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## OUR PARIS LETTER.

XXVII.

(From a Regular Correspondent.) Hotel of Louvre, Paris, Sept. 26, 1878.

The trains are yet flooding us with visitors they bring hundreds, nay, thousands, from the provinces daily. Only the other night one train from Dieppe brought five hundred. It is almost impossible to crowd the Exhibition, two hundred thousand would do not that except in a few comparatively confined sections, where committees of arrangements have created what are practically culs de suc-a sad mistake. The average has now reached nearly 70,000 a day; the average for the whole period to the end of August is over 57,000 a day, and the money taken for tickets, alone,

considerably over 6,000,000 francs. September has been the grand month for pleasure, partridges and Exhibitions, and our own countrymen have, next to England, doubtown countrymen have, next to England, doubt-less, supplied the largest foreign contingent. The Trocadero has a grand character of its own: it is complete in itself and deserves special treatment. He must be an ardent sight-seer indeed, who will get through the Industrial Building on the Champ de Mars, and finish his day by working up the Troca-dero. The Trocadero not only has its own facade and grand entrance, but these form one of the remarkable features, from an architectural view, of the whole Exhibition; and, what is more, it is considerably more easy of access than the other building. On the Autenil line of railway a special station, called the Avenue de Trocadero, has been built. Visitors from the terminus of St. Lazare, or any other station on the line, reach it in a few minutes for four or six sous, and a ten minutes' walk, or a comfortable tramway carriage, will set them down at the building.

The Palais des Fetes, as it is baptised is peculiar in its architecture, and has been lubbed "Byzantine-Renaissance of the 19th Century," but it is a very striking building. grand in proportions, capped with two elegant towers, and occupies a most imposing position. The approach to it is especially striking: in front is the largest basin of water containing the grandest fountain in all Paris. The water is not spouted out of shells. ther out of the mouths of amphibious, mythical or any other kind or animals, but is thrown up in a grand yerbe, or sheaf, from a mass of bulrushes. In the centre is one fine jet, and all around falls the limpid and sparkling water in exquisite curves, breaking into spray and reflecting the sunshine with most varied and beautiful effects. This fountain is alone worth coming to Paris to see. The basin is probably a hundred feet in diameter and the fountain is quite large enough for such a basin. former is a broad band of brilliant flowers. outside this again an emerald slope and slight iron fence, and again, beyond, there is a tine circular promenade with a double row of trees. Opposite this grand fountain is the great Salle des Fetes, not, however, visible from this, the Passy, side. Two grand en-trances, one on each side of the central portion, lead into noble vestibules, the roof supported by massive polished pillars of Jura stone, with handsomely sculptured capitals and bases, and between these some pieces of sculpture in bronze, including a fine Buddha from Japan. From these vestibules, doors lead into the grand salle, or amphitheatre. The decorations of this salle are light and effective. Right and left of this gigantic central body, like those of an extra large specimen of the famous rec, the outspread wings of the palace extend more than a thousand feet across the whole of the hill, and, curving gracefully, seem to half envelope the lonely grounds in their embrace. The park-front of the central salle, as well as of the wings, is areaded throughout its entire length, and from it an admirable view is obtained not only of the river and the Exhibition on the opposite bank, but of a considerable part of Paris on the one hand, and of the suburbs on the other. Here, too, the great cascade, the fountains and the plantations are seen to advantage. On the plintles of the head of the cascade, and on others which surround the basin below, are fine emblematical figures of personages and animals in bronze gilt by some of the best sculptors in France; and, below and beyond, the French and other gardeners have exhibited their utmost skill. The cascade is not considered a success. There is a large body of water, but the fall is altogether too measured, too artificial to produce much effect, except when regarded from the edge of the great basin in the garden below. I should mention that the immense basin referred to above is the reservoir that supplies the cascade. Below are fine jets of water, and at the sides of the cascade a number of small fountains, which have a charming effect. There is, however, much to notice before descending into the grounds beneath.

On the first floor most of the congresses and conferences meet; there are two salles de conference capable of accommodating 500 persons each, and here meetings of savants, economists and others are held daily. The last that I attended was on geology; the course now progressing includes weights measures and money, industrial and artistic property and rights. Some of these congresses are free, others require membership with subscriptions of 10 francs to 25 francs. But these rooms are not confined to the purposes of conferences; they contain a large and most interesting collection, from various sources of national portraits, many of them of great excellence, and many others most eurious. eannot here describe the contents of these and the other galleries on this side, but I may mention that amongst the portraits will be found those of a large number of the most famous men and women of the two last centuries by the most eminent artists of the time. None, perhaps, are more full of interest than two effigies of Paquelin dit Moliere, by two eminent hands, alike in feature, but as

unlike in expression as possible, but in perfect condition, and two of Boileau.

The retrospective collections which form of themselves a suburb exhibition, occupy the entire length of the two immense wings already referred to, each composed of sixteen salles, or sections, and will be described separately. It is sufficient here to say that almost every country in Europe and Asia has contributed to them, and that the arts of barbarism, semi-barbarism and civilization, from the flint age to the last century, are admirably, if not completely, represented. Such is the extent of this marvellous collection of works of all ages, in metal, wood, ivory, stone, marble, clay, wool, silk, &c., that these thirty or more salles are filled and a large collection of Oriental objects had to be placed in a gallery on the floor above.

From the terraces of the Palais des Feter hold flights of steps descend into the grounds. In the midst of the beautiful garden on the left hand, a mass of rock, partly overhung and and mosses, marks the place of the freshwater aquarium to which there is access by flights of steps. On one side of the great basin into which the water of the cascade falls, is a Spanish, and opposite to it a French. restaurant; still further down, on the right hand, is the group of interesting annexes be-longing to various Oriental nations—Persia, Egypt, Morocco and Tunis, China, Japan and siam, with three pretty timber constructions belonging to Sweden and Norway; and in the corresponding portion of the grounds, on the other hand, is the handsome Algerian palace, and its surrounding kiosks. A considerable portion of this corner is occupied by a building constructed by order of the board that has the care of the woods and forests of France, and admirably is the subject illustrated with its fine timber and its picturesque cottages. In connection with this is an exhibition of insects, useful and injurious to man and to AFGHANISTAN.

BY MR. ROBERT MURPHY, "EVENING POST."

The present war now impending between appear from time to time in our columns.

FIRST PAPER.

Afghanistan borders the northwestern pordate of the battle of Plassey been a serious bone of contention between the Anglo-Saxon and the Russ. It is, however, unimportant in frequent use. This is even the case with to bring forward the several intrigues of their most celebrated Moollahs or priests. these two powers for ascendancy in the East. This distinction is not, however, to be That is a matter of history, and will no doubt attributed to a wilful contravention of overrun with trees and shrubs, ferns, flowers | be read by every scholar and student of the laws of the Koran, but simply rival powers. Nor is it necessary to dwell against Shirab. No doubt as far as the noteworthy fact in connection with the able, as other orientals are, in their determinathat is the general belief prevailing among the natives, that they are the lineal descendants of the

LOST TEN TRIBES OF ISEAEL.

This fact or assumption is further correborated by their cast of features, peculiar cutoms and general nomenclature of localitics. The Afghan country being of a mountainous character, its inhabitants, as might be expected, are brave, hardy and warlike, fearless of danger, and ever ready to fight to the ramifications, and, no doubt, owing to this very death for their hearths and homes. Their common feature of 'our worldly system, has

borders of Persia during the as that of Catholic and Orangemen in the city latter part tof the thirteenth century. such was the zeal then display by the almost superhuman efforts succinct account of the manners, customs, of the disciples of that most noterious of social relations, government, and personal modern impostors, Mahommed, that in a tew features of this most interesting nation. England and Afghanistan having brought this modern impostors, Mahommed, that in a tew almost unknown portion of the globe before short hours, as it were, the entire country was the public, we publish a series of papers from converted to that religion, and have ever the pen of Mr. Robert Murphy, of our staff, since remained one of the most faithful and resident for a considerable period in the midst zealous of its supporters. Mohammedans are of this semi-barbarous nation, and which will generally looked upon as fanatical, in so far as their creed is concerned, but this is one of those general and popular delusions so prevalent amongst the professed Christians of the present day. Although the strict order of the Koran, the Mussulman's Bible, prohibits tion of our Indian Empire, and has, from the the use of either wine or any fermented fluid of the grape, yet visit whatever party or other convivial gathering, this liquid is found present day with great avidity, especially ow- to a generous and hospitable nature and a ing to the position and character of the scenes genuine thorough knowledge of what and actions about to be encountered by the Mohammed meant when he pronounced upon the geographical or physical peculiarisanctity of their musilds or places of worship ties of this interesting country. However, one are concerned, they are particularly notice-Afghans may be alluded to at the outset, and tion to prevent strangers or people of other that is the general belief prevailing among creeds from entering therein; still, if asked in a becoming manner, they, if the stranger conforms to existing rules, will admit him and he will be courteously received by all concerned. The ignorant part of the population is just the same as that portion of the community to be found in other countries.

ISLAMISM

is, with the usual contradiction of almost all religious beliefs, divided into a thousand and one

of Montreal. In our next paper we shall give a brief and are exceptions to every rule, and as a matter of course also to this most sweeping assertion, but it must be decidedly shown that such is Oriental one, Salaam Aliekoom. This is immediately answered back by the expression. Aliekoom Salaam, which is then answered by the host with the peculiarly Mussulman expression of Bismallah—in the vited, or even uninvited guests, or whosoever claims the host's protection.

A HOSPITABLE HOST,

PART II

SOCIAL CUSTOMS.

I had hardly reached. Cabul, and taken upmy quarters in the Caravanserai Kalaat, when I hurried towards the quarters of Shereef Aga Khan, a well-known Shroff, or banker, in order to arrange a certain financial transaction at that time most pressing. Proceeding through the streets, which presented the usual Oriental aspect of narrowness and dirt, dogs and filth, and amid a somewhat heterogenous mass of humanity, the Afghan, the Persian, the Biluch, the Hindostance, the Arab, and even the heathen Chinee. I arrived in safety.

INTERVIEW WITH THE SHROFF, Salaro. Aliekoom, and producing my credencommon feature of 'our worldly system, has | tials, was immediately asked to take a seat,

the yard or yez, and then being cut into squares of the above size, is placed opposite the position to be occupied by the expected guest, and also serves as a table napkin. Thus the reader may judge that the Afghans are far ahead of us in their knowledge of the use and requirements of bread. There were no plates or knives or forks even displayed. Around this table cloth and meagre display of crockery ware, were seated some thirteen The extreme cordiality of the social cus-oms and manners of the Afghans is almost a ter, mostly dressed in the white loose flowing proverb throughout the East. No doubt there | garb of their nation. All retained their hats, and were seated cross-legged. At the head of the table—I was nearly saying, but let me add cloth-was seated the host the case. The first salutation of two people | the portly and mild-tooking Aga Khan, while meeting on the streets or highways, or of one at his back glowed a bright and sparkling visiting another, is that well known lire. My entrance evidently caused a refire. My entrance evidently caused a n mentary excitement, as the dinner had be specially got up for the entertainment of t Feringhee Salub, from Hind. The host, risi from his recumbent posture, invited me take up a position on his left, the post name of God. A single instance will sudice the reader of their manner of entertaining inthen entered with a variety of narghil and chiboques, and in a short time the apament was completely filled with smo to be dianly observed, offering to be upon which were several small glasses; to the structure of them and dealth. and chiboques, and in a short time the apa guest, taking one of these and drinking discovered them to contain arrack of the strongest nature, distilled from the cocoanut of the adjoining districts. This lasted for some ten minutes, when, with another rush of attendants, pipes, arrack and smoke disappeared. Our host then procuring two prepared chickens and two spits, skivered them both, and with the aid of a companion cooked them over the fire. This having been successfully performed, and the heated flesh allowed to cool, mine host, with his fingers, pulling a fowl off the skiver by the right wing, offered it to me. Fancying a leg, I caught that portion of the fowl's body, and, both tugging together, I managed to separate it. This manner of eating was proceeded with in rotation until the fowl was entirely demolished. Start not, oh! civilized being, knives (for eating) and forks are mostly unknown to this people. This having been concluded,

> Aga Khan, clapping his hands, the Oriental substitute for bells on such occasions, brought in a dozen servants, all of whom carried a bowl or dish. Placing these in positions bowl or dish. Placing these in positions along the table cloth, they at once retired. The guests sat in silent but observant attention. The display of pilout, what he, rice cooked in different manners and other Eastern catables, was truly approximately and the cooked in the cooked petising: while the savory smell from the ascending steam added not a little to the already sharp appetites of the expectant guests. Mine host suddenly broke the tranquility of the scene by the *Bismillah*, to which we responded by an immediate attack upon the viands. The room became enlivened by the -as it were-sudden transformation of statues into living beings. Aga Khan, drawing a bowl towards himself, invited me to assist in its demolition. A venerable Sheikh, who was scated on my other hand, also invested in our speculation. Thrusting our three right hands into this one bowl by a spontaneous movement, we, in silence, de-voured its contents, which consisted of a delicious pilouf. The remainder of the guests, dividing themselves into parties of three or four, according to the number of dishes available, did likewise. Another clapping of hands on the part of the Shrow, brought in the cloud of attendants, who instantly cleaning off the empty dishes, replaced them by dishes con-taining all manners of fruit, from the luscious grape to the ordinary brenial. The flowing of the wine and sherbet also then commenced, and a scene of great hiliarity and conviviality then commenced. The laugh and jest, quotations from various Oriental poets, the playing of tambourines and sithers, the singing of songs, and swearing of eternal friendship followed fast one upon the other. Amid all this, the guests behaved with the greatest courtesy towards me, and when, at a late hour, I arose to take my departure, I had the utmost difficulty to do so.

THE DINNER BEGAN.

So ended an Afghan social entertainment.

The cultivation of the sugar cane will, it is believed, become an important industry in the peninsula between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

Another powerful English organ, the Pall Mull Gazette, says :- "To the credit of Ireland, not a single convert came from that island, which was proof against the persuasions of the Mormon missionary." The Irish may well take any credit that England offers; but we don't think Ireland will become vain for having refused Mormonism. Such a coarse delusion may spread among ignorant and degraded masses, like the unfortunate working people of England; but with all her poverty and suffering, Ireland holds her skirts clean from such filth, and cheerfully kicks out the Mormon missionary.

Mothers, during your child's second summer, you will find MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUP an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhoa, regulates the stomuch and bowels, cares wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance, where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

Brown's Household Panacea and Family Liniment, which has wrought such wonders, is a purely vegetable preparation. It cures. Cramp in the limbs and stomach, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Toothache, Sore Throat, Bilious Colic, Cholera, Colds, Burns, Chapped Hands, and all kindred maladies.

For Liver complaint use Dr. Harvey's



PHOENIX PARK DUBLIN SCENE IN

agriculture, from the bee to the phylloxera. Here also is a small building containing the scientific apparatus, &c., employed in the recently founded meteorological observatory in the park of Montsouris; and a glass house, in which is a most interesting collection of the telescope and other extraordinary fish and reptiles of India, China and Japan, shown by one of the best known of practical naturalists, M. Charbonnier, of the Quai du Louvre; the perfect condition of these strange creatures shows how thoroughly M. Charbonnier has studied them. Lastly, the Arab tent, in one corner of which swarthy natives are making and selling Eastern shoes, slippers and Fez caps, and where, in another part, the native officers of the Algerian guard of honor rest their picturesque figures, attracts all eyes, whilst some noses and mouths are "tickled" by the Oriental sherbets, sweetmeats and perfumes close at hand.

For the True Witness.

TO ST. ANN, OF BEAUPRE. Along the proud St. Lawrence shore How lovely is the seene, But none so famed, both far and near, Than thine, St. Ann's, has been.

The weary pligrims wend their way At thy blest shrine to kneel, And, through thy interession, ask That God their wounds may heal.

The lame no longer need a crutch,
The blind receive their sight,
And many sad and weary hearts
Before thy shrine grow light.

St. Ann, thou art our own dear Saint, Protectress of our land. O may thy name become more great, Thy church become more grand.

And I shall cull the choicest flowers
And twine a garland fair,
And when I kneel before thy shrine,
For thee I'll place it there.

neighbors, the Biluch, Turkomen, Thibetians | been of great assistance in forming the dis- | This seat was on the floor, but in order to and Cashmerins are also inhabitants of hilly tinctive features of this peculiarly (riental countries, the world-famed Himalayas and nation. The Afghans have been, from almost Sulieman ranges traversing their districts from east to west, and are consequently of of Osman, faithful prototypes of the Turks, in India, a noted and warlike race, and on a former occasion evinced to the gaze of the plain to the Canadian reader, we give a synentire world a determined resistance to opsis of the the event in question. On the aster, that horrible massacre, the entire annihilation of the British forces on their way back from Cabul and while in the fatal pass of the Khyber? Alas for British generalship! the dotage of the commanders on that occa-sion brought grief and tears to many a home. Let us hope for a different result on this occasion, and also for a clever plan of cam-paign, if such a termination to the present dark and gloomy cloud is about to ensue.

THE KHYBEREES AND AFREEDIS

the two most prominent tribes inhabiting the present frontier and living within a gunshot of our most advanced position, Peshawur, are dangerous races, but from what can be learnt from the former and present relations between them and the moving power at Cabul, they are most likely to participate with the British in the coming contest, which is now almost a certainity.

THE CREED.

The Afghans are of the Mohammedan creed Mahommed's most celebrated and zealous

make up for personal inconvenience, a silken bolster was provided for my accommodation, the earliest period, true and faithful followers and upon this I reclined with truly Eastern the same warlike character. This affinity of nature has, no doubt, occasioned the frank, fearless and desperate disposition of the people of Central Asia. The Afghans were, previous to their connection with the English power the Mohammedan erced, but in order to make the causes of this diversion of belief clearly entire world a determined resistance foreign subjugation, with the total loss of a whole British army. Who is there at present by three persons. These were Hassan and by three persons of Ali by Mohammed's opsis of the the event in question. On the Hoosein, the sons of Ali by Mohammed's daughter, Fatima, and one of their co-religionists named Osman. This diversion of opinion caused a split in the adherents of the followers of the announced favorite of Saint Gabriel, and a war began for the ascension to the Kingly chair of the head of the to the Kingly chair of the head of the belief. Osman, who had the greater part of the Arabs in his favor, owing to his venerable aspect and previous known acquaintance with the founder of their belief, eventually with the founder of their belief, eventually in making Ali's sons, Hassan and in different other parties of the kind, I Hoosein, flee towards Bagdad. Before reaching this city of refuge the refugees were overtaken and massacred. This caused the first break up in the faith of Mohammed, and one party went one way, while the other went the other. The Afghans followed the cause of Osman, who they believed was the rightful successor of Ali, in accordance with the belief of the Turks; while rightful successor of their neighbors, the Persians, espoused the opposite side, and have remained so to the present day. It is from this event that the and were converted from their previous Turks are as often styled Osmanlis as anything paganism by the sudden influx of one of else. The two present distinctive titles of these rival followers in belief are the followvotaries, Sulieman Aga. This functical general, at the head of a swarm of ardent arabs, invaded the Afghan frontier two derivations have as equal a signification

gravity. The hookah, or Kulian, was then ordered, and, while I smoked the best of Turkish tobacco through a gurgling bowl of rose-water (attar), the host gravely perused my document. Aga Khan was a man of portly aspect, with mild blue eyes-which latter, for an Aslatic, was most extraordinary. He sat on the carpet with his legs crossed, and, as I smoked the narghilla and watched his Oriental gravity, I fancied the scenes of Tom Moore's Lalla Rookh. Having finished the reading of my papers, he turned towards me and asked, in a kindly tone, when I wished to be accommodated. To this I answered immediately, and having concluded the transaction to our satisfaction, I arose to take my departure. He then explained that he always dealt the time appointed was present at his door. Here I was introduced into a hall, and having taken off my shoes and retained my hat on my head, I was ushered into a large and well lighted room. The floor of this ap-partment was covered with a splendid Persian carpet, and this was its only furniture, if we may use the expression. Down the centre of the room was laid a snow-white table cloth, and upon it was displayed various fancy bowls, filled with delightful and heavenly sherbet; decanters of wine, from the celebrated grapes of the neighborhood of Cabul; curious wooden spoons, carved into all sorts of shapes and dimensions, and bread cut into squares of about eighteen inches. This latter article, I may mention, is sold by Puscative Pills

JULIA FARLEY.

"BOB JONES" THE AGENT. (A Romance of the Sewing Machine.) "Bob Jones" was just the gayest boy,
Your eyes did ever see,
He always was the ladies' joy
And intended so to be;
He was "high toned," had winning ways,
Of hearts he was a wringer;
He'd never sing—he knew no lays
But he'd lay you on a "Singer."

Now, Bob, he like the most of us,
Feli under Cupid's wiles
And whispered what's the boast of us—
A maiden full of smiles;
Her heart responded to his love,
She for the time did linger;
That she would be his turtle dove
Likewise his "Simple Singer."

Thus both their hearts with gentle force, Beat time their love to feed,
Till another cuss came there—of course,
An agent for The Wed;
And he "slung on" such fearful style,
That soon the heartless jade
Went "back on him, you bet your pile,"
And for the Weed did trade.

