France. It was with a feeling of almost indignation that they learned she was to debuter in Paris at the Princesse de Sagan's ball, but no sooner was it known to be decided past recall than the best and highest women of France made up their minds to accept the invitation for that night to a house which they had never

again." Dr. Z. had a very ill patient, and gave him the following conversation ensued :-

Patient_" Hollo; doctor? . How do you "Who are you? I have not the honor of

knowing you." "Don't you know me, doctor! You treated me when I was sick not long ago."
Oh, indeed! Well, understand you do not.

exist any more; for you are medically dead for me. Good-bye."

Commander Treeves, of the French, navy, has contrived an electrical arrangement where-up by the commander of a vessel, while on the quarter deck, can control the engine and regulate the speed of the craft, a matter of great

importance sometimes in naval engagements.

Building, Washington, D. C.

DEALER IN

213 ST. JOSEPH STREET,

Also, a large assortment of GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

CTILL GOING ON!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

FOR THE MILLION, AT

Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets.

and promptly executed.

" Value for Value Received." CATALOGUE OF PRICES: Flannel Department. Canton Flannels, 10c., 13c., 14c., 15c., 16c., 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 17½c., 25c., 25c., 27c., 30c.,

40c., 45c.
Searlet Saxony Flannels, 174c., 20c., 23c., 25c., 27c., 30c., 33c.
Searlet Laneashire Flannels, 30c., 35c., 35c., 45c.
Grey Flannels, 25c., 33c., 35c., 47c., 42c.
Plain Colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber,—
all selling at 29c. and 32c.
Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c., 23c., 29c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 55c. The 55c. line measures
i of a yard wide.

Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1.25 to \$4. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25. Table Linen Department.

Roller Towelling.

Horrockses White Cottons,—full stock. Water Twist White Cottons,—price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, England,—price from 3/c.

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

hand at Reasonable Prices A CALL SOLICITED AT

Control of the second

CHEAPSIDE interesting fundes.

(ESTABLISHED 1819.) 437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

รทรอง**ส์.**‱" เมื่อ mediana land Hosiery.

· 10-1-27 - 11 - 10 COTTON, MERINO, LAMBS WOOL

fants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.

"Colored Sox. 1 to 6.
"Colored Sox, 1 to 6.
"Colored Sox, 1 to 6.
"Colored 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 colors, all seamless, no lumps in the feet, 15c to 35c per pair.

color:, all scamicss, no lumps in the lock, so so per pair.

Six per pair.

Girls White Hose, 7c up to 80c per pair.

Girls Brown Hose, 8c up to 30c per pair.

Girls Fancy Hose, 15c to 60c per pair.

Ladies White Hose, 5c to \$1 per pair.

Ladies Unbleached Hose, 10c to \$1 per pair.

Ladies Blabriggan Hose.

Ladies Blabriggan Hose.

Ladies Scif-colored Hose, Brown, Navy Blae,

Gray, Oxford State, best make from 15c to \$1.25

per pair.

Ladies Fancy Hose in great variety.

Gents White Sox.

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

Underclothing.

Canadian Hosiery.

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

MANTLE DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs (West side)

Style and Fit Warranted TAILORING DRPARTMENT, Up-stairs

(East side).

Splendid assortment of Tweeds and Cloth. For Tailoring, go to CHEAPSH)E.

Dress Goods.

New Canterbury Cords, in seal brown, green, many blue and olive green.
Persian Cords, all colors, 15e, 20e, 25e, 30e, etc.
Debeges, grey and brown (all wool), 30e to 60e.
Cashmeres, all wool, in checks, all colors, 30e up.
Homespun, all wool, 20e up.
Lastres and Brilliantines, all colors, 12je, 15e, 30e, 25e to 50e.
Figured Lustres, quite new, 20e, 25e and 30e.
Seal Brown Lustres, all prices.
Silver Grey Challes.
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, Slik Spools, Slik Twist.

Corsets-Crompton Make.

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

Domestic Goods.