This heartless deed poor Bob did fret,
He swore he would get square,
So an Agent for the "Itwe" did get,
Who knew how to please the fair,
And that vain cuss who caused Bob's tears
Was Weeded out somehow.
He threatened that he'd tack "tin ears"
On Robert's marble brow.

Now, this is how the matter stood:—
They both exchanged their pictures,
And all went on just as it should,
"Till a fellow with "The Victor."
Bedecked with fashion's gayest choice,
As the ladies all adore us—
She "tumbled" to his duleet voice,
The "Victor" was victorious.

But into town there came one day,
A man with oily tongue, sirs;
Just "sweet enough to kili," they say,
He mashed both old and young, sirs,
His collar stood six mehes high,
His hat-rim resting on, sirs,
To sell you two machines he'd try,
But he'd always sell you "Wanzer."

The "Pictor" found it "hot for him,"
This Wan-zer he did take her;
But he found she was not for him—
She dropped him for a "Baker."
Who said I "Wheeler" heart now move,
"Wilson," if firting prove her.
But failed to keep her in the grove—
She "bounced him" for a Groover.

So each, a disappointed pal,
Called for a close convention.
And there resolved to see this gal,
To find out her intention.
But while they held this soleran court,
And to this point so "thin" come.
She "skipped"—they heard the dread report,
Eloped with a "Remington."

MORAL. Now, all you agents, when you come Now, all you agents, when you come
To visit strange new places,
And, while the houses all you "drum,"
Don't think your handsome faces
Can " mash," a heart at every glance—
At least, don't be too certain;
You may be "fly," but stand no chance
With any girl at firting.

And all you maidens, sour or sweet,

And all you maddens, sour or sweet,
Or blooming in your teens,
Don't fall in love with those you meet.
Who sell sewing machines.
Don't 'unmble' 'cause their collar's high—
(Their diamonds I won't mention);
Be virtuous, and be happy—fry
And give this your at-tension.
WILL J. MACLEA.

## DORA.

By JULIA KAVENAGH,

Author of "Nathalie," "Adele," "Queen Hab," &c.

CHAPTER XXXVII.-CONTINUED.

"I must say, Mr. Templemore, that it is a very barbarous fashion to take away girls soit is like kidnapping to me. Or a taking away of the Sabines, or anything horrible."

difference, Mrs. Courtenay, between me and the taking together that journey of love to end in sons of Romulus."

She even went through the trying ordeal of thinks John Luan; and he does not know that bidding her daughter farewell, with a fortitude for which Mr. Templemore, who was watching Dora's quivering lip with some uneasiness, was grateful to his mether-in-law. And when he pressed her hand and bade her adieu before have remained untouched, and not be now he said, warmly:

see your daughter again, and she shall tellyou owes to love. then, that if I take her away from you it is to make her a very happy woman."

With these words, he too, was gone; the carriage drove away, and Mrs. Courtenay But at into half-angry, half-pitiful tears.

"I never knew anything so selfish as men! she exclaimed, addressing Mrs. Luan. "To think of Mr. Templemore taking my child from me in order to make her happy! Could not have stayed here—Mrs. Robinson would have given up the house—or taken me with relief if Dora had been faithless and perjured them to North Wales? Why," she continued, herself. warming with the sense of her wrongs, and rocking herself to and fro in her chair-" why must be have Dora all to himself? I say be is no better than Romulus. As to Dora being willing, I dare say those Sabine girls were willing too, or they could not have been taken away. I have always heard, indeed, that thieves are loth to attack women, because they scream so. I wonder Mr. Templemore could be so absurd!"

The consciousness of Mr. Templemore's absurdity, however, had one good result; it so far soothed Mrs. Courtenay's irritated feelings, that her next remark could refer to the propriety of making a cold dinner on the remains of the wedding-breakfast. Great was her amazement, therefore, when Mrs. Luan composedly declared that she did not intend dining with her sister-in-law.

"And where, then, do you dine," asked Mrs. Courtenay, sisting up, and looking cond founded.

Mrs. Luan answered that she meant to dine with Mrs. Smith. With this lady Mrs. Courtenay had long entertained a deadly fend, and ridiculous, as she kindly added, "for how could Mrs. Luan want to dine with Mrs. Smith, when she had not been two hours in London ?"

But Mrs. Luan, in her stolid way, replied that she had gone to Mrs. Smith's first; and she completed the list of her iniquities by adding that, as Mrs. Smith had a spare bedroom, she meant to stay with that lady. Mrs. Courtenay seldom got in a passion, but she felt fairly enraged at such usage, and she expressed her resentment with a warmth which might have led to a final breach between the two ladies, if Mrs. Luan had been a sensitive person, which she luckily was not. Unmoved by her sister-in-law's reproaches and tears,

she put on her bonnet and left her. Mrs. Smith used to live at Highgate, but she had probably changed her quarters, for Mrs. Luan took the Tottenham-Court Road omnibus, and having reached Bedford Square, knocked at the door of one of its many ledging-houses, was admitted by an untidy serwant, and entering the front parlor, found

John Luan there, reading the Lancet. Why, little mother, where have you been all this time?" he asked, good-humoredly. "I came in early just to spend an hour with you, and, lo and behold you, the bird was

"I went to take a walk," replied Mrs. Luan, sitting down-"why, you are pale, John," she abruptly added.

do not call me pale?" he added, walking-up to a low looking-glass above the mantel piece, and surveying therein his storid, handsome face, with that candid admiration which most handsome young men feel for their own good

Perhaps seeing him so gay and happy smote her—perhaps the knowledge of the wrong she had helped to do him was too much bear to think of Dora, Mr. Templemore's happy wife, and to think of her son, whom that day had robbed forever of his dear young. mistress. She flung herself on the sofa, and burst into sobs and tears. Now, indeed, John

Luan was pale—pale as death.

"You have had a letter?" he said—"news -bad news!" And he bent over her with an eager, questioning gaze, that seemed as if it would have snatched and devoured the very words from her lips.

"No," sulkily replied Mrs. Luan, recovering her self-possession, and sitting up.

"Then, in Heaven's name, what is it?" asked John, still anxious.

"I saw a child run over," she stolidly answered.

John Luan looked profoundly indifferent. "That," he said, coolly, "is an every-day matter in London. I thought you had better nerves, little mother. I wonder Dora does not write," he added, a litt'e impatiently; "you have been here three days, and I think she might have written."

Mrs. Luan replied that Dora had no time-Eva took all her leisure.

"Well, well," good-humoredly rejoined John, "I trust she will not long be a governess-I am almost sure of that appointment, and-and I'll marry Dora as soon as I get

He looked at his mother rather doubtfully, He knew, though a word on that subject had never passed between, them, that since the loss of Dora's fortune, she was no longer a daughter-in-law after Mrs. Luan's own heart. But this was a matter in which John was quite resolved on having his own way, and he thought the present opportunity as good a one as any to announce his determination.

"You can't marry," cagerly said Mrs. Luan : "you are first cousins."

"Come, come, little mother, kings and queens marry their first cousins, and why should not doctors have the same privilege?" "You can't afford it," urged Mrs. Luan, shaking with emotion; "you can't, John."

"Yes, I can," he wilfully replied; "I tell you, I am almost sure of that appointment. The place is pretty, and the cottage simply delightful. You and Mrs. Courtenay shall have two such nice rooms, little mother. And Dora and I another, not so good as yours, but quite good enough for young people. Then the purlors are so cheerful, and the garden is one mass of flowers; and do you think that being rent free, and having a hundred a year salary, besides such practice as I shall be sure to come into-do you think, I say, that I, a man of twenty-six, cannot support wife, mother, ay, and child too, if need be." he added, with a secure smile, though something in the bright vision he thus called up made his blue eye grow dim as he spoke.

Dream away, John Luan! See that cottage with its low, pleasant rooms, and its blooming garden, and put Dora there, whilst the dream is on you. Never, save in that dream, shall her feet cross that lowly threshold; never shall child of yours rest on her bosom, save in the fancy of this moment. Even now, and I the Sabines, or anything horrible."

"But Dora is willing," pleaded Mr. Templein Mr. Memplemore's hand, and her happy more, good-humoredly; "so that makes a great face looks up to his. These two are now ons of Romulus."

a happy home, for which you have saved Mrs. Courtenay sighed again, but submitted. twenty pounds. "Yes, we can don't upon that," entering the carriage where Dora was waiting | another man's darling; but for her he would have had his chance and won, perhaps from "My dear Mrs. Courtenay, you shall soon | sad weariness, what that other dappier man

4 So you see," resumed John Luan, follow ing aloud the train of his reverie, and still thinking of the twenty-pound note up-stairs, so safely locked in his desk-"so you see, little mother, that I have plenty of money. Dear Dora, I know, will never grumble at our

poverty. A light seemed to break on Mrs. Luan's mind. She seized it eagerly. She did not repent, she felt no remorse, but it would be a

herself. "Then she promised?" she exclaimed, clinching her hands; "she did promise?"

"Promise to marry me!" repeated John what if she did ?" "How dare she!-how dare she!" cried Mrs. Luan, working herself up to a sort of frenzy; "how dare she do it?"

"Come, mother," resolutely said John. "you must not talk so. Dora and I have a right to please ourselves in this. Your only objection is her poverty-well, then, I say I can support a wife."

"But how dare she promise?" continued Mrs. Luan, stamping her foot in her rage; how dare she?"

John had a mind to say the truth—that Dora had not promised. "But if I tell her that," he thought, "it will be all to begin over again another time, better she should make up her mind to it now."

If Mrs. Luan's anger had not been too great for utterance, she would in her wrath have told John Luan that Dora had that very morn- | saw, but she only read in it the story of her ing become Mr. Templemore's wife; but by the time that her rage no longer impeded her the room to the other. Specimens of Palissy, she therefore, considered this declaration speech, she remembered that if she spoke she Majolica, Etruscan, Mediaeval, and Antique, doubly insulting. Moreover, it was simply must account for her own treacherous silence were there before her, some perched aloft on must account for her own treacherous silence -and she was mute."

She looked sullen and conquered. John felt rather uncomfortable, but putting on a cheerful look, he kissed her, said briskly it out of the house, and thought when he got out into the square, "She took it better than I

expected. The door had no sooner closed on her son, than Mrs. Luan's frenzy broke forth anew.

"She promised—she dared to promise!" she said, rocking herself to and fro on the sofa, And every fond word and look of John Luan's, every happy blush and smile of Dora's that morning, every sign of love she had read on Mr. Templemore's face, came back to her then, and exasperated her. She had wanted to save her son, but Dora had betrayed and Mr. Templemore had plundered him. She thought of his jealousy and guiefif he had known that this was their wedding-day, and the thought appalled her, and filled her with wrath for their happpiness and his despair. How dare they be blessed at what would wring her son's heart within him? "Let them take care, that's all!" thought Mrs. Luan, as she sullenly calmed down. "They are happy to-day; but let them take care, that's all!" she

added, nodding grimly. She did not question John when he came in to dinner. She did not ask to know how and when Dora's promise had been given. Mrs.

"Pale!" he echoed, with a hearty laugh, which showed at least, the soundness of his lungs—"pale little mother!—why, surely you her own shoulders to that of another, and perdent call me had all the solded and line who had a haps she dreaded whatever could enlighten her.

John, who was an arrant domestic coward, felt much relieved at his mother's silence, and like most cowards of his sex on such occasions he took some glory in it.

"There is nothing like pluck," he thought complacently; "women like it, and they need the strong hand, the best of them. Your for her; at all events, Mrs. Luan could not | health, little mother," he added gayly, lifting up his glass and drinking to her.

Mrs. Luan said nothing, but turned sallow, and looked at him coldly: it was as if, gifted with second sight, she had seen Mr. Templemore that very same moment raising his glass to Dora with the same act, and saying with mingled pride and fondness, "Your health, Mrs. Templemore."

"My little mother has not got over it yet," thought John; and he prudently walked out into the square to smoke a cigar. "But she will," he continued in his mental soliloquy, because she must. I say it again, the best of them need it-their nature requires subjection. Even my little Dora, good as she is, has a saucy tongue at times, and needs control !"

And then, as he walked slowly in the dusty square, and looked dreamily at the stars that came out in the dull London sky, he again went to the cottage, and there indulged himself in a conjugal quarrel with Dora, which ended happily with a reconciling kiss, and of course with the assertion of John Luan's manliness, and Mrs. Luan's wifely subjection. Alas, poor John, your little Dora has already

found her master!

### CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THERE is a cruel superstition among sailors. If one of the crew should fall overboard and be drowned at the beginning of the voyage, it is a pity, to be sure, but then it is also a sure token that the weather will be fair, and the journey prosperous. That ship can never be wrecked which has witnessed such a catastrophe.

Even so it seemed to be with Mr. Templemore and his wife. Death had taken her brother, and a stormy wave removed his betrothed from their ken, whilst John Luan went adrift all unconsciously; and now their two barks could sail side by side on smooth seas, beneath a screne sky, with the gentlest

winds to speed them. Did they think of this as they entered Deenah together! Oh! for the mutability of the human heart! The woman for whom Mr. Templemore had prepared that home was now forgotten, and as he had given every passionate emotion of his heart to that brighthaired girl by his side, so had she surrendered her whole love to the happy rival of her own adored brother. Yes, spite all the wrecks and ruins of the past, spite its sorrows, and a lonely grave they were blest. Dora felt it as they walked through the grounds, and she saw the sky, the mountains, the woodlands, all in a flame with the burning radiance from the west, whilst the whole house glittered afar like a fairy palace, in the hazy glow of the set-ting sun. She felt it as they passed beneath aged trees, through the waving grass, and the blackbird and the thrush sang so sweetly above them. She felt it as they entered the house together, and she stood in a large, bright room, with pictures, and flowers, and books, a luxurious room, but also a genial one. made to live in, and which seemed echo

her husband's welcome. Mr. Templemore watched Dora's eyes as they scanned this room, half shyly, half freely. He saw her look wander from a large view of Venice on the walls, to a glowing sketch of the Eastern desert, and thence again to the exotic flowers blooming in one of the windows, beyond which spread a grand view of heathy

"Well!" he said, gently drawing her towards him.

"Well," she replied, looking up at him with proud humility, "King Cophetua has married the beggar-maid."

"I hope she had brown hair and fine eyes, he replied, with tender admiration. Bera shook her bright head, and the eyes which her husband praised, and which were indeed very fine eyes, took a tender and wist-

ful look as she replied demurely : "I know nothing about that; but this I surely know—that beggar-maid was a very happy woman!"

Yes, she was a happy woman, and as wedded bliss rarely wanes during the first week of the honeymoon, it is no great wonder that Dora's little planet of love and happiness was still in the ascendant a fortnight after her merriage Mr. Templemore was out, though it was early and Dora was alone. The morning was bright. and she felt as bright and as gay as the morning. With a sweet clear voice she sang aloud to herself as she went through the sunlit rooms of Deenah. She sang an old Irish song, full of sorrow, but her heart was light. Suddenly she was mute. She had heedlessly entered a room where dark blinds shut out the light, where the air felt chill, and her heart

failed her as she recognized Mr. Cohrtenay's

collection. Dora had visited this apartment since her arrival in Deenah, but she had seen it with her husband; alone she had not ventured within it, and, now that she had crossed its threshold, she knew not how to retreat or advance. Her heart beat, her head swam; a chair was near her, she sank down upon it, and looked around her. Every country and every civilization, Christian and heathen, had contributed to Mr. Courtenay's collection; the history of mankind was in all that Dora brother. Her eve wandered from one end of were there before her, some perched aloft on marble columns, others more precious in black cabinets, with glass fronts and brass locks. Here and there a gold or silver cap shone, or a piece of carved ivory gleamed faintly; and was time for him to go, and humming a tune Dora, looking at those things, saw herself a to show how unconcerned he felt, he walked girl again in her old home near Dublin. She saw herself sitting up for Paul, and preparing a meal for his return. And she saw him too! She heard his voice, she sat at his feet and looked up in his face, on which the firelight shone; but the bitterness of these recollections was too much for her. Dora buried her face in her hands and wept. When, by a strong effort, she at leugth compelled her tears to cease, and looked up, she saw Mr. Templemore standing before her with a letter

> She reddened as she rose, and went up to him with such embarrassment. "I could not help it," she said, deprecatingly, "I could not, indeed. I entered this room unexpectedly, and everything I saw was too much for me!"

in his hand, and eyeing her thoughtfully.

Her quivering lip showed him that her emotion was not over. " How much you loved your brother!" he

said, gently. "Much!-oh! Richard, the word is cold he was everything to me." "Are you sure you have quite forgiven me Dora!" he gravely asked.

She looked at him in some wonder. " Forgiven you, Richard !- if I had Paul's

for me to die than to enter this house as your wife. Forgive that!" she impetuously added \_"I fear I could not. I fear I never forgave Mr. Courtenay, who lured my brother, and Florence Gale, who urged him on, till he died of the anxiety, the labor, the suspense and, last of all, the disappointment these two inflicted upon him. She would have been his wife if he had won the day, but he had scarcely lost it when she married another. Perhaps you did not know this," she continued, seeing the look of surprise that passed across Mr. Templemore's face, "and perhaps I should not have told you; but it is true. She was faithless to him, and though, if I am your wife, it is her doing, not mine, I cannot help feeling that I am Paul Courtenay's sister, and that all unconsciously and unwillingly I have avenged him. I have striven against the feeling again and again, and again it has come back, and been too strong for me." She was very pale, and she shook from head

to foot as she uttered this resentful confes-

sion; but Mr. Templemore only kissed her soothingly, and smiled as he led her out of the room, and locked the door behind him. He could read Dora's heart better than she read it herself, and he saw there more jealous fondness of a living husband than angry memory of a dead brother's wrongs. The greatest sin of Florence Gale was ever to have been loved by him. This Dora never could forgive, and never could she cease triumphing in her heart over her defeated rival. She might, being a generous woman, strive against the feeling; but, whilst she loved her husband, jealousy would be too much for her, and she would strive in vain. It is not in a man's nature to be severe against such sins, and Mr. Templemore felt wonderfully lenient on hearing Dora confess her triumph over Mrs. Logan. He was not so vain, moreover, as to consider that lady plunged in irremediable grief for his sake, and he could not help thinking that, as he had had predecessors in her heart, so might he have a successor there too. But as he needed no protestations from Dora to convince him that he was her first love, so he required no vows to feel certain that no other image would replace his in her heart. He had known in his boyhood a white-haired woman, bright, gay, and cheerful, who had been three weeks a bride and fifty years a widow. She was witty and lovely, and was admired even to the brink of age; but none of her lovers-and they were many-could ever win her. Her young love had outlived both grief and youth. And as Mr. Templemore looked at his wife's pale face—as he heard her boast with involuntary frankness of her triumph over Florence-as he took her away with a smile from the dark room which had evoked all this, down to the cheerful room below, he thought: "Dorn is such another woman as my great-aunt; if I were to die tomorrow, and she to live till threescore, I should still, dead or living, be her husband." And we need not wonder that, if Mr. Templemore was not so inexperienced or so exacting as to expect this exclusive affection, which is not, indeed, a very common sort of thing, yet he was not either so careless or so cold as not to feel mingled joy and pride in having in-spired it. Never, therefore, could his wife have read more kindness in his looks than she could have read then-never could she have found more boundless indulgence for her imperfections than such as he was now willing to extend to her for this venial sin of loving him too fondly.

"I have had a letter from Eva this morn-

ing," he said, as they sat down on the sofa; she mentions Mrs. Courtenay's safe arrival in Les Roches, with Mrs. Luan, I believe, and here is, I suppose, Mrs. Courtenay's own letter.

He handed it to her, but she gave it back to him. "Read it to me," she said; "you will not be

vexed if mamma says you took me away from her, like one of the Sabine maidens!" Mr. Templemore smiled and obeyed.

"My dear child," began Mrs. Courtenay, "I really wish you would soon come back. Ever since your wedding-day, as I already told you, Mrs. Luan is unbearable. I CANNOT MANAGE HER! I must say I think it hard that Mr. Templemore compelled you to leave me in that cruel fashion. I cannot imagine why he thought me in the way. I wonder how he will like it when some man comes and whisks off Eva from him!"

"I shall not like it at all," candidly remarked Mr. Templemore, "but I shall have to bear with it."

"Eva was very glad to see me," resumed Mrs. Courtenay's epistle; but is longing to have you and her father back. Miss Moore is prosy and stupid as usual." Dora rather regretted having told Mr. Templemore to read her mother's letter, but took comfort on seeing him smile. "However," kindly resumed Mrs. Coartenay, "I attribute that just now to the fact that there is a host of herrible childish diseases about Les Roches. Croup, measles, and scarlatina, says Miss Moore."

Mr. Templemore read no more. His very lips had turned white with emotion. "I must go—go at once, and take Eva away," he said scarcely able to command his voice.