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

Table Linens, in all makes, from one of yard; yard;
Towels, Brown and Blezched, a splendid assortment, from 7c each to \$1.00 each,
Oxford Shirting, from 10c to 40c per yard; are has splendid value.
We bettere in the best goods always?
White Shirts—a good line for 75c each, warranted full flutsh for evening dress.
A good assortment of White Dress Shirts, from 75c to \$1.25 each.
Our 75c White Shirt is the best value in the trade.

trade.
Regatta Shirts, assorted.
Oxford Shirts, assorted, for \$1.59 each, two collars, same as sold elsewhere for \$1.75 and \$2.
Chintz and Alexandra Quilts, at greatly reduced

prices. A good 10-4 Quilt for S5c. Gents' Ties and Scaris. Gents' Collars and Cuffs.

Gloves.

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

IOUVIN'S!

JOSEPHINES!

Best Makers.

Slik Thread Gloves, all colours, 5c up. Platted Slik Gloves, all colours. Pure Slik Gloves. Umbrellas.

Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties.

A magnificent assortment.

GO TO

CHEAPSIDE,

437 AND 430 NOTRE DAME STREET, FOR BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

[ESTABLISHED 1810.]

TEACHER 3' CONVENTION.—A Convention of the R. C. Separate School Teachers of Ontario will be held at Hamilton, on the 23rd of July part of July next.

Full particular, will be announced in a few C. DONOVAN. THOS. O'HAGAN.

POPE LEO XIII. ON VOLTAIRE.

The Roman correspondent of The Pilot, writing on June 4th says: The Catholic societies and unions in Rome visited the Vatican on Ascension Thursday and were received in audience by His, Holiness in the Consistorial Hall. In reply to the address read to him by Count Cardelli, the President of the Federation of societies, the Pope said :---

"It is grateful, to us to receive the sentiments which you express to us, of most faithful devotion and of invincible attachment to Our person; and much more is it grateful to us to receive them on this solemn day, sacred to the Ascension of Jesus Christ into Heaven. But on so beautiful a day on which the Church with all her sons should exult with holy joy for the glorious triumph of her Divine Spouse alas! this day is made fatal by the public honors which are rendered in a Catholic nation to Voltaire, to that fiercest enemy of Jesus Christ and of his Church.

"It cannot be denied, dearly beloved children, that the holding festival for men like Voltaire, scoffers of the Faith and of its Divine Author and end, without morals and without dignity, clearly reveals how low our age has fallen, and how rapidly it runs to its ruin. The country which gave birth to Voltaire is to-day the theatre of these honors. But to the praise of that nation it is right to say, that throughout every part of it a powerful voice of disapprobation and of wrath went up; through the impulse of its bishops and of the Cutholic press, with noble rivalry, solemn acts of amendment were made.

"Not alone, however, to the Catholics of France does this work of reparation belong, but rather to all, since in the honors rendered to Voltaire, the faith, the conscience, and the Christian piety of all believers are outraged. The principles and the teachings of Voltaire passed as a deadly inheritance, not to France alone, but were spread abroad everywhere, and everywhere produced the most bitter fruits of unbelief. It belongs, then, to all Catholics to protest with deeds, and words against impudence so great. Above all, it belongs to you O Romans. Your Rome is the centre of the Divine Religion of Christ, against which Voltaire, this leader and standard-bearer of modern unbelief, waged so rude a warfare; your Rome is the See of the Vicar of Him against whom re launched the most horrible blasphemics.

"It was then, quite just, dearly beloved children, that, your religion being offended you should be moved courageously to repel the outrage; and you seconding the generous impulse of your heart, had already done so, do so also to-day in Our presence, and will always do so by the frank and open confession of your faith in the midst of an incredulous world, with the constant exercise of the good works kitchen there are two tables at which two to which you have laudably dedictated yourselves. We, with the authority of Pontiff, and with the affection of father, pledge you to persevere, and encourage you to promote every day more and more, with all the means in, your hands, the glory of God and the salvation of your brethern, even in the teeth of the very great difficulties which the enemy often raises against you. In such a way you will likewise render a signal service to civil society, which has no greater danger to fear than that of departing far away from Jesus Christ and from His Divine teachings."

These words of the Holy Father have created a considerable sensation in Rome, and have of labor, but up to the present, owing to the occupied the minds of men in other parts small assistance granted by the Government,

Prof. Justin Winsor has an article on "A Choice of Cyclopædias" in the June Literary World. His conclusion is that "Almost any fair book of reference, thoroughly understood, and used with a frequency that gives facility of consultation, and a knowledge of what to expect from it, is every way better than the best, slightly comprehended, and rarely used. There is a general lack of acquaintance, among most people, with books of reference. More buy them than use them, at least intelligently.

NEW BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Good Useful Black Lustres, only 9c per yard.
Good quality of New Black Lustres, to be sold
at 12;c, 13;c and 19c per yard.
Extra good quality of New Black Lustres, to
be sold from 22c to 38c per yard.
Good Useful Black Persian Cord to be sold at
18c per yard.
Good quality of New Black Persian Cord to be
sold from 22c to 25c per yard.

White One Button, Two Buttons Cream, Three Buttons. Lemon Rose, Four Buttons Sky, Aqua Marine, Tan, Lavender, Fawn, Bronze. Pearl.

Plum, Sulphur, London Fog, Myrtle Green, Apple Green, Seul Brown, Navy Blue, Ultra Green, Emerald Black. And numerous other colors and shades

CORSETS! CORSETS!

S. CARSLEY, 393 and 305 NOTRE DAME STREET PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dme Philomene Price, wife of Joseph Briere, Entcher, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized a ester en Justice,

The said Joseph Briere, Defendant. An action for separation as to properly has been instituted in this cause this day.

F. X. A. TRUDEL,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Plaintiff:

Montreal, June 19th, 1878. \$10 REWARD.

LOST, on or use, the MONTREAL LACROSSE GROUNDS, on SATURDAY, the 1st Instant, a Ladies' OPEN-FACED GOLD WATCH. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at 256 UNIVERSITY STREET.

June 10. 1-1 DW

WANTED—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 vol. 27

True Winess. Three months' subscription will be given for the above numbers.

M. C. MULLIN & CO.,
Publishers True Witness.

THE FEMALE PRISON.

How it is Conducted-Admirable Arrangements-The Regulations-Industrial Details-A Model Institution ...

Yesterday afternoon a representative of the Post made a visit to this institution for the purpose of learning something of the manner in which it is conducted. The building, which is situated on Fullum street, is built of stone, and has been in use about a year. For a length of time past numerous complaints were made to the Local Government to the effect that the common jail in which all prisoners, male as well as female, were detained, was not sufficiently commodious to permit of the classification of the offenders as to age, sex, and other distinctive differences, which are generally attended to in well conducted and properly managed institutions of that class. With all the good will possible, and a desire to do everything in his power, Mr. Payette, keeper of the common gaol, found that the establishment under his control was overcrowded, and a recommendation was made to the authorities to erect an institution in which female prisoners alone should be confined. After a time, the Government agreed to do as requested, and, accordingly, the building in question was erected. Our reporter was received with the greatest possible courtesy by the Rev. Father L. G. Lauzon, the Chaplain, by whom he was kindly conducted through the premises. On the ground floor, near the front entrance, are situated the rooms and private office of the Chaplain. Immediately in rear is the

PRISONERS' PARLOR in which unfortunates are allowed to see their friends, but this is only permitted on stated occasions, and on such visits one of the sisters is always present to prevent the prisoners from receiving from the visitors anything prohibited by the rules. The storeroom for the provisions is a large apartment situated in the basement of the building, and is well filled with meat, vegetables, bread and other entables, all of first-class quality. The establishment has also a patent refrigerator, of an altogether new design, in which all perishable provisions are kept. The food furnished to the inmates is most wholesome, and is distributed in such quantities that there is never any complaint of scarcity.

THE DINING ROOM for the use of the sisters in charge of the institution is a model of neatness, while, at the rules to avoid anything having the ly to the ground. The rev. gentleman escaped ghtest semblance of extravagance in their uninjured, but the ladies are seriously hurt. slightest semblance of extravagance in their way of living. At one end of the large are stationed whose duty it is to give out to each person her allowance of food. Here also is a patent vessel connected with the boiler of the establishment, and used for cooking meat, potatoes and other edibles. The engine room is adjoining, and in this apartment there is a small boiler by which the water for washing and other purposes is heated.