"We must go, eagerly said Dora-"No-no-I cannot make you travel so

fast," he said, speaking more calmly; yoz must stay here!" "Stay!-have you so soon forgotten your

promise?" asked Dora, with a reproachful

Yes, two days before she had extracted from him a fond pledge that he would never ask or expect to leave her. "Ido not say that I shall never let you stir without me," had said Dora; "but I must have the right of going with you." It Mr. Templemore's honeymoon had been over, he might have demurred, but having been only thirteen days wedded, he was subdued and low as she said: knew not how to resist this charming despot, and he yielded all the more willingly that in the intoxication of his new passion it seemed impossible to him ever to cease to wish for the society of one so dear. So he promised, as most men in love would have promised, and new he was pledged to his word.

"And I shall not see you free," now said Dora, with a bright, fond smile; "I will be as exacting as any sorceress with any knight of romance. So let us go at once, and find Eva sound and well at the end of our jour-

"And yet I shall prevail," she thought, rousing herself from this passing despondency; "I shall prevail. Eva loves me so dearly, that he cannot divide us in his affection; and I am too fond of her to be jealous. She is mine now-mine as well as his, and the love he gives her he also gives me. Roches is not so beautiful as Deenah, but surely my lot is altered since I beheld it first. Those trees, those alleys, that old house, are mine now-mine at least whilst they are his. And in Les Roches, because I have suffered so keenly, must Fate atone, and I shall be fully blest.

There was a triumphant gladness in the thought that conquered fear, but not regret, for solitude is sweet to love. When they left Deenah that afternoon Mr. Templemore saw the fond, wistful look his wife cast back toward the house, and as he happened to share her feelings, he said with a smile:

"I shall take Eva and Miss Moore to some

death to forgive you, it would have been easier safe spot, and then we shall come back here for the summer."

"Will you-will you?" cried Dora, with sparkling eyes; for she thought, "I have a

whole summer before me." They travelled fast, and reached Les Roches toward noon on a warm day in June. Dora's heart ached for Mr. Templemore, as she saw the agitation he could not repress when the château came within view. But as her glance wandered along the road, she uttered a sudden and joyful-

"Look-look!" For there, walking with Miss Moore in the shade was Eva herself, and Fido behind her. In a minute they were down, Eva sprang toward them with a joyful cry, and it would have | that others must suffer?" been hard to say which of the two, Mr. Templemore or his wife, looked the happier, or kissed the child more fondly. For as she felt Eva's little arms clasping her neck so fondly, and heard her half sobbing, "Oh! Dora-Cousin Dora!" Dora thought with a beating

"Yes, you love me, Eva-but can you ever love me as I love you—you who, though you do not know it, have given Cousin Dora the great, the perfect happiness of her life? Poor Fido, you gave me nothing save your little honest heart-but I love you, too, so do not whine. Oh! that the whole world, that every creature, could be as blest as I am now!"

She looked so bright, so joyous, so like the poet's "phantom of delight," as these thoughts passed through her, that Mr. Templemore, looking at her with charmed eyes, exclaimed, in very unpoetic fashion, how-

"Dora! I am a lucky fellow." Dora had no time to answer; Miss Moore

now came up to them. "It is such a comfort to have you here, Mr. Templemore," she said with a sigh, meant to express her satisfaction on his return, " we had

such a dreadful day yesterday." "My mother is surely not ill!" cried Dora. with a sudden alarm.

"Oh! dear, no, but that poor young man is raving. He got a sunstroke on the way, I believe, and he was raving before night. He is very bad to-day."

Dora grew white.

"What young man?" she asked. "Doctor Luan," composedly replied Miss Moore; "hearrived yesterday afternoon, looking very odd, and flushed with that sunstroke gentlemen ought to have parasols, in my opinion-and when he asked after you, and Mrs. Courtenay told him you were on your bridal tour, the surprise was too much for him. I never saw any one look so bad. I assure you, Mrs. Templemore, it made me feel quite concerned for him, poor young gentleman! Well, before half an hour was over, he was violent, but he is not so now-only quite

Mr. Templemore looked at his wife. She seemed overwhelmed with confusion and grief, and could not bear her husband's fixed gaze. He withdrew it, and they walked in si-lence toward the house, Mr. Templemore thinking:

"This John Luan loved her-but surely Dora never cared for him, and yet how white

Some men are flattered to be the cause of infidelity, but Mr. Templemore was more jealous than vain, but the thought of a rival, even of one whom he had supplanted, was hateful to him. Was it possible that his wife had given to another those looks, the smiles, the shy fondness which were his now? He did not did not wish John to marry me since Hos believe it, but the mere suspicion made him tremble with jealous resentment.

"Oh! what calamity brought John here?" thought Dora; "and how is it his mother never told him? But I know what he thinks,

and he must not-oh! he must not!" " Let Miss Moore and Eva go in without us." she said in a low voice to her husband, "I have

something to say to you." Mr. Templemore's colour changed, but he complied with her request, and instead of entering the chateau, they stayed out in the ower-garden. Dora's heart felt very John, her cousin and her friend, was dying, perhaps, and Mr. Templemore suspected her of having jilted him. She forgave him, but she would not enter his house and cross his threshold with that suspicion upon her.

"I have something to say to you," she said again. Mr. Templemore winced, and prepared himself for indulgence and forgiveness, but his

wife asked neither from him. "Richard," she said, "you told me that you married me for love, not for honour; let me tell von that if I. too, had not liked you. I could never have become your wife. I could no more sell myself for fair name than for money," she added, with a sudden light in her eyes.

There was a pause. "Is that all you have to tell me, Dora?" asked Mr. Templemore.

"No; I am twenty-four, and I am not aware that if I had felt like affection for any other man before I met you, it would have been a wrong in me to do so, provided such affection was true: but it so happens that I never did -never for one second-for one moment. I am content to be your last love; but it may be right you should know you are my first."

She spoke with a sadness that tempered the fondness of her confession. But the words she had attered sent the blood up in a burning tide to Mr. Templemore's dark face. That last love of his, as Dora called it, was surely not the weakest. It was jealous and exacting. It would be denied nothing; and on learning that it had all, the past as well as the present, it was glad and triumphant, even though John Luan might be dying. But Dora could not forget the lover of her youth-the poor man who had come to woo with his cottage and his thundred a year; and her voice

"That is all I wished to say. Let us go in now.

## CHAPTER XXXIX.

The cards spread on the table before Mrs. Courtenay must have been going all wrong, for Mrs. Courtenay looked troubled and sad as Dora entered her wom. On seeing her daughter, however, she uttered a joyful cry, and

looked beaming.
"My dear child, I am so glad!" she exclaimed, running up to her; how well you look -and where is Mr. Templemore?" Oh! mamma

"He is with poor John. Ol what is the meaning of all this?" "We should have sent him cards, I suppose; he had a sunstroke, and hearing of your marriage finished him. Oh! what a life we have had of it! Miss Moore has so worried about measles, that I wish we were all dead and buried. I told her so; also, that it was a mistake of hers about measles, and that I did

not believe in them." Dora sighed; she had left Paradise for earth and its cares.

"Have you seen your new room?" asked Mrs. Courtenay-" such a lovely room! Such beautiful things, all new-come and look at

She rose and led her to the apartment which had once been intended for Mrs. Logan. It had altered its aspect for Dora. She saw so at once, and the change smote her.

"I do not like her," she thought, "but why

must I be happy at her expense? Why mus John suffer because I am so blest?"

"Is it not pretty?" asked Mrs Courtenay "and Miss Moore cannot leave off wondering

how fond he is of you! Every time something new came for you, she cried, Why, he dote on Miss Courtenay !"

"Oh! I am happy—very happy," replied Dora; "but my heart aches for poor John."
"And so does mine; only, you see, you could not marry them both," innocently remarked Mrs. Courtenay.

"Oh! how good—how kind he is!" ex-claimed Dora, looking around her and seeing with every glance new tokens of her husband's affection; "only why cannot we be happy but "I wish John would get well, and would

marry Florence," gravely said Mrs. Courte nay; "it would be so nice, and so like a novel where people change about you know!"

If Dora could have smiled then, she would have smiled at the suggestion. Florence le ing the master of Deenah, and taking up wit

a poor doctor! It was like her innocent little mother to think of such a thing!
"And where is John?" she asked with

heavy sigh; "I must go and see him."
"In the room next his mother's; only, m dear, you must go alone, please-it makes n miserable, and does poor John no goodsides, Mrs. Luan, poor soul, is so fierce that

am afraid of her. Again Dora sighed, for again she thought Oh! why must my happiness cost others dear!"

Mrs. Luan's room was vacant, but throng the half-open door of the next apartment Don saw her aunt sitting alone by a large white bed. That room was darkened, and though Dora saw her aunt's bending figure very plainly, she guessed more than she perceived that the bed was occupied. Mr. Templemon she did not see. He was already gone. With something like hesitation and fear, Dora et tered the sick-room; and standing on the

threshold she said : "Aunt, may I come in Mrs. Luan raised her head, and Dora started back at the sight of her face. It is said tha criminals shrink into old men within the few minutes that precede their execution; and even so had age-decrepit age-overtaken this sullen, heavy-looking woman within the last few hours. She stared at Dora with a da vacant stare; then suddenly recognizing her she started up, and walked up to her with a aspect so herce that Dora involuntarily shrank

"And so you come to look at him!" said Mrs. Luan, with rage sparkling in her of you come to look at him, do you?" "Aunt, I am grieved to the heart."

"Grieved!" interrupted Mrs. Luan, stamping her foot and shaking her head at her-"grieved are you! Then how dare you many Mr. Templemore, when you knew it would kill John ?"

Dora could not answer one word.

"And that is my reward," continued Mrs. Luan, her wrath rising as she spoke. "I made you all you are, and all the time you had premised to marry John! I tell you you hall—I tell you you had!" she cried, her volon rising as she read denial in Dora's eyes, "derg it if you dare—deny it if you dare! she re peated defiantly.

"If I were on my deathbed I would deay it!" cried Dora, roused into self-defend "You wrong me—you wrong me! Why di you not tell John I was married? Why di you let him come here? Aunt, I know y my money; but I say it is you, not I, who have

been pitiless to him." Mrs. Luan started at her. It was this gir whom she had raised to her present height

who could thus taunt and reprove her. "Oh! you are very grand and proud cause you are Mr. Templemore's wife," she said, nodding at Dora, "but you might re member you would not be his wife but i

me." Dora colored deeply. "I know you must have told him where he could find us in Kensington," she faltered.

"Oh! pretend you do not understand-d Pretend you do not know who told Ma Logan he was with you that night. Eh!

Dora looked petrified. Her lips part her eyes were fixed on Mrs. Luan, then dreadful light seemed to break upon her.

"And was it you who did that?" she s at length—" was it you?" The question enraged Mrs. Luan.

"Ask me-do!" she cried; "ask me!" "Aunt," piteously exclaimed Dora, this be? Did you do it to make Mr. Templ more marry me?" "I did," replied Mrs. Luan with a sort

shrick-"I did!-and because I helped you a rich husband, to fine clothes and houses a money, my boy must die-he must die!" st repeated, with a low, wailing moan; "ar hear how he laughs at it all !" she added, as loud fit of laughter came from John Luan bed, "hear how merry he is !"

"No, I do no not believe you—it is not por sible. I cannot be so miserable -Heaven too just to allow such things," cried Dora's the despair of her heart. "Aunt, you are it quite ill with grief—you have dreamed at this—you never did this thing—nevernever

"I did!" "But why did you do it? On! why? asked Dorain a voice full of agony. "W do it, aunt-why do it?"

"Because I never liked Florence-and cause he was rich."

"And because you did not wish me to man John," said Dora, in a transport of anger s could not repress; "you ruined Mrs. Logan happiness, you risked my fair name, you rolled Mr. Templemore of his liberty—and all

that I might not many John." "And so you taunt me with it!" sullenly said Mrs. Luan; "wait awhile, my lady-wait awhile! I have been silent, but I can speak. I wonder what he will say when h knows it. Ha! ha! I have you there. You have robbed me of a son, but perhaps I can robyou of a husband. He will turn me out of the house, but I don't care-you and he shall not be happy whilst John is dying."

She spoke calmly now, but her calmnes was more terrible than her wrath. A great agony came over Dora as she heard her, an she was seized with a faintness as that o death. Her husband loved her, but how would he feel if he learned that he had been cheated into marrying her! "Aunt," she said, recovering by a strong

effort, "you must not do that, you must not God knows, if I could repair Mr. Temple more's wrong, ay, or even Mrs. Logan's wrong I would do it, though my heart-strings should break ; but I cannot—we are married, tied for life. You must not speak, you must not." She raised her hand with a quiet gesture

command, like one who has uttered an unanswerable proposition. But Mrs. Luan shook back two dark locks which had fallen over her face, and looked at her with the defiance of a tigress whose cub has been wounded. "Think of my boy," she said, " and expect no mercy. I have given you a rich husband,

and you only mock and upraid me for it. Do you think I will see him die," she added, not ding toward the bed, "and see you both sleep sound and live happy? No-no!"

It was useless to argue with her. This was not remorse, repentance, or even sorrow,

to argue, but it might not be useless to enwith passionate emotion.

like a daughter to you?" rupted place. Limit I could have died for him, and it is you | queen to-day." whom he raves about. Would he be lying there in brain-fever if he had found medead?" "Then you will have no pity?" said Dora, dropping her aunt's hands.

Mrs. Luan looked at her in sullen silenee. All the passionate Irish vehemence of Dora's nature awoke within her. She sank on her kness before her aunt, she raised her clasped

"Have mercy!" she cried, "for John's sake have mercy on me. Be silent, in order that Heaven may hear your prayers, and grant us both his life. Leave me my husband-leave him to me. He is my life, my only supreme good, and he loves me. Do not shake that love in his heart by so cruel a confession. Remember that he is my husband he must forget Mrs. Logan now, and love but me. I know that as yet his is only a man's passion for youth, and what he thinks beauty but give me time, aunt, give me time, and that love shall be more. I shall have his whole heart yet. I will be his friend, his companion, his mistress, his wife, everything like. which a woman can be to her husband, if you will but give me time."

Oh! if he had seen her then! If he had seen that pale face, breathless with entreaty, those deep impassioned eyes-if he had heard that pathetic voice vainly imploring one who but she still prayed.

"Give me a few days," she said, " just a few days, aunt."

Mrs. Luan laughed bitterly. "Yes, I believe I have a pretty neck, and that he admires it," thought Dora, with silent despair; "but what will be care for that to-night?" dung to her with ardent importunity. "Give me one day," she entreated. Oh! aunt, give me one. I have not been married three weeks. -let me. And-oh! if prayers are heard in heaven, how I will pray that John may live!" Poor Dora, she asked to be happy when her happiness was her sin.

Let me go!" said her aunt, sullenly John wants me."

Dorarose without a word, she released Mrs. Luan from her clasp; she compelled herself to say calmly:

"Aunt, I trust you will meet with more mercy than you show to me;" and with these words she left the room and went down-stairs She walked out into the garden bareheaded, and reckless of the hot sun. She felt distracted with sorrow. Her pride was stung to think that she had been forced on Mr. Temdemore, and her heart was tortured beforehand at the thought of what his feelings would be when he knew it. Would his love go back to the wronged woman, whom her aunt had betrayed, and leave her, his wretched wife, all plundered and forlorn? It was agony to think it—an agony so keen that she stood still, and wondered she did not expire with grief at the thought.

"Dora," said a fond reproving voice. She turned round with a thrill of joy. He knows nothing; he loved her still. Yes, for a few moments, for a few hours, perhaps, her husband was her own.

"What brings you out here bareheaded in that hot sun?" he asked, with gentle chiding. I think that he had a capricious Dora as well "Yes, he loves me still," thought Dora, looking at him with sad, earnest eyes; but -how is he?" "In great danger, I fear."

"And Eva-when do you take her away?" she asked, almost eagerly, " she must not stop here, you know.

No, she must not. Miss Moore is getting ready. They leave this evening."

"But you go with them—do you not?—you go with them.

Not whilst that poor fellow is all but dying in my house.

A sort of anguish passed over Dora's face, but Mr. Templemore did not read its meaning,

 He may live," he said, kindly, "God grant he may!" she replied in a low tone: "but what will your presence here do him?-I shall not feel happy if you do not accompany Eva and Miss Moore." Mr. Templemore looked so amused at this speech that Dora added, "I have a presentiment of evila foreboding I cannot conquer."

She looked so deadly pale, that Mr. Templemore was filled with concern. "You have seen that poor young man, and

it has been too much for you." he said. "No. I only saw his mother. How strange and wild she is!-don't you think she is mad?" she added, standing still in the path they were following.

"Mad!-she was perfectly calm half an hour ago, Dora." Yes, she is always so with you," replied

Dora, with involuntary bitterness. Mr. Templemore did not answer, but he thought his wife's manner strange. They walked on in silence till they reached that old bench on which Dora had seen her husband and Florence sitting side by side. Never had this quiet spot looked darker or cooler than it did now. Never had its green shade been more delicious and alluring than it was on this warm afternoon. Let us rest," she said,

He sat down, nothing loth. Later, he knew the meaning of a change in his wife's manner which now perplexed him-later, he knew why she passed thus suddenly from the sadness of despair to this feverish joy. He would not go-he would not believe anything she could urge against Mrs. Luan; she was doomed, she was hopeless, then let her be happy and beloved whilst happiness and love were still within her grasp. She rested her head on his shoulder with unwonted familiarity; she looked up at him with sad though undisguised affection, and she said, with the

daring of despair : "It seems impossible sometimes that you should like me-do you? Tell me so, that I

may believe it, and feel sure." Mr. Templemore was not given to the lansuage of protestation or endearment, but something in her look and tone now stirred the very fibres of his heart. He answered her question as a man in love might answer it when such a question is put by a wife young and fondly loved—half in jest, half in earnest, yet with unconscious and involuntary tervor. Dora heard him in silence. The spot was beautiful, and cool, and lonely, but she could not forget that a month before she had seen Mr. Templemore there with another woman. The birds that sang so sweetly above them had not changed their mates, the young leaves on the trees had not lost their spring beauty, and yet his love for that woman was sere and

"How will he feel when he knows he was cheated into marrying me?" thought Mr. Templemore's wife. Then she remembered her dead brother, whom this man, now so

Fis the madness of despair. It was useless dear, had supplanted in his fortune, in Florence Gale's love, and lastly, in her own heart Dora felt distracted with fear and she remembered John Luan lying up-stairs, she went up to her aunt, she caught and raving about her, and his mother, mad her two hands, she pressed them to her bosom | with grief: and thus surrounded with calamities, past or present, or yet to come, she felt with passionate emers, she said; "what have I like the ancient criminals before whom a deduce that you should hate me? Was I not like the ancient criminals before whom a deduce that you should hate me? Was I not like the ancient criminals before whom a deduce that you should have me? Was I not like the ancient criminals before whom a deduce that you should have me? die. Why should I not do like them?" why does he rave about you?" interrupted Mrs. Luan. "I bore him, I suckled future is uncertain, but the present is mine.

> She roused herself, she compelled herself to be happy and gay, and, above all, she put by the silent shyness of her usual manner with Mr. Templemore, and she did her best to charm him. The task was an easy one. This bright young creature, so full of life and gladness enchanted him. Few men like tame

> happiness, and most are pleased with variety. "I have got a new Dora to-day," he could not help saying to her-"I have had a silent Dora, a shy Dora, a proud Dora, and to-day have a brilliant Dora."

"A proud Dora!" she repeated-"when was I proud?"

"You will not let me give you anything." "You have given me a wedding-ring, she replied, with sudden emotion; " provided you never repent it, I shall be happy."

Repent it!-he seemed amused at the thought; but he again reproached her for her

pride. "Oh! give me anything you please,' she said, a little carelessly—"diamonds, if you

"Why not?" he asked, a little shortlywhy should I not give you a diamond brace

Dora looked at him very earnestly.

"Not a bracelet—give me a cross; it is an emblem of suffering, and when I feel too knew not mercy! Dora saw she had failed, happy it will help to subdue me, and remind me of to-day."

Mr. Templemore smiled, and replied that she should have a diamond cross to wear around her neck.

She could not forget it, and when Mr. Templemore rose from the bench, and said it was time to go in, she gave a start of terror. She Let me be happy a few hours longer, Let me had but one thought-to delay the fatal moment. To some extent she succeeded : she never left his side. At first Mr. Templemore did not object to this fond inquisition, but it was inquisition, and he soon felt it, and wondered at it. He wondered, too, at Dora's silence: her fitful spirits were fled, and she looked deeply depressed.

"You are as mute as a bird when the storm coming on," said Mr. Templemore, who little knew how apt was his simile. are tired. Lie down on the sofa."

They were in the old sitting-room on the ground-floor when he spoke thus.

"Yes, I shall lie down," said Dora, languidly. She closed her eyes, in order not to be obliged to speak. He thought she was sleeping, and soon rose to leave her; but ere he had reached the door she had started to her feet and stood before him in breathless fear. "Do not leave me," she entreated. "I can not bear it."

Mr. Templemore could scarcely believe his ears. Fear, real fear, was in her whole aspect. It was very unlike Dora Courtenay, so proud, so brave, to be thus childishly afraid of solitude.