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING

prisoners' refectory is on the first floor, and here, as well as throughout the entire building, the greatest cleanliness is to be seen. Prisoners are made to work at different kinds it has been found impossible to procure the machinery necessary for turning out the work on an extensive scale. However, there are several girls employed spinning, and a few are occupied in the manufacture of common carpet. The clothes drying and ironing rooms were next inspected, as also the linen room, in all of which the greatest order seemed to be maintained. On the upper flat are three dormitories, two for the Englishspeaking, and one for the French prisoners. The infirmary is well conducted, and the patients receive the best of care and nourishment while under treatment. Although the inmates sleep, as a rule, in the domnitories, there are, nevertheless, twenty-four cells in

which

REFRACTORY PERSONS are confined. In these also it is found necessary to lock up any insane persons who may happen to be in the institution. At the present time there are four of these unfortu-Be per yard.
Good quality of New Black Persian Cord to be sold from 22je to 27c per yard.
Extra good quality of New Black Persian Cord, to be sold from 25c to 35c 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 25c to 35c.
Extra Good Black French Liama, to be sold at 25c, 35c, 35c and 45c per yard.
Splendid Line of New All-Wool French Poplin, to be sold at 38c, 46c and 45c per yard.
Splendid Line of New Black French Merino, to be sold at 38c, 46c and 45c per yard.
Extra good quality of New Black French Cashmer, to be sold at 35c, 75c and 85c per yard.
Splendid Line of New English Thibet Cloth, to be sold at 55c, 63c and 78c per yard.
Splendid Line of New Black French Cashmer, to be sold at 55c, 63c and 85c per yard.
Splendid Line of New Black French Cushmer, to be sold at 55c, 65c and 85c per yard.
Splendid Line of New Black French Cushmer, to be sold at 55c, 65c and 85c per yard.
Splendid Line of New Black French Cushmer, to be sold at 55c, 65c and 85c per yard.
Splendid Line of New Black Franch Cushmer, to be sold at 55c, 65c and 85c per yard.
Splendid Line of New Black Franch Cushmer, to be sold at 55c, 65c and 85c per yard.
Splendid Line of New Black Franch Cushmer, to be sold at 55c, 65c and 85c per yard.
Splendid Line of New Black Franch Cushmer, to be sold at 55c, 65c and 85c per yard.
Splendid Line of New Black Franch Cushmer, to be sold at 55c, 65c and 85c per yard.
Splendid Line of New Black Franch Cushmer, to be sold at 55c, 65c and 85c per yard.
Splendid Line of New Black Franch Cushmer, to be sold at 55c, 65c and 85c per yard.
Splendid Line of New Black Franch Cushmer Cushm S. CARSLEY'S KID GLOVES.

Ladies' Kid Gloves in immense variety of qualities, colors, shades and styles, 38c, 43c, 59c, 65c, 75c, 81, 84.10 and \$1.25. ing woman and girls were confined, the Rev. Chaplain addressed a few words of advice to them, at the same time giving them great praise for their conduct while under confinement. Similar complimentary remarks were made to the French-speaking prisoners.

THE CHAPEL of the institution is very neat, and is attended every morning at six o'clock by every person in the establishment. The system adopted by the Sisters of the institution is one of kindness, which they consider more beneficial than the adoption of harsh means. The result of this can be appreciated by the respect shown to the Chaplain and the Sisters by all of the prisoners. Everything possible is done for their benefit, and they one and all seem to be as content as possible under the circumstances. As an instance of the good performed by this institution, it might be stated that during the past six months over a dozen girls have voluntarily caused themselves to be committed for six months, in order to obtain a chance of reformation. In the past three months the Rev. Father Lauzon baptized no less than four girls, who voluntarily expressed their desire to embrace Catholicity. On the whole, the institution is well managed, and reflects great credit upon the Sisters under whose charge the prisoners are; and it has been remarked that there is a decided improvement since the Sisters have had charge of the institution.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchills, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in Consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and sure remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbon, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Phys. Rep. 1, 1990, 27. Forly this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27 .- Early this morning Geo. W. Stiles shot his wife, cut the throat of his three year old child, and afterwards his own; all were removed to hospital.

The Buffalo Sunday Morning News and the Montreal Star are en rapport as regards the 11th of July pic-nie, which is (not) proposed posed by the Irish societies of either Buffalo or Montreal.

LATEST CANADIAN NEWS

Messrs. Upper and Murphy have the contract for the Pembina Branch of the Canada Pacific Railroad.

A correspondent of the Hamilton Times complains that a shower of rain on Sunday keeps the churches empty.