" I shall ring for Fanny," he said. "No, no, stay with me. I want you." She was petulant, wilful, and yet fond, and she had her way. Mr. Templemore was ashamed and vexed to yield. He began to as a charming one; but her tenderand obsti-

nate entreaties prevailed. Mr. Templemore her only answer was: "Have you seen him! | chid her, but he did not go; that reprieve was granted to her. "What if I were to tell him myself?" once thought Dora, seeing how kind and indulgent he was: but her heart failed her at the thought

-besides, faint hope crept into her heart as time passed. If John got better, her aunt might relent, and she might yet be saved.

(To be Continued.)

HOW HAPPY PLL BE. A little one played among the flowers, In the blush and bloom of summer hours; She twined the buds in a garland fair, And bound them up in her shinling hair. "Ah me," said she, "how happy I'll be When ten years more have gone over me And I am a maiden with youth's bright glow Flushing my check and lighting my brow.

A maiden mused in a pleasant room,
Where the air was filled with a soft perfame;
Vases were near, of antique mould,
Beautiful pletures rare and old.
And she, of all the loveliness there,
Was by far the loveliness there,
"Ah me!" sighed she "how happy I'll be
When my heart's true love comes home to me:
Light of my life, my spirit's pride,
I count the days till thou reach my side."

A mother bent over a cradle nest.
Where she soothed her babe to his smiling rest;
"Sleep well," she murmured, soft and low,
And she pressed her kisses on his brow.
"Oh, child, sweet child! how happy I'll be
If the good God let thee stay with me
Till later on, in hire's evening hour,
Thy strength shall be my strength and tower."

An aged one sat by the glowing hearth, Almost ready to leave the earth; Feeble and frail the race she had run Had borne her along to the setting sun.

"Ah me!" sighed she in an undertone,

"How happy I'll be when life is done."
When the world fades out with its weary strife, And I soar away to a better life."

Tis thus we journey from youth to age. 'Tis thus we journey from youth to age,
Longing to turn to another page,
Striving to hasten the years away,
Lighting our hearts with the future ray;
Hoping in earth till in visions fade,
Wishing and waiting, through sun and shade;
Turning, when earth's last tie is riven,
To the beautiful rest that remains in heaven."

THE CANDIDATE.

' Father, who travels the road so late?"
'Hush, my child, 'tis the candidate;
'Fit example of human woes—
Early he comes and late he goes; Early he comes and inte ne goes; He greets the women with courtly grace, He kisses the buby's dirty face, He calls to the fence the farmer at work, He bores the merchant, he bores the clerk; The blacksmith, while his anvil rings. He greets, and this is the song he sings;

" Howdy, howdy, howdy-do? How is your wife, and how are you? Ah! It fits my fist as no other can, The horny hand of the workingman."

Husband, who is that man at the gate? Husband, who is that man at the gate? Husband, who ean't he candidate." Husband, why can't he work like you? Has he nothing at home to do?" My dear, whenever a man is down. No cash at home, no money in town, Too stupid to preach, too proud to beg. Too timid to rob, and too lazy to dig. Then over his horse his leg he flings, And to the dear people this song he sings:

'Howdy, howdy, howdy-do?' How is your wife, and how are you? Ah! it fills my fist as no other can, The horny hand of the workingman."

Brothers, who labor early and late,
Ask these things of the candidate:
What's his record? How does he stand
At home? No matter about his hand,
Be it hard or soft, so it be not prone
To close over money not his own.
Has he in view no thicking plan?
Is he honest and capable? He is our man.
Cheer such a one till the welkin rings;
Join in the chorus when thus he sings: "Howdy, howdy, howdy-do?

How is your wife, and how are you?
Ah! it fits my hand as no other can.
The horny hand of the workingman."

N.Y. Irish Demograt.

clergy and people to attest their love and esteem for him by erecting some tribute commemorative of one who was the founder of the now extensive Diocese, who projected and witnessed the completion of that fine edifice, St. Mary's Cathedral; who opened missions which received his unceasing attention, and which were situated in the utmost limits of the then large district under his pastoral charge, which formerly extended to the shores of Lake Superior, but is at present somewhat curtailed. He also suffered all the privations and vicissitudes of our Canadian winters; he even ministered personally to the wants of the red men, by whom he was greatly beloved. Taking this into consideration, together with his many other virtues which so closely attached his people to him, it has been decided at once to put the matter on a footing. His Lordship, the present Bishop, has addressed a circular to his clergy and people urging their co-operation and assistance in raising means in their respective churches to erect a substantial and suitable monument in St. Mary's Cathedral to be of large dimen-

sions and placed directly over the remains of

him whose name will be held in veneration in

the hearts of his people .- Hamilton Times. Brother Jerome Bernard, an agent of the Trappist Monastery of Sept Fonds, in France, who recently arrived in New York, has proceeded to Philadelphia to negotiate for the purchase of land in one of the country districts of Pennsylvania, where the monks intend to establish a branch of their Order. Before leaving this city, Brother Jerome said that an offer had been made for the purchase of a large country seat, owned by a gentleman in Philadelphia. As soon as he obtained the grounds and made arrangements for the temporary accommodation of two hundred monks, he will start for Europe and gather that number of pioneers from the Trappist monasteries of Mount Mellary in Ireland, Sept Fonds in France, and Mariastern in Turkey. They will include expert workmen in all the trades, and even architects, artists and doctors. The only expense to be incurred, therefore, is the purchase of material for building. After the erection of the monastery and the numerous workshops, including an extensive dairy and tannery, the brotherhood will not alone be self-supporting, but as in the monasteries of their Order abroad a large surplus will remain

in the treasury.

Brother Jerome Bernard believes that the two hundred friars will be at work upon the new site within a month, and at the beginning of 1879 the new monastery will be in fair

working order .- N. Y. Tribune. The Catholics of New York have, for twenty years, been watching the slow but splendid growth of that magnificent temple, which, for a still longer period they have desired as the expression of their devotion to the Most High and as a symbol by its substantial permanence of form, of the lasting mission which they have to discharge in the Western Continent. Many of those who witnessed the imposing ceremonial by which its first stone was blessed, have passed away to that Jerusalem which is the real "blessed vision of peace," of which temples formed by human hands are but the types. We cannot but think that they have watched with pleasure, year after year, the steady progress of the work, which has marched steadily with the advance of the diocese of New York, and that they have seen how this generation is carrying on the good work transmitted to them. Next May, in the twenty-first year after its foundation was laid by the late Archbishop Hughes, it will be the privilege of his successor, the second Archbishop of New York and the first American Cardinal, to dedicate this magnificent church to God, the Greatest and the Best, under the invocation of that saint who, once the apostle of Ireland, has through his exiled children, become the apostle of the greater Ireland which overflows these shores and the islands of the southern ocean. Whilst this church is still undedicated, it will be used for a few weeks for a fair to procure funds for the work. This fair will open on the day already appointed in a conference between the Cardinal Archbishop and the pastors, October 22. Unfounded and mischievous rumors will, no doubt, be circulated that the Cathedral will not be ready then. We are in a position to state positively that there will be no delay, so far as can be foreIRISH NEWS.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Bishop Galberry, of the Catholic Diocese of

Hartford, died suddenly at the Grand Union

The Ceylon Messenger announces one con-

vert from Buddhism, and two from Protest-

antism, received into the Church by Fr. Al-

The Right Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Os-

sory, is expected in Rome. He will be the guest of Mgr. Kirby, Rector of the Irish College,

In the last twelve years no fewer than eight

hundred English, Irish and American Pro-

testants have been received into the Church

The Bombay Catholic Examiner announces

that the Catholic Cathedral of Allahabad

Vicariate of Patna, is to be solemnly opened,

Dec. 8th prox.; Bishop Meurin to deliver the

A correspondent in the Jaffna Catholic

Guardian gives the account of the abundant

and 3 Protestants entered the fold; there were

Diocesan Pilgrimages to Lourdes, Issoudun,

and other shrines are the order of the day in

France. The French papers contain the most

edifying accounts of the devotion exhibited by

Pere Loudier, S. J., has lately preached two

retreats for the clergy of the diocese of Greno-

ble, which were attended by the Bishop and

To bring a convent school at La Chatre,

France, into discredit and indulge his irre-

ligious' sentiments, a confectioner mixed arsenic with the cakes distributed at a little

festival in celebration of the pupils making

their First Communion. Sixty persons were

The Abbe Leredde, residing at Ardon, near

Lyons, was murdered on Sunday morning as

he was going to the village of Luilly to say

Mass. He was found on the roadside with his

head split open. A little girl saw the mur-

derer, whom she did not know, but was able to

give a description of him. The priest was 65

years of age, and universally esteemed. The

murderer appears to have been a man named

Pilloy, recently discharged from prison, and

sent to Laon under surveillance. His wife

was a petroleuse, who was shot during the

Commune, and his father was a robber. The

murder was done simply through hatred of

A LASTING TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF A BE-

LOVED BISHOP .- It being now five years

since the demise of the late lamented

Dr. Farrell, the first Bishop of the Roman

Catholic Diocese of Hamilton, it has

been thought becoming on the part of the

and beloved prelate, the Right Rev.

priests. The assassin is still at large.

poisoned-none, however, fatally.

Hotel Thursday last.

now sojourning at Tivoli.

sermon of the occasion.

nearly 800 Communious.

the pilgrims.

at Paris by the Passionist Fathers.

phonso, June 28.

Tennyson has been visiting the wilds of Connemara, Ireland, as the guest of the Marquis of Sligo.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS ACT .- The Belfast Board of Guardians, at their meeting on Tnesday, agreed to remain contri-butory under the National School Teachers Ace, 1875, for another year. An influential deputation—including Mr. J. P. Corry M. P.; Mr. William Ewart, M. P.; Rev. Canon Mac-Ilwaine D.D.; Rev. William Johnston, and the Rev. G. Brennan, Adm,-waited on the Board to urge upon them the importance of remaining contributory.

THE INMITATION OF CHRIST (in the Irish language.-Messrs. M. H. Gill & Son are doing good work for the restoration, or at least the preservation, of the Irish language, Their last noble effort in that department has been to publish in the old and rushing tougue of the Gael the Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a are found in this country. Kempis, a book which has been published in almost every language in the world, and which fruits of a Novena to St. Ann. 38 adult heathens after the Bible, is most respected by all creeds and people. The publication by Messrs, M. H. Gill & Son is to appear in eight monthly parts, and is issued at such a low figure that everyone who is desirous of keeping alive the old tongue in which Brian encouraged his soldiers at Clontarf, the Bards sang and St. Patrick prayed, can have no difficulty in obtaining a copy. We bid it an honest earnest and heartfelt cond mills willken-Dundalk Drnearly the whole of the clergy. More than 400 priests were present throughout the exercises. mocrat.

We notice there is some talk in Dublin of removing the statue of King William III, which the enthusiastic Irish Protestant admirers of the "Dutchman" erected in College Green in 1701. It is now found to be in the way of the tramcars, so that the projected removal has no connection with the fact that Catholics have the majority in Dublin Corporation. This statue has had rather a chequered life. For a long time it was "dressed" with Orange ribbons every 1st and 12th of July in honor of the battles of the Boyne and of Aughrim, and any man passing by without saluting it was exposed to the danger of serious maltreatment. On the other hand, the rider was blown off the horse in 1835, and on another occasion was most ignominiously daubed with pitch. It would be a good thing indeed if a statue of a man who did so much to injure Ireland were removed from the Irish metropolis .- London Universe.

SAD DEATH OF A DONEGAL MAN IN SCOTLAND. -Neal O'Donnel, a reaper from County Donegal, died in Denholm, Scotland, on Friday evening, manifesting all the symptoms of hydrophobia. He had for two or three days been complaining of undefinable restlessness and uneasiness, but had taken no medical advice. It was not till Dr. Spence was called in, at four o'cleck on Friday morning, that, the nature of the disease was known. O'Donnel had been bitten by a dog in Ireland two months ago, and one of the first and prominent symptoms was excruciating pain in the cicatrice in the wound, extending up the whole arm. The poor fellow had distressing suffocation spasms whenever fluids were brought within sight. and so sensitive was he to outward impressions that the blowing of air upon him brought on a paroxysm of suffication. Aftergreat suffering he died exhausted about 7 o'clock the same evening.

THE DUBLIN COURT-MARTIAL UPON AN OFFICER. -The general court-martial, under the presidency of Col. W. W. Lukin, R. A., for the trial of Lieutenant E. R. H. Lambart, 21st Fusiliers, assembled at the Victoria Library, Royal Barracks, on Friday. He is charged with having been guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in having at the vidence the beach. A letter from Col. Collingwood com- was saved. manding the 2nd battalionRoyal Fusiliers, was read. The colonel expressed his belief that except when labouring under great excitement. I dence, declared he would not have been guilty of so gross a breach of discipline as that charged only that he was maddened by a confesssion made to him of his wife's misconduct with the prosecutor. He reminded the Court that the punishment they would inflict might reach not only himself but his children. The verdict of the Court will not be known for some weeks.

## UNITED STATES.

-The head of the International Secret Ser vice has been arrested in Buffalo as a swindler. arking men and boys to become amateur detectives, promising plenty of employment at high wages, but demanding \$3 in advance as a "membership fee" from each.

NNW YORK, October 11 .- At the semi-annual session of the New York Synod of Reformed Episcopal Church, at Greenpoint, yesterday resolutions declaring the belief in eternal punishment were adopted, although carnestly opposed by Gen. Woodford, who was temporarily presiding, and also by the Rev. Mr. Huntington. After the passage of the resolutions Woodford tendered his resignation, and laid it on the table amid applause.

New York, October 11 .- The Times publishes the result of a patient investigation into the charges that Courtney sold his race. It fully exonerates Courtney, and says the report that Brister, one of Courtney's backers, gave out that Hanlan would win, was based in Brister's instructions to his brother to favor Hanlan, so that those who wished to back Courtney would not have to offer odds.

The Times reports that Courtney attributes his defeat principally to the fact that during the race the Lachine Rowing Club's barge was moved from its position some distance below the finish to one on a line with it, so that he was misled. He says on account of rough water he could not exert his full strength, but certainly believes in smooth water he could beat Hanlan. Courtney declares he will not row any more this fall and perhaps never again.

-The manner of highway robbery in the Black Hills is illustrated by the recent capture of a stage coach, in which was gold worth \$27,000. The treasure was in an iron safe and was guarded by five well armed men. There were no passengers. The robbers first took possession of a log house, binding mud from the chinks, so that they could see and shoot through the openings. When the stage came along they fired from their ambush, kill-ing two of the guards and seriously woundGENERAL NEWS.

-The Rev. Mr. Bray says Sir John A. Maedonald rose to power by demagoguism. -Eighty-three million dollars were sent

through the United States post last year. -One of the curiosities of the Paris Exhibition is a drill that bores square holes. -\$75,000,000 a year are paid for tobacco

in England. A young man named Henri Heine, son of a Paris banker, recently walked out of a second story window in a lit of somnambulism and was killed.

Colmar, in Holstein, is said to be one of the healthiest places In the world. Among its 1,400 inhabitants there have been 10 diamond weddings in the last few years.

-Fournier, the eminent botanist, finds in Mexico 638 varieties of grasses, 376 of which occur in no other land. Of the rest, 82

The United States authorities at Louisville, Ky., received information that a large gang of counterfeiters operating in the mountains | Socialist Bill without material modification. have been captured. Fourteen are now under arrest. The plates, etc., were captured. The voted against it. gang's operations were extensive.

The Princess of Wales has made that queer little old-fashioned, musical instrument, the zither, tashionable in England. She took lessons on it last year, and all the daughters of the nobility have thumbed it energetically ever since.

-Mr. Charles Dickens has undertaken to write a life of the late Charles Matthews based upon material supplied by the executrix, including, for the early years of his life, an autobiography prepared for pulication by Mr. Matthews.

-The great Swedish university of Upsala has a vacant professorship of anatomy which it cannot get any body to fill, because there are no foreign savants in this department who understand the language. In former centuries no such difficulty was encountered, since university lectures were everywhere delivered in Latin, which the learned of all nations understood.

-Merchants in Amov, China, say that they have discovered that the last harvest's tea has been adulterated beyond all precedent. Leaves of the willow are prepared for the purpose, and mixed with true tea. The consular body had hid the matter before the Chinese authorities, and the Governor of the province has published a proclamation offering a reward for information leading to the conviction of offenders.

A woman died recently in France at the age of 90, who was a continiere in the Army of the First Empire. Having been received in 1804 in an artillery regiment at the camp of Boulogne, in which her husband served as a Sergeant, she became an eye-witness at the great battles at Austerlitz, Eylan, Friedland. Jena, Wagram, and Tilsit. Her certificates attested the good services which she had rendered to the wounded of all nations with whom she had come in contact.

The Sentiaelle du Midiannounces that an important discovery of porphyry has just been made in the mountains bordering the const from Cannes to Toulon, by a contracter of public works residing at Cannes, Considering that the cubic metre of phorphyry is worth 2,500 francs, the discovery of this quarry will become a source of great wealth to the region. The same person recently had the good fortime to discover quarters of yellow and black marble of remarkable beauty in the districts of Saint-Vaillier and Saint-Tropez.

In a flood in Austin, Texas, a man found himself left on a swiftly dissolving bank. He officers mess of the 61st Brigade Depot, at called to his son, who was on high ground Ayr, on or about the 19th May, 1878, assaulted | above, to throw a rope. The boy did so, and Lieutenant F. Chapman, of the 1st Battalion | the old man, as he took one end of the line Royal Scots Fusiliers, by striking him with a in his hand said: "Now listen to me, and do stick, and at the same time making use of im- as I tell you. If you find you can't hold on proper language to the said Lieut, F. Chapman. when I commence to climb, let go. It's no which went to show that during Lieutenant down. If you find you can't hold the rope, Lambert's absence in India Mrs. Lambert and | drop it, run down in the flat, and grab for me Lieutenant Chapman used to meet and walk on as I float by." The boy braced, and the father

Shortsightensess.-The alarming rapidity with which shortsightedness is increasing Lieutenant Lambert could not have commit- among German students formed some time ago ted the assault and used the language charged | the subject of a debate in the Prussian Parliament. From extended observations made in Lieutenent Lambert was an efficient officer. the gymnasia, it appears that the number of Lieutenant Lambert, replying to the evi- the shortsighted increases from twenty-three per cent, in the first year to seventy-five per cent, in the ninth or last year. The too frequent custom in Germany of forcing lads to tudy during the evenings, with insufficient light and in ill-ventilated rooms, is undoubtedly a main cause of this wide-spread evil.

-In 1792 the Crown jewels of France, now in the Exposition, were stolen. Two of the men concerned in the theft were captured but the jewels could not be found. At the time these two were placed in prison one Lamieville was also there, but presently escaped. Soon afterwards he called upon a He had sent out a great number of circulars jailer, who had been kind to him in prison, and told him that he had overheard the two jewel robbers talking, and learned that they had hid the gems, and, sure enough, at the place designated, they were found. Lamieville was subsequently made a military officer. In the reign of Louis XVIII, these jewels were valued at \$4,200,000.

> Treasure hunters in Hayti are very desirous of finding about \$30,000,000 buried by Toussaint L'Ouverture, the negro insurrection leader, toward the close of the last century, when he was on the point of surrendering to the French. He caused the coin to be placed in sacks and carried to a place near Port-au-Prince in three wagons, guarded by ten soldiers. He ordered ten men to dig the hole for their reception, and, after covering them, to return immediately with the wagons and escort. After the work had been accomplished the party returned, but were fired on from an ambush by a battalion of soldiers under the command of Toussaint himself. All were killed, and the secret of the treasure's location was lost with Toussaint's death. An Officer connected with the battalion had received intimations of the intended burial, but obtained no knowledge of the spot. The luxuriant vegetation of the tropics speedily covered it.

New Sewing-Machine.-A Vienna mechanician, says Nature, has recently succeeded, after many fruitless trials, in constructing a sewing machine which does not require the person working at it to submit to the unpleasant and unhealthy necessity of constant hodily exertion—viz., setting the machine in motion by the foot. Since, for pecuniary reasons, the application of electricity, steam or water power was impossible, the inventor of the new machine was restricted to gravitation or elasticity, and he, preferring the latter force has contrived to make springs strong enough and gagging the only inmate, and removed the to keep an ordinary-sized machine in motion for hours. A system of cog-wheels is arranged underneath the surface of the table upon which the machine is fixed, and by a handle at the side the spring is wound up with the greating another. The remaining two fled. The est facility. The velocity at which the madriver was bound. The robbers then opened chine works is entirely at the option of the there will be no delay, so far as can be solved as the parishes driver was bound. The robbers then opened of the diocese of New York will be amply on herseback.

Chine works is entirely at the option of the person using it, and can be regulated ad libitum, and in the simplest manner.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON Oct. 10.—The Daily News says the retirement of the Mackenzie Ministry in Canada, and the return of Sir John A. Macdonald to power, are events to be regretted by people outside of the Dominion.

BLACKBURN, Oct. 10.—Messrs. Greenwood are about to close their mills. More than half the factory population of Blackburn is un-employed, without the slightest hope of any improvement in business. The chances are that many other mills will shortly close, and great distress prevails.