The Victoria Standard says: Mr. Bunster, M.P. for Vancover Island, run a race of 300 yards with a butcher, being defeated after a stiff contest by six inches. DISTINGUISHED DEPARTURE.—Chiniquy is go-

sure to announce "a large number of conversions—Pakeha, Maori, and Jins." An ecclesiastic of Three Rivers, named Onesime DeVeau, was drowned a few days

since in the River St. Maurice, while bathing with eight companions belonging to the Seminary of Three Rivers. Rev. Mr. Wadleigh, of Harwood, and two young ladies accompanying him were upset whilst driving to Cobourg on Tuesday, the horse taking fright at the cars. The ladies were seriously injured, but the gentleman

escaped. On Saturday last, a child belonging to Mr. Brennan, of Toronto, was run over on Queen street by a waggon, and sustained such injuries that death ensued. An inquest was held before Dr. De La Hooke, and a verdict of 'Accidental denth' returned.

The necessary amount of stock for the Nia gara & St. Catharines Railway and Steamboat Company has been subscribed, the ten per cent deposit made in conformity with the charter, and the Board of Directors elected. Ground will be broken at once.

The Governor-General has written the Brockville Yacht Club, that he will give a Silver medal, to be sailed for this season, by yachts belonging to Brockville only. Great preparations are being made for the great sculling match on the First of July.

The election in Queen's County, N.B., resulted in the return of the old members-Woods and Butler. The former is a Government supporter, the latter Opposition. The vote stood-Woods, 837; Butler, 792; Netherington, 673; Peter, 659; Slipp, 331; Denton, 29.

On Saturday while the Rev. Mr. Wardleigh was driving to Cobourg, accompanied by two young ladies, his horse took fright at the cars the same time, there is an entire absence of and jumped suddenly to one side, upsetting any decorations; in fact, the good sisters are the buggy, and precipitating the three violent-

The trials of the tavern-keepers of Peterboro, for violations of the Dunkin Act, which have been pending for three weeks, were concluded on Saturday. The Police Magistrate ruled that there was due publication, that the offences had been proved, and that the Dunkin by-law was in force in Peterboro'. He imposed fines of \$20 and costs on Allan Huffman, Wm Craft, Timothy Cavanagh, John Wilson and Powie Morgan, to be paid on the 28th, and in default imprisonment.

THE ORA INDIANS .- The Hon. Judge Belanger have judgment on Monday last in the Superior Court, at St. Scholastique, to the effeet that the signature of Mr. Lepage, Deputy Prothonotary, to a certificate on certain papers fyled by the Seminary in their case against the Oka Indians, was a forgery, and consequently that the papers were rejected, and the judgment the Seminary obtained from Judge Papineau falls to the ground, and the proceedings declared illegal.

The Kingston Daily News says: The 1st, 3rd and 4th troops of the 4th Regiment of Cavalry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Duff, went into camp at the Crystal Palace on Monday evening for annual drill. The following are the numbers of the men and horses in each troop, with the name of the officers :- 1st Troop, 30 men and horses-Capt. Knight; Lieut. Purcell and Cornet Todd. 3rd Troop, 30 men and horses, Loboro-Lient-Colonel Wood and Lieut. Wood. 4th Troop, 30 men presses. and horses-Major White and Lieut. McCullough. Dr. McIntosh is Veterinary Surgeon

A most graceful and beautiful act of selfsacrifice and charity was performed on Mon-day last by the pupils of the convent. Knowing that his Lordship Bishop McIntyre was collecting funds for the establishment of a hospital, they generously asked that the worth of their prizes should be handed over to his Lordship to aid him in his beneficent purpose. A handsome sum of money, with a beautiful address, was, in consequence, presented to the Bishop on Monday evening. No words of ours could adorn an act in itself so beautiful. It deserves to be long remembered, as we are sure it will be to the credit of the young ladies.—Charlottetown (1'. E. I.) Herald.

Robert Kirkwood, arrested on Saturday night for being drunk and lodged in the Central Station, died there about noon yesterday. In spite of the efforts of Drs. Covernton and Riddell, the prisoner sank fast, and was unconscious during the whole morning. The opinion at present seems to be that death ensued from excessive indulgence in alcohol, but an inquest will be held to-day which is likely to settle the question. From the evidence of letters found in the pocket of the deceased, he appears to have come from Camden East, Ontario. One communication was from his daughter, dated from Hamilton the 17th May, and the other from the same dated May 27th. These letters showed that deceased had come into a legacy of £10, left by a friend in Scotland, and which he might obtain on application. One point particularly and under the present circumstance is that his daughter entreated him to give up his present mode of life, as if she had had some presentiment of his approaching melancholy end .-Toronto Telegram.