London, October 10 .- One thousand five hundred hands in the Sunnyside mills, at Bolton, have been thrown out of employment in consequence of the strike of the twisters. l'aris, October 10 .- In a speech at Greno-

ble to-day, Gambetta repelled as a calumny the assertions that the Republicans are hostile to religion, which, however, he said, must not be confounded with Ultramontanism.

Bernin, Oct. 10 .- The Reichstag to-day read a second time the first paragraph of the voted against it.

Madrid, Oct. 10 .- It is not thought that the murder of a Spanish official by Moors near Tetuan will cause a rupture between Spain and Morocco.

Yokonama, Sept. 22 .- The heaviest rains and floods in many years occurred between the 15th and 20th of September. The rye crops were greatly damaged and bridges were carried away, and the railway traffic stopped for two days. A few lives were lost.

Savage, chief mate of the American barque "Justina Ingersoll," on July 6th, was fatally stabled by a seaman named Lump, who is now on trial here.

A London correspondent states that the negotiations for an Anglo-Turkish Treaty for the suppression of slavery have failed.

One hundred thousand pounds worth of eagles were bought for New York yesterday, at a trifle over the Bank of England's price, but it is not thought likely that gold will be shipped to any extent at present, as the supply of bonds has improved.

The Council of Ministers to-day discussed Bismarck's observations in the Reichstag on the 9th instant about Herr Sonnen, and the constant agreement of his journal, the Frankfort Tagblatt, with the semi-official press of France.

A Times despatch from Constantinople, correcting a statement in the Vienna Political Correspondence of October the 8th, says Prince Labanoff has informed Safvet Pasha that the Russians will retain Adrianople, not until the treaty of Berlin is fulfilled, but until a treaty is signed confirming those parts of the San Stefano Treaty which are not affected by the decisions of the Berlin Congress. This incident has caused some alarm in diplomatic circles, but the correspondent has reason to believe that the object; of the demand is merely to hasten the Porte, which is haggling over stipulations.

A telegraph despatch from Pera reports that Prince Labanon told Safvet Pasha that until a supplementary treaty is signed a state of war exists.

Count Andrassy, Herr Von Tisza and Barotz Von Wenockheim had audience with the Emperor Francis Joseph, which lasted three hours. It is expected that Tisza will assume, provisionally, the Hungarian Ministry of Finance, and Von Wenockheim the Ministry of the Interior. The Emperor has convoked the Reichsrath for October 22nd.

A Vienna despatch states that the ImperiaL Ministry, which acts in common for Austria. and Hungary, is confident of a majority in the Austro-Hungarian delegations, to whom alone it is accountable.

## INDIAN RIGHTS.

Rev. Father Ignatius Tomazin, who was forcibly removed from the White Earth Indian. Reservation, in Minnessota, last year by a fanatical Protestant agent, writes that this agent, so hostile to the Catholic Missionaries, has been dismissed, and is replaced by Mr. Charles Ruffee, who, although a non-Catholic takes care that the Indians obtain their full rights. In consequence of this fair treatment numerous conversions among the Indians have occurred, so that the little chapel has become quite too small for the number of worshippers. The erection or a larger church is therefore in consideration. The Indians as is well known, have little regard for Protestant ministers; they say they want "black gowns" always and everywhere. It is thought that the few nominal Protestant Indians living at the reservation will enter the Church in the course of time. Father Thomazin thinks that much good will result from the removal of 8,000 Chippewa Indians to this reservation, which embraces thirty-six townships with good farm land. As the Chippewas are nearly all Catholics, many flourishing congregations may be established

## IF HE HAD BEEN BORN A JEW.

amongst them.

As things have turned out, it is a pity that Hayes was not born a Jew. If he had been, the Day of Atonement might have witnessed a notable spectacle-nothing less than a Fraudulent President making restitution to the people of the office out of which he had defrauded them, and publicly begging their forgiveness for the great wrong which he had thus committed against them. If Hayes had been born a Jew, the duty of doing exactly that thing would have confronted him inexorably as Yom Kipper approached; for every Jew is taught from childhood that it is idle to hope for forgiveness from the Almighty on the Day of the Atonement unless reparation has been previously made, so far as possible, for all offences against man. Perhaps, though, Hayes would have elected to take the risks. Although he goes to the Foundry Methodist Church with Mrs. Hayes, and writes letters to Sunday schools and sings hymns with Evarts and Carl Schurz on Sunday evenings, he is anything but a credit to Christianity. Perhaps he would have been just as much of a fraud, even if he had been born a Jew.

-During the recent autumn maneuvres in the neighbourhood of Hainichen, a small town some thirty miles from Dresden, certain cavalry officers of Hanoverian origin, in the Saxon army, charged the officers of another regiment. and the men under their command following the example of their superiors, a general melecensued. The Hanoverian officers, and their brother officers in the Saxon army who sympathize with them, are on very bad terms with their comrades who profess an admiration for Prussia and Imperial institutions generally. Several companies of fuelliers, also fired upon the men of other companies and the result of the hostilities which thus broke out was that three officers were killed and eight severely wounded while four non-commissioned offi-cers and men were also killed and twentyfour wounded. A court of inquiry has been ordered to investigate and report on the disturbances, but its proceedings are kept secret, and the press is strictly forbidden to make any mention of the affair.

## The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AND WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST" S PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.

CALENDAR-OCTOBER, 1878.

THURSDAY, 17-St. Hedwig, Widow. FRIDAY, 18-St Luke, Evanglist. SATURDAY, 19-St. Peter of Alcantara, Confessor. Abp. Whitefield, Baltimore, died

SUNDAY, 20-NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TEN-TECOST. Maternity of the B. V. M. Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 23-31; Gosp. Luke. ii. 43-51; Last Gosp. Matt. xxii. 1-14. Monday, 21-St. John Cantius, Confessor (Oct. 20). St. Hilarion, Confessor SS. Ursula and Companions, Martyrs. TOESDAY, 22-Feria.

WEDNESDAY, 23-Feria.

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. T. B. LEAHY is authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions for the Evening Post and TRUE WITNESS.

MR. THOMAS MALONE is our special and agent for Kingston and Portsmouth. e is authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions for the Evening Post and TRUE WITNESS.

Mr. Thomas Sheehan, of Quebec, is our authorized agent in that city for the sale of the Evening Post and the collection of subscriptions for the Evening Post and Taux WITNESS

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As the expenses attending the issue of such an enterprise as the Evening Post are accesupon the Taus Witness to pay a part, we trust those of our subscribers in arrears will forward their indebtedness, or pay it over to our agent, who will shortly visit them. We hope our friends will the more cheerfully do this and help us in our circulation by obtaing for us new readers, seeing that the four columns, and is now one of the best and cheapest weekly papers on this continent.

## NOTICE.

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

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

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## THE STATUTE LABOR TAX.

Tax abolished, they must take the matter into their own hands. It appears to us that Otherwise, the people will find another municipal election upon them, and it will find the be found. What other religion was given so Statute Labor Tax unrepealed. If the people | many martyrs to the world? What other bede not move, then they are as much to blame lief has furnished hecatombs of men and themselves as their representatives in the Council. When the elections come there will be a great outery against the "injuritous tax;" and men wall be denounced for not bringing the matter before the Council: but, if the electors urge their representatives, the thing can be done, and the sconer the better.

## THE HEROIC PRIESTHOOD.

" Not one priest has deserted his post dur-Such is the news, and such is the fact. No one is surprised, no one is startled; it is only it ever has been, for not one priest ever deserted his post in the hour of panic or disease. Not theirs the mission to waste a coward thought on life, when duty calls them in difficulty or in danger. Death has no horror for the priest, when souls have to be saved. lives for God's glory, through the salvation of man, and all history does not record one instance of where the priest faltered in his duty, no matter what the danger might be. To him there is no duty but one,—save souls; there is no danger but one,—the danger of not obeying His law. Theirs is the heroism in the thoroughfares. Let us talk to them ner's lips are blessed, by the faithful priest where disease and death ply havoc with the bodies of men. Pestilence they dread not, for their mission is to fight God's battle: to combat sin, and to shame the devil. Parents fly from their children, children from their parents, brothers from sisters, and perhaps husbands from wives; but the priests fly from nobody. Happily for the sake of woman-

worldly ties, the priests and the nuns by allegiance which one sees in England is is done him. We hope still that spiritual; the one works for man, the other here comparatively rare. In the old Sic John A. Macdonald will see his way to do whose ancestry have lived here for a for God. "Give in My name," said Christ, country men are loyal for duty's sake; and in His name they give. The here may here men are loyal conditionally. They will than the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie did. The new sacritice himself for his country, the religieuse be firm so long as it suits their purpose; but Premier can make us all have strong Confor his faith. There can be nothing more; that all the people of this country would totouching in the whole range of wirtues than morrow risk property and life, and all the the Christian piety and heroic fortitude which prompts the priests and nuns to lay down their lives, where it is noblest to die "for man." Picture the fever shed from which the world of health is quarantined. The fetid atmosphere alarms everybody who values life for life sake; strong men fly the locality. Protestant ministers have no business in its pestilential wards. They are no more than other men, for their mission is of men, not of God. They do not claim supernatural powers, and in such a place they would be but courting unnecessary dangers. Not theirs the trial of bending over a delirious patient, who perhaps froathing with pain, whispers his sins into the car of the priest, who bends with pious solicitude over the bed of disease and of death. There is no shrinking from the grave, for death is victory when duty leads the way. But more heroic still is the tender care of the good nuns, who throughout all these trials never desert their posts. And all for strangers. It is not for kinsmen or kinswomen that these dangers are encountered-it is all for strangers; but it is for God's glory, that souls may be saved to glorify Him in the Kingdom of Heaven. Can Pagans or infidels understand it? No! No more than Antonius Pius understood Justin, when he welcomed death for the sake of Him who came as the Redeemer. The world's history offers no such parallel as that furnished by the martyrs of the Catholic Church, and that martyrdom is itself supernatural, for the feeling which prepares men for it is not human, but divine. The religiouse who dies in such a labour, imitates the life and passion of our Lord, even to the end. Our Saviour did not content Himself with teaching us by his discourses and obligations of loving our neighbors as ourselves, nor a barren affection, but of giving food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, clothes to the naked, by visiting the sick and prisoners. He showed as in His own sarily large, and as for a while we shall rely conduct a model of the practice of charity. He only attested His divinity by miracles, which healed the sick or consoled the unfortunate. His whole life is summed up in the sublime simplicity of these two words of the sacred text-pertransit benefaciendo. He went about doing good. He might have moved the heavens, or have given other manifestations price of the True Witness has been reduced of His divinity, but Heapreferred to do good. to \$1.50, while in size it has been enlarged And Catholics may well be proud of the inspiration which prompts the religieuse to follow in His footsteps, and give all their worldly goods, even life itself, for the salvation of men. It was for this they were ordained. Pagans may think the priests are fools for their pains. Christians think otherwise. "Let no man," said St. Paul, "deceive himself: if any man among you seem to be wise in this world, let him become a fool that WITNESS regularly should complain direct to he may be wise. For the wisdom of this world is foolishness to God. For it is written: 'I will catch the wise in their own tery. craftiness;' and again: the Lord knoweth the thoughts of the wise, that they are vain.' Men may sneer if they will, but the true man cannot but admire what may to the Lord-charity. Catholics all the world over may well be proud of the conduct of those to them as emblematical of our faith, and say, If the people of Montreal want the Labor "these are the men who can and who will conquer all nations." Not with the sword, but with the Cross will hostility fallabefore none of the members of the Council are will- their efforts; and after this scourge has passed eng to move in the matter, and it becomes away, we may expect the Charch to make the people to petition their representatives. great progress in the South; for all men must see where true religion and true charity is to

### Nay, not all others put together. THE LOYALTY CRY.

women who died for the faith? Not one?

The Globe and Mail have been for somtime wrangling about the "Loyalty" question. With fluttering pennions each has been endeavouring to fix the stain of "disloyalty": upon the other. The Gazette of this morning enters into the fray, and with more taste than its contemporaries, it does not become sycoing the present fever panic in the South." | phantic in its zeal. And what is it all about? Let any man look around him, and what does he see? The British flag floats everywhere. what we all expected. And as it is now, so | Men sing its praises and flaunt its folds above the conflicting elements of local fends. Forty shousand men throughout the land have donned the uniform and have sworn allegiance to that flag, and stand prepared to defend it against all its focs. "Loyalty" is upon every nincompoop's lips and defend the institutions and the laws of this country at any hazard. So far, so good. This is the surface; now come beneath this surface and let us see the true condition of affairs. Let us meet our friends, the merchants and the mechanics, in their homes, in the clubs, or of Christ crucified. The drooping heart is upon this question of Loyalty and what is cheered, the dying limbs composed, the sin- their answer? Too many of them tell you frankly that they are loyal to their who, with God-like tenderness, is found most own interests, and that when those interests are threatened, then they are prepared to cast their loyalty to the winds. Annexationists or Canada First men, yet they

consequences of protracted war, for what too many of them regard as but a sentimental attachment to Great Britain, no impartial man can admit. Too many men entertain different opinions. They will point out that British statesmen would rather have one acre of land in the Mediterranean, than they would have Canada from ocean to ocean. They will tell you that England knows that Canada must go, sooner or later, and they will trace to British influences the uneasy position of Canada's loyalty to the Crown. England expresses no great desire to retain Canada, and Canadians naturally resent the austere paternity with which the Mother country looks upon her babe. That this feeling is general we do not say; that it is too common we are forced to admit. It may not be uttered from public platforms; it may not be written of in the press; it may not be made the subject of debate in the House of Commons, but yet it is here, there, and everywhere throughout the land. Of course it will be denied, and homilies will be read about our Canadian patriots, but let those who make these homilias talk away, the facts remain and every honest man will admit it. It should rather be our duty to find a remedy than allow the sore to fester. It should be our mission to pull the covering from the festered mass and look the danger in the face, for danger there is everywhere around us. But this cannot be done by diving into the other extreme-sycophancy. Loyalty is one thing, servility is quite another, and if there are in our midst Canada First men and Amnexationists, so are there in our midst a class of men who, incapable of a manly and stern allegiance to the Crown: give a servile humility only worthy of the days of personal allegiance and unlimited sack.

EFFRONTERY. What would have been the history of the the world if Cleopatra's nose was a pug; if the spider had not woven its web across the cave in which Mahommad took shelter; if a stray bullet had struck Napoleon in some fatal place at Lodi; or, what will become of the world, if Mr. Phillips of Outario, is not taken into the Ministry. He says that on him alone the fate of the nation hinges, and with modest stare he looks abroad and says;-"1 am the beginning and the end." This gentleman is no fiction, he is a reality, and he predicts all kinds of woes and miseries if he is not made one of the Ministers of the Crown, entrusted with a portfolio and given the keys of office with good grace, thankful that he, the mighty one, receives it with haughty dignity. Such is Mr. Phillips, of Ontario. But, seriously, let us ask the question-how many Mr. Phillips are there in Canada? one, perhaps only in name, but there are dozens in effron-

## RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY

The resignation of the Mackenzie Ministry known in a few days. That the members announced that they will give satisfaction to the country. We cannot, however, forget that Sir John A. Macdonald is expected to treat the Irish Catholics more generously than Mr. Mackenzie did, and he can do this without in any way invading the rights of other nationalities. We are not among those who would like to be charged with expecting too much, but we have a right to expect our share of Cabinet appresentation. We have a right to expect that no one will ke passed over because he is an Irish Catholic, and we shall jealously watch the action of Bir John A. Macdonald upon this score. All the Irish Catholics ask for is fair play, and no one can object to that.

## MR. COSTIGAN, M.P.

If reports are to be relied upon, Mr. Costigan, M.P., is not to geta sent in the new Ministry. If this is true it will cause some dissatisfaction. It was not asked that Mr. Costigan should get a seat because he was an Arish Catholic, for fair minded men should be satisfied with one Irish Catholic, as an Irish Catholic, in the Cabinet. But if the most qualified men, the men who have given the largest and the most! policy of all Governments, in a country such original nationality, and to use them only in their proper place and at the proper time. their heads that it is a barrier to be of a certain religion and a certain nationality, then these religious beliefs and national charac-

charity. But ordinary men are bound by too often deceptive and unreal. That manly honorable man knows when common justice more for the Irish Catholics of the Dominion servative leanings if he fulfils the promises which his followers held out; and if he does not, well, then we must remain in our chronic condition, fighting away, and not sparing the Party of Deceit, whoever they may be

### "WHAT WILL YOU HAVE?"

Father Graham's lecture, a synopsis of which we publish in another column, should touch the hearts of some people. The story of the boy, the youth, the man and the drunkard is tragic, but real. There is just one omission, and that is, to our minds, where the greatest evil of drinking takes place. No man is a drunkard by nature. What, then, makes a man a drunkard? What but treating-the head and front of the drunkard's woes. "What will you have?" has made more drunkards than the most seductive and palatable "cocktails." It is not in drinking proper that the danger lurks, but in the delaying over the bar, with a constant "What will you have?" ringing in one's ears that does all the harm. If men were left to themselves they would drink when they were dry, but when they are not left to themselves they treat and treat until they get muddled. But as custom is at present, it will be very hard to overcome the system of treating, although in a place like Montreal the experiment might be made with advantage.

### MONTREAL CENTRE.

The Montreal Centre returns have been made, and made, too, as we expected from the first, notwithstanding all that has been said for ourselves, knowing him as we do, we felt certain, whatever his personal feelings or his political opinions may be, he would act as became a man of honor, irrespective of the returns. We took occasion a few weeks ago to say, after being made aware of Mr. Ryan's gracefully submit. Mr. Ryan's majority being less than Coursol over Archambault, or Gault over Darling, so that Mr. Devlin cannot at all view his late defeat as a personal one. Hence we advise him now, as we did then, to allow Mr. Ryan to take his seat without further trouble or annoyance. As for Mr. J. E. Mullin, we are satisfied that he acted according to the dictates of his conscience, unswayed by any motives but those of rectitude and honor.

EASTERN AFFAIRS. Eastern affairs look gloomy again. The Afghanistan question will end in war, the Russians and the Turks are squabbling, and the paring the way for another war, if England gets seriously entangled with the Ameer, and is announced, and the Gazette thinks that the | if Austria frets because of Turkish barriers to | relative by having him confined at Longue "wise" appear feelish, but which is to the names of the new Ministers will be made her progress in Bosnia. Suppose England Point. Of this class there are said to be 400 finds that the Khyber Pass is but the prelude of the Cabinet are already selected we do not | to a long and dangerous campaign; and that heroic religiouse of the South. We can point doubt, and we hope when their names are it will take 100,000 troops to bring the one of the charges. Again, we are told that Ameer to his senses. That is not only not | the Protestant inmates labor under some disunlikely, but probable. Again, Austria and abilities. If this is true, it should be reme-Russia are now side by side, with Turkey as a common enemy. If Russia can secure the aid | article which appears to be inspired, denies of Austria, and that, too, is not unlikely, then we will have another war, and Russia will plant her eagles on the minarets of Stamboul. Germany will not move for fear of France, and France could easily be satisfied with a interviews, and for Protestant worship as slice of another long-wished for territory, on well. In fact, there is no distinction bethe African side of the Mediterranean. If Russia and Austria unite, such a making of history is likely, and that too, before long. Russia is chagrined at letting Constantinople None of the charges brought against the inslip from her grasp. It is true, the Treaty of stitution apply to the Superioress, as to the Berlin gave her a hold that she will not easily yield up, but the prize of centuries of her ambition—the GoldenHorn—she allowed to slip from her hand. Give her another chance, the Superioress of the Asylum! She reand Constantinople is hers, whether to keep or not will be seen.

## IRISH CATHOLICS.

The duty of Irish Catholics in Canada is to become Canadian citizens as soon as possible. We mean by Canadian citizens faithful allegiance to their party, if they are to which they are surrounded with good grace. be ousted because they are Irink Cutholics, then We would not ask, indeed we should be sorry we may rest assured that the arish Catholics to see, them abandon their national tradiwill not, and cannot, be satisfied. The tions or surrendering their national characteror when his ministry can smooth away the to all appearances the people of this poetic as this, should be to weld the different cannot be done with good grace by themselves. rough, hard passage to the tomb. The priest | "Canada of Ours" are prepared, one and all, to masses into a people with common aims, and We would not trust the man who, with a gradual change will come a class of men who the lessons of citizenship, and not to obtrude elements calculated to place class against teristics will break out with ten times more class or creed against creed. If the authoripower. We will welcome the time when ties in this country could only learn to treat from being the best man. A man of less Irish Catholics can take their stand simply Irish Catholics as they treat other men-to brilliancy may possess more adaptability, on their merits as citizens; but if there is look at them simply as citizens, irrespective and may be in every way more qualified to any attempt to take advantage of this kindly of their religion or their race, then we might Canada is honeycombed with principles such and honorable disposition, we may be sure rest assured that a day of better understandas these. No matter whether these men are that it will rebound to the detriment of the ing would be at hand. When an immigrant State. Perhaps, indeed, the Irish Catholics comes to this country he should try stimulate education, for when all positions are here, and here in thousands, and the man may expect too much. It is just likely that and bring all the good, and leave as or the body of men, or the party, who refuses they may be unreasonable in their demands. much as possible of the bad, behind. He to acknowledge it, is but conniving at the Nor can we forget that they would not be the should abandon once and for ever the causes

caused so much ridicule in his native land. We cannot forget that the Canadians, the men century and a half-we cannot forget that they have rights as well as we, and that it is an outrage upon our part to make these men suffer the consequences of brawls in which they had neither hand, act, nor part. By all means let every man retain his affection for his Fatherland, favouritism. Such a thing is very rare, and but let him, too, remember that he lives in Canada, and that whatever affection he owes and should give to Ireland, he should at the | Service is prostituted to the exigencies of same time remember his duty as a Canadian | political partizanship, and where the State citizen. It is very well, we know, to moralize but is well, too, to keep in view the fact that to pursue a similar course in Canada? Is it he who throws the first stone will generally come in for most of the blame.

### THE NEW CABINET.

The Globe, in answer to our statement that no one will object to the appointment of the Hon. Mr. O'Connor to be a Cabinet Minister, thinks that Dr. Bergin will not be satisfied with such an appointment; and knowing that only one Catholic can be named, if that Irish Catholic is Mr. O'Connor, Dr. Bergin's chances are lost. We have nothing to say about Dr. Bergin except that we are not aware that he offers any objection to the Hon. Mr. O'Connor's appointment, and we are still of opinion that the vast majority of the Irish Catholics are willing to accept the must for a short time submit to the burden Hon. Mr. O'Connor as their representative. Dr. Bergin would be a worthy man if the Hon. Mr. O'Connor was not in the way. But the experience and the services which the Hon. Mr. O'Connor has already acquired, gives him a prior claim, and to that claim we have not heard of any authoritative opposition. Again, the Globe says that there can only be one Irish Catholic in the Cabinet, and we ask why? Are by political partizans and newspapers on both | Irish Catholics to be excluded because they sides, the Herald, the Gazette and the Star, are Irish Catholics. The Globe appears to which, with unbecoming haste, assailed the think, yes, and with such an answer resisted." Returning Officer, not for what he had done in the Irish Catholics of the Dominion the past, but what he might do in the future, will not agree. It is such language as and all this before his decision was given. As this that has forced people to talk of the Irish whom it speaks in Nova Scotia: Catholic vote, much against their will. Suppose an Irish Catholic is the most qualified man, what then? Is he to be passed over because of his religion and his nationality. obligations of his oath of office, and we are | Take the case of Mr. Costigan; must we see justified by the result, as shown by the a gentleman who has not half his experience passed over his head, because indeed he happens to be an Irishman and a Catholic. very large majority, that Mr. Devlin should | Fortunatley, however, the Globe does not express the opinions of the public, and now less than ever.

## THE LONGUE POINTE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Witness has reopened the attack on the Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum. The charges preferred are many-some, apparently, wellfounded and just, and some fictitious. Like all lunatic asylums, the institution at Longue Pointe has been abused. No doubt there are inmates there who should not be there at all. They are sent there by their friends for safethere are a class of people who are very glad to be rid of an idiotic out of the 700 inmates, a proportion which we find some difficulty in crediting. That is died. But the Herald of this morning, in an that the Protestants labor under any disability whatever. Protestant clergymen see their patients "at any suitable time." A special room is provided for such tween Catholics and Protestants. All are treated alike, and the charges of the Witness are, in their religious aspect, answered one by one. treatment to which the patients are subjected. If idiots, who ought to be paid for, are sent to Longue Pointe, that is not the fault of ceives only those who have the order of a minister, based upon an application from friends and the certificates of ten doctors.

## THE STANDARD OF MERIT.

When competitive examinations are introduced into the Civil Service, they will men who accept the condition of affairs by | do away with a great deal of the wranglings after appointments which are now so common in this country. Men will then be ap- and the cause must be traceable to some inpointed to positions upon their merits alone, and the men who pass the best examination istics. That may be done by their offspring, but | must be chosen, irrespective of religion or original nationality. We shall then hear no more about this appointment must be for possessing common privileges. Men should bound, forgets all the customs and abandon a Scotchman, that for a French Canadian, be encouraged to put aside their religion and all the habits of his people. The change the other for an Englishman, or the bone for must be gradual, if at all, and with that the Irishman. We are aware that competitive their neighbors of other nationalities. examinations do not always give the best But if any class of the community get it into | will be Canadians above all. But that is of | men to the service of the State. A young the future. Our duty, in our time, is to learn | man may be a book-worm, and yet he may not possess the requisite qualities for the particular service he elects to enter. He may pass a brilliant examination, and still be far fill a position in the Civil Service than his flashy rival. But, with all that, competitive examinations are sound in principle. They in the gift of the State are to be won by competition, then young men kind, she always comes out of these struggles | work of disintegration. The glamour of loy- best judges as to whether they ex- of offence, for he has no right to make Cana- rivalry of religion and nationality, in the race taken for his private worth and his politicaliwith honors, for theirs, too, is a mission of alty must not be taken for the reality—it is pected too much or not; but every dians suffer from eccentricities or strifes which for office; for when it comes to a question of convictions.

"answers," Catholic and Protestant will alike find themselves placed upon an equal footing. As a rule, too, competitive examinations produce the best men, and the few blanks who successfully pass are more than, compensated for by the majority of prizes. Look at Great Britain. There the Civil Service is free from all imputation of jobbery. One hardly ever hears of a charge of then only in the higher walks. But how different in the United States, where the Civil. suffers that the Party may triumph. Are we to be Party first and Canada afterwards? Such we believe it to be at present, and such it will continue to be unless we take measures to guard the offices of the State against the whims or exigencies of men who place the rule of Party above every consideration of the State.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

Some people in Nova Scotia are threatening to secede from Confederation if Protection is carried. Here is what the Halifax Chronicle says:-

" Unless some happy accident shall make it clear to Sir John Macdonald! that he can afford to falsify his pledges made in Ontario and Quebec, the people of the Maritime Provinces which will be imposed upon them. We say for a short time, because we have no doubt that Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island will soon reverse the verdict of the 17th of September and join the sister Province of New Brunswick, and that the Maritime Provinces, almost with one voice, will demand either the abolition of the protective tariff or a repeal of the Union, the terms of which will then have been violated in a vital point. If Sir John Macdonald carries out the protectionist policy to which he is pledged, five years hence, we believe, there will be such an agitation for repeal as cannot be successfully

Waxing bolder, the organ of the Minister of Militia calls upon New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island to join those for

"But there is another danger looming up The adoption of a protective tariff will be a breach of the understanding on which the Maritime Provinces went into the Union. They were assured that the adoption of a high protective tariff by the Confederation was an impossibility. Now, so far as the immediate future can be foreseen, the adoption of a protective tariff appears to be a certainty. Nova Scotia must submit, at least until the burden becomes unbearable. What will New Brunswick do: May she not consider the breach of the agreement sufficient justification for the inauguration, on her part, of an agitation for release from Confederation? If she did so, would Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island chafing under the burden of self-imposed taxation, be long in following her example

## AT IT AGAIN.

The Witness will not let the priests- the infallible priests "-alone. It finds an opportunity of giving a sly dig at "the infallible priest" through the little dispute that occurred at St. Regis the other day. This may be keeping, and the Province is saddled with the legitimate spoil for the Witness, and the cagerexpense of their lodging and their subsist- ness with which it grasped the opportunity ence. Idiots who have people belonging to of "going for" the "infallible priest" is not Austrians and the Turks are threatening each them who are able to support them, should calculated to advance that good feeling beother. Russia is at work again. She is pre- be paid for, or not sent there at all. But tween citizens which it sometimes professes to have at heart. We can understand a backhanded thrust, now and again, in the city items or correspondence, but the Witness comes out editorially and sneers at "the infallible priest" with as much compla-cency as it dons the toga of "citizenship" when it is in the humor. For some time past we have not noticed our contemporary's eccentricities, and we were in hopes that it had ceased its ribaldy. We noticed something of late that gave us pleasure, and we looked forward to a time when religion would be confined to the pulpit. We were willing to bury the hatchet, but not so our contemporary, who will keep hammering away, fostering a spirit antagonistic to everything calculated to restore peace to a distracted community. We have, of late, passed over many little circumstances which we might have made into grievances, and all for the sake of peace, and we were in hopes that our contemporary might do the same.

## THE CATHOLIC VOTE.

The Globe, and some other papers, have been for some time discussing "the Catholic vote" question. Some papers contend that the Catholic vote went one way, while others that it was divided. To us it appears that this talk about "the Catholic vote" implies a wrong done to the Catholics of the Dominion. Otherwise, why should there be a Catholic vote any more than a Protestant vote? If Catholics have combined, of which we are by no means assured, then there must have been a cause, justice done to the Catholic people. There can be little doubt that prejudices have existted against Irish Catholics. The circumstances under which they came here gave some color to those prejudices, and they had to suffer many indignities before they were entrusted with the same authority as But these things ought to be of the past. If Irish Catholics are treated the same as other people then we shall hear no more of the Catholic vote. But the instant that Irish Catholics are made to understand that it is a disability to be of their faith or race, then the Catholic vote combines and becomes a power. Treat Irish Catholics upon their merits as citizens, let their religion or their nationality be no barriers to their advancement, and then the "Catholic vote" is dead. But if the Irish Catholics of the Dominion appear to suspect: the intention of both parties, and that suspicion begets antagonism, then we hear of the Catholic vote. We hope, however, that the time is come when we should hear less of

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

Brutality is increasing, and crime in its most revolting aspect continues to shock the public mind. On Wednesday one Damien Bonin was sentenced to death for an outrage npon a child, and public opinion demands the carrying out of the sentence. The Witness of yesterday calls for an example being made of the anhappy culprit, and public opinion generally appears to go in a similar direction. Maudlin sentimentality will not meet the exigencies of the case. Society must be protected, and if the carrying out of the death sentence is the only means by which that protection can be secured, then let it be done. The sentence may be severe, but it is deserved, for the crime is worse-ten times worse-than murder. In the olden times criminals, such as these, were burned at the stake, and while such a death would be repulsive to modern ideas, yet it would not be undeserved. But when we look to the exigency of the hour, and when we see outrages increase, and when in some cases the sentence is light, it is time to become alarmed and to call upon the law efficers of the Crown to inflict even the death punishment if that is the only means of saving society from outrage. In the present case, the contemplation of the death sentence is forced upon us by the frequency of crime, and, perhaps, one example would cause men of the class of the one now in prison, to pause in their wickedness.

Since writing the above, the sentence has been commuted to penitentiary for life.

### IRISH CATHOLIC VOTE.

Lord Dufferin has again given a rebuff to the men who attempt to disparage the loyalty of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion. His reply to the Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario is another proof of the fidelity which, Lord Dufferin knows, the Irish Catholics entertain to their adopted country. Lord Dufferin, it is to be presumed, knows Canada well. His opporunities for knowing the people have been more ample than those of men who have lived here for generations. He is a keen observer of character, and he looks beneath the surface for the causes of trouble. After all his experience in this country he must be satisfied that the Irish Catholics are loyal to the core, and it must be no small satisfaction to him as an Irishman to carry home with him the conviction, that he has himself done much to bring about the peace and contentment of the community. There may have been a time in Canada when a few of the Irish Catholics were regarded with doubt. Some of them may have been looked upon with suspicion, and their opinions may have been suspected, to be in some sympathy with outside action. But, if that time ever has been, it has gone for ever. Such a state of affairs cannot, we believe, ever exist in Canada again, and the few, if any, who may have had any sympathy with outside pressure have turned over a new leaf in their career or left the country. If we understand the Irish Catholics of Canada, we believe they will justify Lord Dufferin's opinion of is not a debatable one, for such a thing as hish Catholic disloyalty does not exist, and it is only agitated now and again by some enemy, who would not, perhaps, be so eager to prove his own loyalty if the time for doing

### so had come. CABINET-MAKING.

All the reports published thus far exclude Mr. Costigan's name from the new Cabinet. The Hon. Mr. O'Connor's name is always present, but that of Mr. Costigan is absent. We have, however, reason to know that Mr. Costigan's name has been canvassed in private, and that there is yet a likelihood of his appointment taking place. Sir John A. Macdonald cannot afford to treat the Irish Catholies with less consideration than they were treated by the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. If he does, then the Irish Catholics will be taught another lesson. They will be made to drain the cup to the dregs again. They will see, what we have often told them, that between Reformer and Conservative there is no difference. We hope we shall be mistaken, and if would fill the position with dignity and ability. But that will not settle the question of the Cabinet, nor will it answer the question-Who has done most for the Irish Catholics— Sir John A. Macdonald or Hon. Mr. Mackenzie.

## THE AFGHAN WAR.

The British troops are marching to the Afghan frontier. This looks like a winter campaign, and a winter campaign in Afghanistan | To the Editor of the True Witness and Post. means a great deal of hardship for the troops champion of Mahommedanism. Then the Mahommedans of India were enthusiastic in their applause of England's defence of Turkey. Now, however, all this is changed, and Mahommedan state of Hyderabad like to see England make war upon the Ameer? In all probability, Hyderabad will sympathize with probability, Hyderabad will sympathize with the Ameer for Huderabad will sympathize with policy. the Ameer, for Hyderabad is not over-friendly

to our rule in India. There are 13,000,000 of people in Hyderabad alone, and the danger from such an element cannot be mistaken. Again, we see in Afghanistan a country difficult to enter, of which the Khyber Pass of 1846 gave a fearful illustration. Then, again, personal knowledge of his character. The we see Russia and the Ameer on friendly terms, and Russia is to-day the friend, and the proper grounds to advance his claims England the foe, of Islamism. If Russia can intrigue so as to pass as the champion of of the four Conservative candidates; after the Mahommedanism in India, the situation | Hon. Mr. Tilly, Mr. Costigan's claims cannot may become serious. There is at present a be overlooked with any show of justice. He great deal of dissatisfaction, and many of career as a politician is stainless, and his apthe native princes simply accept the tion. situation, but would be glad of a change. There are thirty millions of Mussulmans in India, and they will probably all sympathize with Afghanistan and with Russia. The Central Asia Khanates, who constituted Russia's weakness in Asia, have become her strength, and they will probably thirst to assist the Ameer. The situation is full of complications, and the turn of events | ing, and that the general elections and the may plunge England into a fierce fight for Northern India.

### WANTED THE LASH. There are a class of ruftians in this country,

and in the United States, who should be flogged, after conviction, and occasionally done away with garroting in England, and it at play to escape unwhipped of the law? would no doubt have a similar effect upon the it were a mob of Catholics shot down and characters to whom we refer. A term of imprisonment is no terror to them; the lash, and the lash alone, is the only means of knocking disgrace of a flogging. But to men such as we refer, men who attack young girls, all sense of manhood is dead, and corporal loyal subjects and true citizens, why should punishment is only regarded as a punishment, not as a degradation. It was only yesterday the New York papers contained an account of how a negro was rescued from a mob that was going to lynch him, and if Lynch law was ever justitiable, it was in that particular case. But as Lynch law is not justifiable, a speedy punishments is. Public opinion is shocked when justice is tardy, or the sentence which these men receive light. The law must put safeguards around Society, and for the particular men to whom we refer, the law cannot be too severe. Formerly their crime was punishable by death, and in some cases, that punishment was not too severe. Here, however, we are sometimes shocked at the leniency with which the law treats some cases which should be severely dealt with. Yesterday a man was sentenced to six months at hard labour," for attacking and assaulting a little girl who was coming from school. The Recorder could give no other punishment, as the law did not allow him. The man should have had three years and a flogging every six months. But there is a great deal too much talk about the "degradation" of the cat, when the fact is that there are a class of criminals who can only be kept down by a vigorous application of it. The lash in the army was bad, but the them, and that to Canada and its laws they lash for the class of criminals to whom we rewill ever remain loyal. In fact, the question | fer would be the best antidote they could get.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE TARIFF.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. DEAR SIR.-Now that a Conservative Government is going into power, and as a change of tariff the chief plank in their platform, would it not be just as well to have Montreal public opinion in the matter, as being the city chiefly interested. I would suggest that a meeting of our manufacturers, merchants, traders and business men generally, be held at as early a date as possible, so as to let the Government know what the public actually requires. If this movement does not lead to any good it can scarcely do harm, and may elicit opinions from other places in the Dominion.

Yours truly, MERCHANT.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST Sir,-As the Conservatives are now in power, I hope they will do their duty, and not act like Mckenzie who, in my opinion received his coup-de-grace over the Montreal business. Now that John. A. is in power, let him do something with Tom Robinson, the Government official, who has nothing to do at we are we shall rejoice; but if Mr. Costigan is | night but lead the Briton Band through the not taken into the Cabinet, it will be because i streets, playing all sorts of insulting tunes he is an Irishman and a Catholic. He is the and offending Irish Catholics and English most eligible man, and as such his religion | Catholics and all Catholics by his gross exor his nationality should not tell against him. Pressions. He was rampant under the defunct regime, let us hope for decency's sake he It is runnored, however, that Sir John intends | will now receive a check. If Government to wriggle out of the difficulty another way. officials are allowed to act in this way it is It is thought that the Hon. Mr. Ryan will be about time to give up. I hope Sir Johu will pay attention to this matter and not treat it pointment would give general satisfaction, as he does everything else. There is quite an assortment of the Robinson class in Kingston, John Flanagan, Deputy Warden, and Messrs. Smith and Dunbar, Post Office. Such men as these are not fit to hold Government offices, when they can parade the streets on the 12th of Jaly, and assist in insulting the Papists. Faithfully Yours,

KINGSTON BOY. Kingston, Dec. 8, 1878.

ARE THE IRISH CATHOLICS LOYAL?

Sin,-I notice with great satisfaction the engaged in it. In winter there is, very often, stand you are taking upon the question of six feet of snow in the territory of the Ameer, Irish Catholic loyalty to the Dominion. You and we cannot forget that Afghanistan is associated with the most terrible defeat that the British troops over suffered in India. But the British troops ever suffered in India. But I endorse. Irish Canadians owe allegiance this is not the worst feature of the case. In out of gratitude as well as duty, and allethe spring of this year England was the giance they unquestionably give. But loyalty is one thing, and love is another. For instance: I am a loyal man, and would to-morrow risk my life in defence of Canada; but you cannot expect that I can love England as an Englishman is supposed to love England is to-day about to make war upon a her. I may take my stand beneath the Union Mahommedan prince and thus common that Jack, and do one man's share faithfully and Mahommedan prince, and thus comes the honestly. This is my duty, but do not expect danger. How will the semi-independent and that that Union Jack can inspire me with the

MR. COSTIGAN, M.P.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. Sin,-Your advocacy of Mr. Costigan's claims to a seat in the Ministry is giving general satisfaction in Quebec. Mr. Costigan has the confidence of everyone who has a grounds of your advocacy appears to me to be upon-that of being the best possible man. I know New Brunswick well, and I know that pointment would give universial satisfac-

Yours, &c., &c.,

Quebec, Octobe 9th.

THE TANNERIES SHOOTING AFFAIR: To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

Sir,-Now that the 12th of July troubles are over and their effects happily disappearturmoil attending them belong to the past, I would beg to call your attention to the fact that never a step has yet been taken to bring the perpetrators of the abominable outrage at the Tanneries to justice. God forbid that I should revive bad memories or engender bad feelings in connection with this sad business, but I am one of those who believe in the axiom, " Let justice be done though the headuring the term of their imprisonment. To | vens should fall.' Is it not a negation of show these mercy is an evil. Flogging has justice to let those who shoot down poor boys

If the order of things were reversed, and if wounded a few volunteers, would the law be kushed to sleep? Would the Government ignore the matter? Would the Witness and Star and other papers that stir up the hate terror into them. To ordinary men, the lash and prejudice of their readers, would they be is demoralizing. A man never shakes off the silent one and all? I guess not. Yet Dufferin says that the Catholic is one of the most loyal, if not the most loyal, of the bodies of Canada; and if this be so, if we are we not be protected? I am not aware that a bill of indemnity has been passed in favor of the rioters of the 12th of July, nor am I aware that when a man wraps himself in the Queen's uniform he ceases to be amenable to the law. If people understand that an individual or a body of men can perpetrate a crime with impunity, and that the Government of the country winks at the act, then good-by to law and order.

JUSTICE.

## MONTREAL CENTRE ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Montreal Berald: Sir.-In an editorial in your issue of to-day, headed "Montreal Centre," regarding my late decision in returning Mr. M. P. Ryan, you are not well informed in stating that I have accompanied my return by a special statement of the irregular manner in which I have acted. Although my return to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery has gone forth with such remarks deemed necessary under the circumces, and which were called for by law; you will pardon me, I trust, if I tell you that I must have a higher authority than your own before I can be convinced of having done wrong, or having in any way in my judgment prejudiced Mr. Devlin's chances of election. agree with you that the election law may. in some measure, be likened to the Gospel, of which, though seemingly simple, St. Paul informs us that some portions are hard to be understood; and this opinion is confirmed (as far as the reading of the election law is concerned) by the opinions held by myself, as well as those held by the different lawyers I

have consulted. Coming to the merits of the case, Mr. Ryan's ciority, by taking the returns from the Deputy Returning Officers, is about 800, and Ryan only about a score less, which latter count is in Mr. Devlin's favor. But whether we take the Deputy Returning Officer's count or the subsequent one, it can matter little to Mr. Devlin, as Mr. Ryan's majority is so great that, assuming uninitialed votes (if these latter are to be thrown out in all cases, which I very much doubt) and the bad votes to be in proportion to the number of votes polled for both candidates, though Mr. Ryan's aggregate majority would be reduced, Mr. Ryan's proportional majority remains. So that you can readily see that Mr. Devlin has really suffered nothing from what you may choose to

call my irregularities.
Your obedient servant,

Montreal, 11th October.