Sr. John, N.B., June 27.-The Liberal-Conservatives to-night presented Lieut.-Governor Tilley with a requisition, asking him to become a candidate for the Dominion Parliament for the city of St. John, and he announced that he would comply with their

request.
The Government ticket for the Dominion elections is announced. The Minister of Customs and C. W. Weldon will be candidates for the county, and Mr. Deveber for the

Diphtheria is very fatal at Wellsford. In the last three weeks, J. McDonald lost two song, A. H. Weldon two sons and a daughter, and Wm. McBeth four sons.

The corner-stone of St. James Church, Main street, was laid this afternoon by Liout.-Governor Tilley.

Tononto, June 27.—The Hon. Messrs. Cartwright and Laurier left here this morning for Strathroy to attend a Reform demonstration. Father McNamara publishes a long letter in the Orange Sentinel to-day, in regard to A correspondent telegraphs that the Town Separate Schools and speaks of the proprietor of the Irish Canadian as a "Poor Pat Boyle." The Reform workingmen are organizing for the political campaign and will hold the first

of a series of meetings early next month. Lieut-Governor McDonald and the Hon. Mr. McPherson yesterday carried off most of the prizes awarded by the Toronto Elec-

The distribution of prizes in Loretto Abbey took place last night. Archbishop Lynch and Miss McDonald, daughter of the Lieut,-Gov-

ernor, made the presentations in Park Hill.

The Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Western Ontario, has a letter in the Mail and Leader addressed to the editor of the Globe in reference to the remarks recently made by that journal about the Orange association. The writer says the association is not political but adds that good Grits make bad Orangemen.

TORONTO, June 28.—Mr. Jones, of St. Mary's. in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, yesing on leave of absence for a year to Australia | terday, before Chief Justice Harrison, obtained and New Zealand. If he ever returns he is a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari to bring up Dr. Ford, at present under indictment for poisoning Robert Guest on the night of the 4th instant, and to remove the matter into the Court of Queen's Bench, upon the ground that the warrant of committal did not disclose any crime that justified the prisoner's detention in custody. The writ is returnable on Friday, at 10 a.m.

Six inquests have been held this week, two being held to-day. One was on the body of Alfred Burgess, drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the bay three or four weeks ago. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and added there was no evidence to prove that deceased or his companion was under the influence of liquor. The second inquest was on the body of an unknown man found off Church Street wharf. They brought in a verdict of "Found dead in the bay." There were documents found on his person which at first could not be deciphered, but which were subsequently made out to be a guarantee for a watch from J. B. Thomson, of Orillia, to George Loggie, dated May, 1875, and a receipt for one week's rent from Miss Quinn to Mr. Dunlop. It is supposed that he was a railway man,

Quebec, June 27 .- A telegram was received this afternoon by the Lieutenant-Governor, from the Secretary of State, Hon. R. W. Scott, informing him officially of the death of the Queen of Spain.

Owen Sound, June 28 .- A young man named William Wilkie, lost his life while hauling a load of stone; the end board fell out of the waggon, precipitating him between the horses and waggon, a wheel running over his head, which caused death instantly.

OTTAWA, June 27 .- It is stated here that the first proposition to Lord Dufferin with regard to retaining the Governorship was for a prolongation for one year, which His Excellency declined, the result being a proposition covering a term of four years, which was accepted.

A rumor was current in the city to-day that a Frenchman named Joe Paquet, who was sent out by a phosphate speculator, to inspect some cancelled lots in Portland, with a view to purchasing them at the Government sale, was severely beaten by some enraged settlers, because he was suspected of having reported the lots for cancellation. There is every appearance that there will be bloodshed if the policy of the Government is carried out.