C'TY ITEMS

Curious .- Councillor Ward, of Outremont, has a tree which is bearing apples for the second time this year. The second crop is not much either in size or quality, but still it

is a very singular circumstance. CHANGE OF POSITION .- Mr. Brehaut has been appointed Associate Clerk of the Crown, and his successor in the bench is not expected to be present for a few days. During the interval, Mr. M. C. Desnoyers will preside in the Police Court, as well as attend 10 his other

MONTREAL CENTRE .- Mr. J. E. Mullen, the Returning Officer for Montreal Centre, has made his return for the second time, and declares Mr. M. P. Ryan elected for Montreal Centre. He has sent the papers connected with the election to Ottawa, and when it is known that they weigh forty-nine pounds on the aggregate, we pity the train that will take them.

ABJURATION OF PROTESTANTISM .- On Sunday last, at the Church of the Gesu. took place the imposing ceremony of baptizing Mr. H. G. Cole, who had abjured the errors of Protestantism. The neophyte had for a long time been in doubt as to the true religion, but after considerable scrious study he came to the conclusion to embrace the Catholic faith. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Lopinto, and Mr. Cole had for sponsor Mr. M. Derome, bookseller.

DISAPPEARANCE .- Mr. William Turner, for many years Secretary of the Mount Royal Cemetery Company, and Secretary Treasurer of the Commercial Mutual and Provident Mutual Building Societies, has disappeared. At the adjourned annual meeting of the Commercial Mutual last Tuesday night Mr. Turner was not present, and on investigating the books a deficiency of \$1,813.90 was found to have existed for the past five years. Mr. Turner is a man of 70 years of age, and this present mishap is much to be regretted.

RECEPTION OF A RELIGEUSE.—On Tuesday the 8th instant, a very interesting and imposing ceremony took place at the Grey Nunnery,; the religious profession of Miss all the Maria Costello, of this city. Mgr. Fabre officiated, assisted by Rev. Father Tamberault, rival.

chaplain of the Convent, and the Rev. Father Reilly, of St. Patrick's Church. There were present other reverend gentlemen and a great number of relatives and friends of the Sisters. The chapel was most tastefully decorated and the singing and music was all that could be desired. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Giband, of the French Church He dwelt at some length on the sanctity and purity of the religious life; the great sacrifice young ladies make in giving up their parents, brothers, sisters, friends, all for God, and to become servants of the poor. He carried his hearers in spirit to the cemetery and back, and then look around and see what had now became of these great people of the world. He again bade them look up to heaven and see which was nearest God. Behold I the Virgin following the lamb.

## A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

The following particulars in connection with the tragedy at Ste. Anne des Planes

have been ascertained :-The murdered man, Damase Depatie, had been a member of the police force some time previously, and was also a widower. He has a brother, Dosithe Depatie, at present on the same force, stationed at the Gain street Station. He had a cousin, Louis Depatie, who resided in the village of Ste. Anne des Plaines, and, at his request, accepted an invitation to visit him. The reasons for this invitation

are briefly as follows:-Mr. Louis Depatie had been a widower for about six years, and for some time had paid his addresses to a widow of L'Assomption. In February last they were married, and took up their abode at St. Anne des Plaines. They both had children by their former marriages and this led to discontent, and the rumor went around the village that Louis Depatie was in the habit of ill-treating his wife. In order to mark their displeasure of his conduct, the young men of the village assembled, and having disguised themselves, proceeded to the house and with tin whistles, tin pans and so on, commenced what is termed a charicari, producing the most unearthly noises possible. The old man, starting from his sleep, remonstrated with them. They answered by accusing him of ill-treating his wife. She came to the window and assured them that such a statement was false. After some considerable trouble they retired, but repeated the act next night. Mr. Depatie, becoming alarmed, communicated with his consin, Damase, and this led to the unfortunate visit of the deceased. Last Thursday night Damase left the city, and arrived at his cousin's in safety. Shortly after midgight the gang appeared, and began their insolence Louis Bepatie west out and remonstrated, but to no effect. Damase then joined him, with a heavy stick in hand. A short but angry altereation ensued, a rush followed, a shot was fired, and Damase fell

MORTALLY WOUNDED. This finished the contest, and as soon as Louis could recover from the effects of the appalling sight, he lifted his cousin up and took him into the house. Upon the ground he noticed a double-barrelled shot-gan, and also secured it. After some considerable time the gun was identified as belonging to Frederic Leveille, a grocer in the village. Immediately on learning of the affair, Dosithe, the brother of the wounded man, and policeman of the city, proceeded to Ste. Anne des Plaines. In the meantime, Leveille left for Montreal. At eight o'clock on Saturday morning the wounded man died and intelligence was at once despatched to the city that Leveille was in town. Immediately Sergeant Gladu and sub-Constable Lortic proceeded to the house of Joseph Leclaire on Beaudry street, a brother-in-law of the accused and there arrested him. The body was brought to town by Saturday evening's train and an inquest will be held at once.

THE ALLEGED MURDERER Was a resident of St. Anne des heart left in his bosom :ance. Plaines village and kept a small grocery store good business. He was the last man that one would suppose to be guilty of such a crime as

murder. INTERVIEWING THE ACCUSED. Last Saturday, our reporter, hearing of the fearful tragedy, effected an interview with Leveille, and had the following conversation :-Reporter-How did this affair take place?

Leveille-What affair? R.—The shooting of Depatie. L.-I don't know anything about it.

R .- But you are accused of the crime. L.-Ic ne sais rien. I don't know anything about it.

R .- But a gun was found on the spot, and it is identified as yours. L.—That may be, but it has to be proved. R.-That will be very easily done, 1 believe.

Had you any feeling of animosity against deceased or cousin? 1..-No, no.

R.-Well, why were you present at the harivari? L .- Je ne sais rien. I don't know anything bout it.

With this statement the prisoner turned away and flung himself down upon the wooden berth, provided in cells. Several other questions were asked, but nothing further than a grunt could be elicited in reply, and therefore our enterprising reporter left.

## APPOINTMENTS.

An extra of the Canada Gazetie contains the following appointments:—Hon. H. E. Tas-chereau, heretofore one of the Puisne Judges of the Superior Court in Quebec, to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, vice the Hon. J. T. Taschereau, resigned. R. L. Weatherbee, of Halifax, N. S., to be Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, vice the Hon. Lewis Morris Wilkins, resigned. Hon. Maurice Landers of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, vice the Hon. Lewis Morris Wilkins, resigned. framboise, of Montreal, to be Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the district of Gaspe, vice Hon. L. B. Caron, removed to Quebec. Henri Thos. Taschereau, of Quebec, to be Paisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, vice the Hon. Henri Elzear Taschereau, appointed to the Superior Court. Archibald Bell, Chatham, Ont., barrister, to be Judge of the County Court of Kent vice W. B. Wells, resigned. W. Buckingham, Ottawa, to be Deputy Minister of the Interior vice E. A. Meredith, superannuated. J. B. Beaubien, of Cacouna, to be official assignee for the Judicial district of Kamouraska vice J. Pouliot, resigned.

-Lt.-General Sir E. Selby Smyth sails from England on the 27th inst. The Y. M. C. A. of Quebec have commenced merection of their new hall.

There are six Catholic bishops in town, attending the session of Public Instruction. The Hon. Jas. McDonald, of Pictou (N.S.),

has been summoned by Sir John Macdonald. —It is proposed that a joint address from all the national societies of Ottawa be presented to the Marquis of Lorne on his ar-

## FATHER GRAHAM'S LECTURE.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE CHAMPION-ED-A LARGE AND ATTENTIVE AUDIENCE.

The Reverend Father Graham, now so wellknown as a poet and orator, delivered another of his splendid lectures Thursday night in St. Bridget's Church. The subject was "Temperance." The church was crowded to its utmost capacity by a very attentive audience, who were kept in breathless suspense throughout, and at the close were highly delighted. St. Ann's and St. Patrick's Temperance Societies marched to the church in a body, and St. Bridget's attended in force. We regret our space does not allow us to give the lecture in extense, but we give the following copious extract :-

The lecturer carefully defined what temperance was, and warned his hearers to avoid exaggeration. God alone can lay down principles of morals, though Puritanism and heresy have again and again strove to usurp that Divine prerogative by making sins when there was no sin, and excusing when there was real prevarication. Ancient Manichanism and some phases of modern Methodism and kindred forms of human enthusiasm, teach that wine is of the devil. We have, unfortunately, a very observable tendency to that error here in Canada, among certain fanatics, so-called Catholics, who have the name but decidedly not the spirit of the Catholic Church. This wrong principle is worse than ten thousand drunkards, for an evil spirit vitiates the stream of human action for generations. It has its origin, 1st. In weaknass of intellect which fails to see the real limits of this question; and, 2nd, in the natural reaction from a life of drunkenness. Your convert is always on the boundary line adage, "In media stat virtus." Because we have got drunk if we touched liquor is no legitimate reason for calling a neighbor who and day for the unfortunate wretch who had can trust himself to a glass a wretch or a reprobate. That is a kind of Fifth Monarchy | nothing untried to save him, but all had been man zeal and morality, and it is this furious and fanatical spirit which is the greatest pray. The demon drink had transformed the enemy to the success of the temperance noble youth into a brutal, blasphemous. movement. Why, there can be no temperance cruel-hearted monster. Presently, she heard without using a thing. The very word itself his heavy, stumbling steps upon the ricketty supposes this. He who totally abstains is not temperate: he is simply an abstainer. Let us be guided by the Catholic Church; she is Bloated and red, with lack-lustre eye and the great moral authority of the world. Prin- diseased flesh, he staggers up to the table on ciples of morality must have their raison detre in God's revelation, and the Church is His divinely constituted interpreter.

But for him who abuses his liberty and gets drenk, there is one, and only one, safeguard. We must absolutely fly, with all the powers of our soul, the occasions of spiritual death. Liquor for such a man is both moral and physical death-an occasion of mortal sin. Such a one must never touch stimulants: they will be for him temporal and eternal destruction. Liquor for that man is a deadly poison. man : go pawn it and git somethin ! " " I can-He must shun the company of those who drink; he must avoid the places where liquor is sold. There is not a saloon in the land which might not write over its door the line which Dante places above the entrance to hell: "Who enters here leaves Rope behind!" Hope for this world-Hope for eternity-is there ship wrecked forever.

After having treated of the question at great length, showing the efforts of modern nations to legislate against the evil of drunkenness and the awful ravages, in every walk instanced the following

## TERRIBLE CASE

of the consequences of this vice. Its impression must remain stamped indelibly upon the minds of all who listened to the sad recital. A shudder of horror passed through the audience, and all felt relief when the dreadis a man of about five feet eleven inches in ful tale was ended. Of itself, it is enough to height and of a rather prepossessing appear- terrify any drunkard who has a remnant of

"I recall the picture of a fair young boy, my count, ascertained before Mr. Devlin and there. He was well liked and was whose sunny face and laughing blue eyes Mr. Ryan and their representatives, gives Mr. looked upon by all the inhabitants delighted all who looked upon him. Beautias a quiet and steady man and was doing a ful in body and bright of mind, he was one of Here is the man that murdered his mother! those special creations which seem to reveal, in a more than usually striking manner, the perfection of the Creator. All were attracted by the child. Strangers lingered in the street to gaze upon his face and form, and many a proud, wealthy lady wished in her heart that she could call the pretty boy her own.

If it were thus with those who knew him

not, imagine, if you can, how much his mother must have loved him. She was a widow, their union, ere the strong young partner of her soul was wrenched from her side by pitiless death. All the great love which she had for her husband, together with a mother's tender affection, was now lavished upon the boy; she could hardly bear his absence for an hour. When old enough to attend school, the day seemed to that poor, fond mother, weary and unbearable until her beloved child came bounding merily across the threshold to receive his accustomed kiss and relate his school-boy history of the day. No miser ever listened more eagerly to the tale of boundless success than did this patient mother to the stories, sometimes rather roundabout and confused, as children's narrative are wont to be, which her darling told her. He was all she possessed in this world-the joy of her maternal heart—the golden link which bound her to him who, she fondly trusted, would, in God's good time, the olden time. Her life was, in deed and truth, wrapped up in her boy. She was poor, very poor; yether skill at needleweeth a poor, for herself and child the necessaries of life, and she was content. Love lightened every labor, sweetened every sacrifice, and crowned her humble path with peace and joy. A good wise mother, she unfolded to him those moral obligations, incumbent upon all Christians, which make our happiness here and hereafter, and she was careful to inculcate the precept by her own faithful example. Each Saturday evening found her,—the little one beside her,—among the chosen of God's children at the Confessional, and the light of the Holy Spirit shone in her meek face as she returned, happy and at peace, to, her humble home And the doctrine of her life was appreciated by her son. As he grew from childhood to youth, and from youth to manhood, and felt that ever-faithful, ever-loving influence standing by his side, being for him the principle and motive power of all that was good and attractive in his life, he gave all the strength of his love to his good mother; and often vowed that, as she had guided his infant steps when tender and weak, he too, when her

honored feet would falter beneath the weight

of well-spent years, should be to her a com-

fort and support. And he was perfectly

serious. At church, at every innocent amuse

ment, the young man was ever to be found

with his mother by his side. His filial de-

votion became a proverb, especially among

the ladies, who, like all true women, though

they pleasantly bantered him, felt a strong

settled in life, but he always answered that he would never marry while she lived, Thus, a good son, a fervent Christian, a skilful, industrious mechanic, respected, admired and esteemed of all men, he happily reached his twenty-eighth year. Time, which had strengthened him, had silvered his mother's hair and marked her face with lines of care, but her's was a green and peaceful old age, not less attractive than youth's freshest charms.

Would to Heaven, I could close here, and leave before your minds this picture of virtue and blessed contentment! The young man was of a free, generous, hearty temperament and, on several occasions, returned to his home in such unusually high spirits that a foreboding of coming evil began to fall heavily on the anxious mother's soul. Nor were her fears unfounded. He had begun to taste wine -not much, but sufficient to stimulate him to an exhilaration of spirit, seductive and pleasant. His mother gravely hinted at the subject, but, for the first time in his life. he answered somewhat impatiently that there was no danger; that it looked ridiculous to refuse a glass of wine in company; that he was no longer a child, but a man who could take care of himself. The good parent made no reply; but, when he had retired she prayed a long time with strong faith and tears that the dark temptation might pass away from her dear child's lips. A few months afterwards he was brought home intoxicated. The shock was so great that the afflicted mother almost died. Would to God that she had died at that time. The catastrophe, which I fear to approach, would never have been. One year, two years, three years of mad, bloated, disgraceful drunkenness, where poverty strove with appetite and ruin over all, and then came the dreadful end, accursed forever in the annals of crime.

In a miserable garret, pale, thin, careworn and in rags, though very clean and neat in of thought, and is ever forgetful of the old her sore distress, sat the once happy mother. She had bowed submissive'y to the great trial which crushed her heart, and prayed night once been her beautiful boy. She had left in vain, and now she could only weep and stairs, and, a moment afterwards, he stood in the room. Is this the once comely boy which the scanty supper was spread. "Is this all you've got to cat?" he growls. "That is all," his mother replied, quietly. — You lie, damn you!" he suddenly roared. His trembling mother signed herself with the blessed cross, "You have good things when I'm out; an only this for me! Go, and git me somethin' worth catin'!' "I have not the means, my son, 'she replied. "Well, here's the ivory handled carvin' knife ye've always kept for a keepsake of the old not, I will not." The son stood for a moment with a fiendish expression on his face, and then-and then-into that boson where he had found life, which had been a loving pillow to his infant head, into that great, loving heart which had throbbed for him alone, the child of her womb plunged the murderous knife and with a patient moan, she fell dead at his feet! Oh! whiskey, behold your work!

I see him now in his cell, under sentence of death, and it is a terrible experience. With sobriety, have returned all the old feelings of life, caused by drink, Father Graham and instincts of his innocent youth-his bright manhood-grovelling in agony upon the cold stone floor, beating his unhappy head upon the pavement, moaning with an awfiddespairing cry, more like a wild beast than & man, day and night are passed in fruitless lament over the irrevocable past.

"O God, O Christ, Redeemer! Murdered my mother!-my mother! My darling, beloved mother! And we were always so happy together, mother! Let me see; I fear my head is not right! Here he would laugh a terrible, freezing laugh, fearful to hear. "Here, come! all the devils from hell, come! Ha! they are trembling with fear, those fiends! they are atraid of me ! Now, mother, I see you! Don't try and hide the wound with your white hand! Look! look! the blood is upon your hand! I see it-I see it! And it is upon my hand, too-my mother's blood! O God!"

Thus, over and over again, did the terrors, engendered by crime, take possession o his faculties, and inspire such language of wee and misery as drove the most hardened faithful to the memory of the husband of her youth, and this child had blessed the prisoners who heard him to destruction. But the prayers of the good mother, and the protection of that greater Mother of Christians, Mary, brought comparative calm to that despairing creature. He died on the gallows, crying for forgiveness, and wishing he had a thousand lives to offer to God in expintion of his awful crime. And he fills a dishonored grave in a corner of the jail yard.

Ye who offer the seductive cup to the lips of youth, and with smiles and entreaties tempt the thoughtless to drink-Ye, who take from the drunken hand of labor the subsistence of the poor mothers and children of the land-Ye, whose drinking dens fill your pockets with ill-gotten gain, while pollution goes forth from them as from a pest house-Ye who grow wealthy by transforming God's innocent grain into madness, robbery, impurity and murder-Ye who flourish by a traffic which drives old age to the poor house, to the certain end-Pause and reflect! Your death-beds shall be haunted with disorder and despair. Out of the shadows of that awful moment shall appear a ghastly troop,-the souls ye have ruined and damned. And, as surely as to-morrow's sun shall rise, so surely shall they crowd before the tribunal of the Eternal Judge, and call down upon your guilty heads the measure which ye have meted out to them !

### THE HOLY FATHER AND THE CHINESE ENVOY

On the 25th of August His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. gave audience to a special envoy of the Chinese emperor. The Holy Father, profiting by the occasion, expressed with characteristic frankness the grief he felt at the situation of Chinese Catholics, and his desire to see their tribulations, ended. He even de-clared that he should feel happy to have an understanding reached upon the base of a diplomatic convention. The Chinese envoy on his part promised to report the desires of the Sovereign Pontiff to his sovereign, and to do all in his power to effect their realization.

Mr. Horton, M. P. for Centre Huron, has been appointed chief clerk in the Finance Department, vice Mr. Patterson, appointed assistant auditor.

An effort is being made to reinstate Sergeant Hornidge, dismissed from the Ottawa police on charges arising out of the religious riots in August. admiration for the good son. His mother police on charges often spoke to him about his getting riots in August.

### FIRESIDE READING.

"What's the man yelling at?" asked an Illinois farmer of his boy. "Why," chuckled the boy, "he's yelling at the top of his voice." "What brought you to prison, my colored friend?" said a Yankee to a nigger. "Two

constables, sah." "Yes, but I mean had in-temperance anything to do with it?" "Yes, sah, dey was bote of 'em drunk." An orator who was much in demand in political campaigns, being asked by an admirer the secret of his success, replied:

"When I have facts, I give em facts; but when I haven't, I yell and saw the air." "Sam, you are not honest. Why do you put all the good peaches on top of the measure and the little ones below?" "Same reason, sah, dat makes de front ob your house all marble, and de back gate chiefly slop

bar'l, sah. A gentleman is a rarer thing than some of us think. Which of us can point out many such in his circle, whose truth is constant and elevated; who can look the world honestly in the face, with an equal manly sympathy for the great and small? We all know a hundred whose coats are well-made, and a score who have excellent manners, but of gentlemen how many? Let us take a scrap of paper and each make our list.

At St. Louis some of the leading saloons and lunch-rooms have given their gross receips for a day to the yellow fever relief fund. At Bonnett's "Mr. John W. McCullogh came in with a friend and threw down \$10 for two cocktails, saying if any other man went it better he would take another drink." Senator Armstrong planked two tens and a five for ten drinks. Whisky at \$2.50 a drink and lemonades at a \$1 apiece were much in demand.

Sheridan was much annoyed in the House of Commons by a member who kept constantly crying "Hear, hear!" The witty orator described a fellow who wanted to play rogue but had only sense enough to play fool, and exclaimed with emphasis, "Where shall we find a more foolish knave or a more knavish fool than he?" "Here, here!" shouted the troublesome member. Sheridan turned around, and, thanking him for the prompt information, sat down amid a general roar of laughter.