At Hull a married man eloped last night with a married woman from Rochesterville. It is supposed they have gone to Ogdens

OTTAWA, June 28 .- The following contractors are in town in connection with the Georgian Bay contract, which will be awarded tomorrow :- A. McDonnell, Toronto ; P. Larkin, N. Connolly, St. Catharines; Jas. Curran West Troy; D. M. Moriarty, Hudson's Falls A. Charlebois, Montreal; W. Blake, St. Catharines; N. F. Jones, J. P. Andrews, New York; L. M. Loss, M. H. Loss, and W. McRae, Montreal; H. D. Denison and C. H. Raynor, Syracuse; Jas. Worthington, Montreal; A. S. Brown, Belleville; J. Ryan, Brockville; F. Nitrau and P. Hume, St. Catharines; J. Isbester, Quebec; E. H. Lemay, Montreal. Mr. Manning, Welland Canal contractor, is here.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

The Daily News now claims a circulation of 120,000 copies, printed by eight Walter

Mr. Archibald Forbes is lecturing on his

experiences as a war correspondent, in the coal and iron districts of Monmouth. Notwithstanding the depression he had large audiences. Mr. Archibald Forbes has been sued for

£17 5s. 9d. by W. Hay, of Edinburgh, that being the amount of a loan plaintiff claims to have advanced the great war correspondent in 1858. The verdict was for the defendant.

A clerk in the Foreign Office has been arraigned in the Police Court, charged with communicating the memorandum of agreement between England and Russia, to the Dailu Globe.

A paragraph has been widely circulated, affirming that arrangements for Mr Gladstone's candidature for Edinburgh at the forthcoming general election are completed Mayfair has Mr. Gladstone's authority to state the announcement is wholly without foundation.

The Marquis of Lorne's fund for the relief of the poor curates was instituted some years ago under distinguished patronage. Its receipts last year amounted to about \$7,000 and as the salaries and expenses amounted to about \$3,000, the sum left for the poor curates of Great Britain was only about \$4,000.

According to the Rome correspondent of the London Duily News, Mr. Gladstone, in a recent conversation with Professor Gabernates, of Florence, deplored the calling out of the Indian reserves as hazardous for England herself; because if those troops should be victorious they would be too strong for the Government; and, if conquered, they would provoke insurrection.

The clerk in the Foreign Office arraigned to-day, charged with furnishing a copy of the Salisbury-Schouvaloff memorandum to the Globe, is Charles Marvin, aged 25. He obtained a copy of the memorandum, which he was engaged by the Foreign Office to copy, and the same evening communicated it to the Globe. Marvin afterwards wrote to the Morning Advertiser, offering to send a memorandum to that journal, whereupon suspicion was aroused and he was arrested. He has been bailed by the publishers of the Globe.

It was hotter yesterday and to-day than ever known in June the temperature in the shade in London being 90°. At Notting-ham it rose yesterday to 95°, and the temperature in the sun at Kew, at the Observatory, exceeded 146 degrees.

The Court of Enquiry in the case of the explosion of the SS Sardinian in Moville Harbor on the 10th of May find that the explosion was caused by an accumulation of coal gas, without means being allowed for its escape, and to a light being introduced when the air was explosive. As no charge of negligence was brought up each party pays his own costs.

Council of Berlin is considering the resolution that the grand historical painting be made at the expense of the town, commemorating the meeting of Congress. If the proposal be adopted, the execution of the painting will be intrusted to Anton Von Werner.

LONDON, June 27.—A Constantinople despatch says the dissatisfaction there at the pro. toral Districts society for flowers and plants. | gress of affairs at the Congress is increasing. | कर्म के हैं है जिसके कि कि के प्रतिकारिक है । अपने के कि कि स्वरंग कि कि कि कि कि कि कि

1878.

PREMIUM LIST

OF ELECANTLY BOUND CATHOLIC BOOKS,

SUITABLE FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGES, SEPA. RATE SCHOOLS, CONVENTS, SUN-DAY SCHOOL CLASSES, PRI-

> VATE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, AND ALL CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

We have marked the following List of Books, at the lowest net prices, which we have made expressly for the Premium Season of 1878.

Address all orders to

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Catholic Publishers. 275 NOTER DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Post Office Box 1648.

FATHER JEROME'S LIBRARY, fancy paper covers. 12 vols. in box. Per box....\$ 1.03

FATHER JEROME'S LIBRARY, fancy gilt, cloth covers. 12 vols. in box, per box. 1.60

glit, cloth covers. 12 vols. in box, per box.

LITTLE CATHOLIC BOYS' LIBRARY, 32 mo. Fancy cloth, glit covers. 12 vols. in box, per box.

LITTLE CATHOLIC GIRLS' LIBRARY, 32 mo. Fancy cloth, glit covers. 12 vols. in box, per box.

CATHOLIC POCKET LIBRARY, 32 mo. Fancy cloth, glit covers. 13 vols in box, per box. per box. CATHOLIC YOUTHS' LIBRARY, in four series, 12 vols. in each series, 18 mg. Fancy glit, cloth covers, per series of 12

vols...
CATHOLIC YOUTHS' LIBRARY, in one series, 12 vols. in each series, 18 mo, Fancy gilt, cloth covers. Per series of 12 vols.

SISTER MARY'S LIBRARY, 24 mo. Fancy gilt, cloth covers. 12 vols in box, per box. 2.0)

BROTHER JAMES' LIBRARY, 24 mo. ancy gilt, cloth covers. 12 vols in box, per box. 2.00 PAROCHIAL AND SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARY, square 21 mo., fancy gift, cloth covers. 12 vols. in box, per box... THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIBRARY, containing "Miner's Daughter," "One Hundred Tales," etc. 18 mo. Fancy gilt, cloth covers. 5 vols in box, per box..... 1.35 THE COTTAGE AND PARLOR LIBRA-RY, containing "Bessy Conway," "Eli-nor Preston," etc., 16 mo. Fancy glit, cloth covers. 5 vols. in box, per box..... 1.87

CANON SCHMIDT'S TALES, 12 mo. Fan-cy gilt back and sides. 6 vols. In box, per box....

CONSCIENCE LIBRARY TALES. 12 mo. Fancy cloth, gilt back and sides. 12 vols. FATHER FABER'S LIBRARY, containing "All for Jesus," "Foot of the Bross," etc. 12 mo. Fancy cloth. 9 vols. in box, per box.

LEANDRO LIBRARY, containing "Leandro," "Simon Peter," etc. 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers. 4 vols. in box, per box..... 4.50

CALISTA LIBRARY, containing "Calista," "Catholic Legonds," etc. 12 mo. Funcy gilt, cloth covers. 10 vols. in box, per box.

GERALD GRIFFIN'S LIBRARY, containing "The Collegians," " Life of Griffin," etc. 12 mo. Fancy gilt, cloth covers. 10 vols. in box, per box.

FABIOLA LIBRARY, containing "Fabiola," "Life of St. Elizabeth," etc. 12 mo. Fancy gilt, cloth covers. 6 vols. in box, per box. 4.60

ST. ALOYSIUS "LIBRARY, containing "Life of St. Aloysius," "St. Theresa," etc. 12 mo. Fancy gilt, cloth covers. 12 vols. in box, per box. 10.80

MAGUIRE'S LIBRARY, containing "Irish in America," etc. 12 mo. Fancy gilt, cloth covers. 3 vols. in box, per box.............. 3.00 LADY FULLERTON'S LIBRARY, containing "Mrs. Gerald's Nicec," "A Stormy Life," etc. 8vo. Fancy gilt, cloth covers. 3 vols. in box, per box.......

YOUNG CATHOLIC'S LIBRARY, in 4 series. 6 vols. in each series. 18 mo. Fancy gilt, cloth covers, per series of 6 vols. 1.80 CARDINAL MANNING'S LIBRARY, containing "Glories of the Sacred Heart,"
"Sin and its Consequences," etc. 12 mo.
Cloth covers. 5 vols in box, per box...... 3.34

LOVER'S LIBRARY, containing "Handy Andy," "Rory O'More," etc. 12 mo. Fan-cy glit, cloth covers. 5 vols. in box, per box. BANIM'S LIBRARY, containing "The Peep O'Day," "Father O'Conneil, etc. 12 mo. Fancy cloth covers. 10 vols. in

Any of the above books can be had separately. Lace Pictures from 15 cents per dozen up-All orders promptly attended to.

Montreal.

D. &. J. SADLIER & CO.,

275 NOTRE DAME STREET,

OTICE!

THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA BUILD-ING SOCIETY will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, to obtain a special act of incorporation, giving it power:

1st. To become an ordinary loan and investment society, with the psivileges accorded to Permanent Building Societies according to the laws in fosce.

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

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 flen 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 From the Cleveland Heraid, June 8.]

[From the Cleveland Herald, June 8.]

्रिके अस्ति के किया है जिसे कि किया है जिसे कि

A Contract to the second