A Paris correspondent has discovered a man whose "cheek" is sublime in its immensity. This is the story which he tells:

—A gentleman walking with his boy on the banks of the Seine, the child slipped over the bank into the water, and would certainly have been drowned, but for the courage of a man who was tishing, who jumped in and saved the boy. The tather thanked him cordially, but asked him if he would add to the obligation, as he was already wet through, by swimming out for his son's cap.

A drunken man succeeded in entering a tramway car in Glasgow, causing considerable annoyance to the other passengers. At length it was proposed to eject him, when a kind-hearted elergyman, who was also a passenger, interposed in his favour, and soothed the roused inebriate into good behaviour. Before leaving, however, he scowled upon the other occupants of the car, and muttered some words of contempt, but shook hands warmly with the rev. doctor, and said, "Good-day, my friend; I see you ken what it is to be

The editor of an Iowa paper says that, after considering the question all winter, he comes to the conclusion every spring that the circus is immoral; but then the bill poster comes along with big pictures, and his mind changes as follows: As we gaze at the lions, tigers, and monkeys and think that nature made all of them, we are not so sure. But when the brass band begins to play and the elephants go round, we rush for a front seat to get in ahead of the ministers, who always wear stove-pipe hats and won't sit down in front.

stern deck of a terry-boat enjoying the tran-"but I am going to get up something that will just 'knock the spots,' out of a cigar! I'm going to have great furnaces in some central locality. The furnaces are to be kept going all the time, and the only fuel used will be tobacco. Each furnace is to burn a different brand, and tubes will he run to the residences of patrons who, when they desire to smoke, will only be obliged to go over to the wall, take hold of the tube, turn on, and compelled to strike a match! Ilesides, nobody can borrow your tobacco. You shall have a tube running to your house for nothing." He paused for a moment, and then continued; I had my pocket picked this afternoon, and if you'll lend me enough to take me home,

## SOME FACTS ABOUT THE SUN.

The sun is 320,000 times as large as the earth.

The sun is 400 times as far off as the moon.

The sun is believed to become some 250

feet smaller every year. The earth is flying around the sun at the

rate of 1,000 miles a minute.

The heat given off by the sun would melt 287,200,000 cubic miles of ice every

The diameter of the earth bears the same

breadth of a hair to 125 feet. It would require the combustion of thirty feet of coal over the entire surface of the sum every second to generate the same

heat. When the eleven year storms on the sun cocur, the magnetic needle on the earth is variable and sometimes considerably de-

flected. Another theory is that comets and meteoric matter failing into the sun may be its aliment to affect the tremendous loss which combustion

certainly involves. Some of the sunspots (craters) are 100,000 miles in diameter, and one of them would easily swallow up the whole of the planets,

In spite of the precautions of the German Government, the Colorado beetle has made its appearance at Jaratschewo, in the District

Jupiter himself only making a mouthful.

-Farmer Gilman fixed a gun în his melon patch, in Summerset, Iowa, in such a way that the person who stirred a certain large, ripe melon would receive a charge of besus. daylight his mother-in-law went out to get a quietly up the scarp rock, and seemed to be melon, and got the beans. She was seriously wounded, and refuses to believe that Gilman ed to know what had been said to him by that did not set the trap for her.

### NATURALIST'S PORTFOLIO.

Prof. Asa Gray maintains that for the vegtable kingdom, as well as for the animal kingdom, there is a veritable archeology. The races of trees, like the races of men, have come down to us through a prehistoric or prenatural-historic period, and the explanation of the present condition of the geography of forests is to be sought in the past, and traced in vestiges and remains and survivals.

DUST HAZE .- A dry haze like that which prevails along the face of the Himalaya mountains has been observed in the upper por-tions of the valley of Oxus by the travellers who have recently made explorations in that region. Along the Himalaya range the wind from the heated plains of India brings with it vast quantities of dust, thus producing a haze on the glaciers ten thousand feet above the sea-level, which is said to be nearly as bad as a London fog. In the valley of the Oxus similar wind prevails, bearing the dust of the dry plains up to the higher lands, where a haze is in like manner produced.

THE FIELDFARE .- This bird is a native of the North of Europe and is one of our winter visitors. It reaches this country about the beginning of October and leaves again at the end of February or the beginning of March. They fly in flocks; and when spread over a field in search of food they post a sentinel to sound an alarm if danger is near. The fieldfare is such a delicate food that it is much sought after for the table. It feeds on the berries of the holly and the hawthorn, and it also eats worms slugs and snails. It builds its nest in fir, or pine trees and lays five or six eggs of a seagreen colour with red spots.

CAPTURE OF A DABY SEA-SERPENT .- From Van Dieman's Land comes news of the capture of a queer fish. It is 14 feet long, 15 inches deep from the neck to the belly, tapering two inches to the tail, and eight inches in diameter in the thickest place. There are no scales, but the skin is like polished silver with 18 dark lines and snots running from the head to the tail each side. There is a main on the neck 20 in. long, and continues from the head to the tail; small head, no teeth, protrusive mouth, capable of being extended four inches like a sucker; eyes flat, about the size of half-a-crown, and like silver, with black pupils. There are two feeders under the chin. 32in. long. The fish was alive when captured.

BOTHERED BY A BEE .- A funny street incident is related by a paper about a dog which, being bothered by a bee one hot day, as he was dozing by a grocer's door, incantiously snapped it up in his mouth. He made a sudden spring to his feet as if he had just thought of something that he had to do in a hurry, and the hair all over him raised on end'as if he had been electrified. Then he pranced around a moment, shaking his head frantically as if he was worrying a rat. A little black object dropped from his mouth, which he looked at inquiringly for a brief instant, and then started off in haste to see a man around the corner, howling dismally as he went. The man was not there, and the dog came back, and once more made an inspection of the little black object that lay on the sidewalk, and poked it timidly with its paw. He perhaps wanted to be able to recognize one of those little things if he should ever encounter one again.

A WONDERFUL WALKING-STICK .- We have received (says Nature) from Messrs. Elbertstein of Dresden a speciman of an interesting " walk-ing stick for naturalists or tourists." The stick is a perfect multum in purve, and contains quite a museum of scientific instruments. The handle alone contains a compass, a double magnifying glass or pocket microscope, and a whistle. Below it there are a thermometer on one side of the stick and a sand-glass on the other. The body of the stick is partly half a tumbler of water, and with it gargle hollow, and its interior holds a small bottle, the throat thoroughly, then rub the neck A Grand Scheme.-We were standing on the | which is intended to contain chloroform or | thoroughly with the camphorated oil at night other for killing insects. Along the outside of before going to bed, and also pin around the quility of the scene while we puffed a cigar-ette. At that moment a man approached and decimetres and centimetres. Near the end of is a simple, cheap and sure remedy. asked for a "light." We extended our cigar-ette. "Ah, this is luxury," he continued, serves for cutting off objects which cannot be reached by hand. At the extreme end a screw may hold in turn a spade (for botanists, a hammer (for geologists), a hatchet, or a strong spike, which would be of great use on glaciers. The whole is neatly finished in black polished wood.

THE MONKEY AND THE DENTIST .- One of the large monkeys at the Alexandra Palace had been for some time suffering from the decay of the right lower canine, and an abscess, formsmoke to their hearts' content. Over each tube will be marked the brand. Just think of tube will be marked the brand. Just think of sulted. The pain seemed so great it was sulted. The pain seemed so great it was decided to consult a dentist as to what should be done, and, as the poor creature was at times very savage, it was thought that, if the tooth had to be extracted, the gas should be used for the safety of the operator. Preparations were made accordingly, but the behaviour of the monkey was quite a surprise to all who were concerned. He showed great fight on being taken out of his cage, and not only struggled against being put into a sack prepared, with a hole cut for his head, but forced one of his hands out, and snapped and screamed and gave promise of being very troublesome. Directly, however, Mr. Lewin Mosely, who had undertaken the operation, managed to get his hand on the abscess, and gave relief, the monkey's demeanour changed entirely. He laid his head down quietly for examination, and without the use of the gas, submitted to the removal of a stump and a tooth as quietly as possible.

FISHING FOR MONKEYS .- A writer in Land and Water tells how he caught monkeys with a fishing line :- Walking carelessly through relation to its distance from the sun as the breadth of a hair to 125 feet.

their haunts I strewed some grain upon a suitable place, in which I dug with my knife a few round holes about four inches deep. Coming back to the spot in half an hour, I dropped grain into each hole and left a noose round one of them, concealed with earth. The other end of the line was in a bush. I was there in a short time, and monkeys were busy picking up the grain. An old fellow would look into the hole and chatter, others came and looked and all chattered. By-andby, a plucky little fellow popped in his paw and out again. Next time he got the corn, then others dipped in until they finished that hole. In due course they got to the nosse, with some chatter and the same results till the line was pulled. A sudden scream, a general bustle, while the captive was hauled home and enveloped in a horse rug. By this time the troops ran up in the trees, screaming and shaking the boughs most ferociously. following me as I went away with the lost one, kicking till he was tired. I believe this appearance at Jaratschewo, in the District noose plan is frequently practiced. I once of Schrining in the Prussian Province of caught a monkey on the Timluck Hill fort that fell down the face of the scarp, knocking his head against projections till he was brought upwith a thud on a slab. He was nearly senseless when I picked him up; no bones were broken. In a few minutes I let him go He meant to remove the gun in the morning to his relations, who had never ceased letting if no thief was caught in the night, but before him know where they were. He crawled

fellow below.

## USEFUL DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Coffee grounds sprinkled on shelves and floors will free them from ants. A vegetable diet is said to utterly destroy the taste for alcoholic drinks.

To cure any kind of wart paint occasionally with butter of antimony.

A solution of common sodium sulphite will rapidly remove the stains of most of the uniline dyes from the hands.

Where ants are very troublesome place a bone of meat. They will all collect on it and may then be destroyed by scalding.

A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with our white clothes will greatly aid the whitening process.

Be careful how you use washing soda. All above an ounce per gallon of water is wasteful and injurious. TO TAKE INK STAINS FROM LINEN .- Soak for

several hours in milk; then the stains will generally wash out. Another way is to dip in melted tallow; after a few hours wash all

To Polish Mother-of-Pearl.-Mother-ofpearl may be polished with finely-powdered pumice-stone which has been washed to seperate the impurites and dirt, and then finished with putty-powder and water applied by a rubber, which will produce a fine gloss.

Coffee Cake.—One and a half cups of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of butter, one cup of strong coffee, three eggs, one table-spoonful of soda, five and half cups of flour, raisins to be stoned and rubbed in a little of the flour before being added to the mix CREAM RICE PUDDING .- Wash four ounces

of rice through two waters, put it into a ba-king dish with three ounces of sugar, and a teaspoonful of flavouring, pour in one quart and a pint of milk and put it into a moderate oven to bake an hour and a half or until it is of a creamy consistency. This pudding is very delicate and wholesome.

TISSUES OF WOOL AND TILK .-- Mr. J. Spiller some years back pointed out, that if a piece of tissue of mixed wool and silk is plunged in hydrochloric acid, the silk is soon disolved, while the wool remains, so that by careful weighing before and after the operation the proportion of the two fibres is easily ascertained.

To WASH HAIR BRUSHES .- Never use soap to wash hair brushes. Take a piece of soda, dissolve it in warm water, and stand the brush in it, making sure that the water only covers the bristles. It will almost instantly become white and clean. Place it in the air to dry, with the the bristles downward, and it will be as tirm as a new brush.

OATMEAL CAKES .- To make good oatmeal cakes, work three parts of fine oatmeal and one part of flour 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-

NEW ALBUM FOR THE PROTECTION OF NOTES Cheques, &c.—A German inventor has devised a bank-note album with leaves of asbestospaper, for the protection of notes, cheques, and valuable documents. By placing them between the asbestos leaves, especially if the book is firmly clasped, they may, it is said, be kept legible, even after exposure to a fire which reduces them to cinders.

### HOW TO CURE A SORE THROAT.

One who has tried it communicates the following about curing sore throats: Let each one of our readers buy at any drug store one ounce of camphorated oil and five cents' worth of chlorate of potash. Whenever any soreness appears in the throat, put the potash in

## TO REMOVE WARTS.

Hall's Journal of Health says that to dip a stick the size of a knitting needle into muriatic acid and touch the top of the wart night and morning with what adheres to the stick will effect a painless cure. Buy a small quantity in a glass stoppered bottle, keep out of the way of children, off your clothes and skin, and you are safe in using it.

## TOMATO SOUP.

Three pints of water, three pints of tomatoes; boil an hour; after boiling run through a colander; add a piece of butter the size of an egg, a little pepper and salt, three pints of milk; before adding the milk, put a piece of soda the size of a pea into the tomato. It will prevent the milk from curdling. Do not let it boil after adding milk.

## CRUST FOR POT PIE, ETC.

The crust for chicken or pot pie should be always cut in small pieces and placed in the steamer, and steamed about twenty minutes, then placed around the meat on the platter, and the gravy poured over. Butter the steamer before putting in the dumplings, which should be made by the regular sodabiscuit recipe.

## FOR PICKLING SMALL ONIONS.

Peel some very small white onions and lay them for three days in salt and water, changing the water every day; then drain them and put them into a porcelain kettle with equal quantities of milk and water, sufficient to cover them well; simmer them over a slow fire, but when just ready to boil take them off, drain and dry them, and put them into wide mouthed glass bottles, interspersing thom with blades of mace. Boil a sufficient quantity of the best cider vinegar to cover them and fill up the bottles; add to it a little salt, and when it is cold pour it into the bottles of onions. At the top of each bottle put a spoonful of sweet oil. Salt them away closely

## A GOOD WAY TO COOK CHICKENS.

Take three or four chickens, and after cleaning and washing them well in cold water, split them down the back, break the breast bone and unjoint the wings to make them lie down better; put them in a large bread pan and sprinkle pepper, salt and flour over them, put a large lump of fresh butter on each chicken, pour boiling water in the pan and set it in the oven. Let them cook till very tender and a rich brown color; then take out on a large platter, put on more butter, set in the oven to keep warm; put some sweet cream in the pan, and add as much hot water as you think necessary for the quantity of gravy you desire, the more cream and the less water the better the gravy. Thicken with flour; put a pint of gravy on the chicken. They must be put on the table very hot.

## A CURE FOR CANCER.

A man who was cured of a cancer says: cured by drinking wild tea and poulticing with the ten grounds, I began using wild tea

### AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS FOR WORK.

[ From the American Agriculturist. ]

Be prompt now, when the days are shortening and the season for field work is rapidly nearing its end. Utilize every hour for securing the crops yet ungathered. Neglect no chance for putting the ground in order for spring work, but turn every fair day to account that nothing be neglected.

Make a note of what remains to be done .- There are a score of things to be done on every farm that may be considered of little account singly, but which in the aggregate make up a serious total. Every one should look about, note down what needs to be done, and frequently examine the record.

Cutting Corn.-Every day the corn remains uncut, after maturity, there is loss. Corn gains nothing by standing after the kernels are glazed, but the fodder loses rapidly in quality. Much of the digestible matter is changed into woody fiber, becoming hard and undigestible. The sooner it is cut and shocked, the sooner it can be housed in safety.

Corn Stalks are no longer to be considered as a waste product, good for nothing but to be trodden under foot. They are worth fully the cost of putting in the crop, if well saved and cured. When cut at the right time, and well cured, six dollars a ton is, by many, considered a reasonable estimate of their value for feed, when hay is worth \$10 per ton. Careful experiments place well cured corn stalks as worth about three-fifths as much as hay.

Fodder stalks .- Much has been previously said in the American Agriculturist, as to the methods of curing corn-fodder. A caution may yet be given. Let the stalks be thoroughly cured before being stacked. Small stocks will not readily heat and mould; large ones will. Put a ventilator, if only three or four rails set on end, spread below, and tied at top, in the middle of the stalk. Carefully build, or protect them on top, so as to shed water. Better finish the husking, if possible, while it is still pleasant weather. It is disagreeable work on a raw November day, when fingers get num, and body chills quickly. Last year we saw far-mers with wives and children thus employed when snow was on the ground and all through the stocks. And so it will be again with others who are behind hand.

Husking machines have been much improved since first brought out. For a thousand bushels of corn it will pay to use a power husker. By and by, the thrasher men will have machines to do this work, and shell the corn at the same time.

Grinding with the Hnsk .- Some of the steel and chilled iron corn-cob mills will grind corn in the husk. For cows, cattle, hogs, and mules (and perhaps horses, when it is carefully used), it may be thus ground, conven-iently and economically. The corn may be cribbed in the husk, and used as required. If not perfectly dry, grind small quantities at a time, as it will heat if kept in large bulk.

Wheat may yet be sown south of latitude 40, if done without delay. If the soil is well drained and in good condition, the late sowing may sometimes be better than earlier, as the crop is thus more likely to escape the Hessian

Harrowing Wheat in the fall should only be done when the surface of the land is dry. No kind of cultivation should take place when the ground is wet. Experimental cultivation should be as early as possible. Deep plowing is not needed. To kill weeds and mellow the surface are what is wanted. Harrowing may be done safely two weeks after sowing, and repeated twice or thrice. Then Grass seed may be sown, but not before. It will take at once on the mellow soil, and soon get ahead of that treated in the usual let alone manner.

Wheat and Grass Fertilizer .- Wheat needs nitrogen at this season, and so does the grass.

tures and give a crop of grain or green fodder besides.

Mangles and Beets are injured by frost. These should be gathered and secured in pits this month, where frost is prevalent. The fresh leaves have an injurious effect upon cattle if fed in excess. A day or two after cutting, they may be fed safely-a pressed bushel-basketful at a time, sprinkled over with a handful of salt.

Turnips will resist considerable frost and grow rapidly in cool weather. If standing too thickly in the rows, thin out, using those removed as fodder. If fed to cows, they should be given at milking time. The flavor will disappear before 12 hours have expired, and will not materially affect the milk.

Horses that have been on pasture, should now be taken up at night, and have some dry

The Change of Feed, from green to dry, should be gradual with all stock; otherwise the appetite may fail and the animals lose

thereby. Milking Cows cannot be kept in full flow without ample rations of fresh fodder. As the pastures become bare, newly cured corn-stalks cut and mixed with chopped roots and sprinkled with middlings, and ground corn and oats, may be given. Liberal feed always pays with

the right kind of cows. The Aim in feeding, now, should be to get the stock into good condition before cold weather , remembering that an animal beginning the winter well, is as good as half through it already.

For March Lambs, the ewes should be coupled this month. The best ewe is common grade Merino, or native sheep. For the earliest those which come from Ohio, or Western Pennsylvania, weighing about 90 to 100 pounds, are excellent for this purpose. A pure South-Down ram, and next, a Hampshire-Down, and a Cotswold, is the best animal to cross upon these. A plump, fat lamb of moderate size, will bring more than a "scrawney" one half as big again. The black face and legs of the "Down" breeds are desirable in market lambs.

Feeding Sheep for Market, is a profitable business for those who have judgment to buy well to feed well, and to sell well. Two profits can easily be made: A big manure heap, and good pay for feed and care will be returned to | Merino for Soutanes, Sashes, Barettes, the skilful feeder. For more detailed information, "Stewart's Shepherds' Manual" may be

consulted.

Winter Rope, for winter and spring feeding for sheep in the South, may be sown early this month. Five pounds of seed per acre, if planted in drills; or if broadcast, 8 pounds will be needed. It may be fed off by penning the sheep upon the crop as soon as it has sufficient growth. The surplus may be Having heard that several persons had been plowed under in the spring as an excellent preparation for oats or corn. This has been with the tea grounds, I began using wild tea grown advantageously for this purpose as far in earnest. I drank nothing clse at my meals, north as Rochester, N, Y., the sheep even and in four weeks my hand was as well as leaving a warm shelter and pawing away the snow to find it.

Swine .- Brood sows should be well fed now, so that they will be in good condition for coupling next month for March pigs. Grades or half breds of any good breed are more profitable than full-bloods for the farmer. Keep no pig over a year old for fattening, if the most

profit is looked for. Feeding for Pork, may best be begun at once, using up the soft and poor corn first. Some feed green stalks, cut fine, and mixed with meal; this will bring the pigs into a thrifty condition, to be finished very rapidly in

Full Pigs, may be carried over on skim milk, a few cut corn-stalks, potatoes or roots, with a little bran, and plenty fresh water.

Poultry.—If eggs are expected during the winter, they must be provided for now. Dispose of the old hens: select as many of the best young pullets and feed them well. Give wheat soaked in hot water once a day. Barley, buckwheat, and corn, in equal proportions, may make the rest of the food; chopped cabbages will help. Provide clean quarters, plenty of water, gravel, old mortar, and charcoal. Make the house warm; do not crowd too many into it, and a good supply of eggs will result.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Eighty men have gone from Ottawa to the Georgian Bay lumber district.

Mr. Frank Keller, the well known rising barrister of this city, was married to Miss Mills at Quebec yesterday.

-"There wasn't a saloon keeper in the State that didn't ache to trust him," was a tribute to a dead Nevada man.

-Arthur Chency says that he has lost \$224,000 in the Boston Globe Theatre, and is unwilling to put any more money into the enterprise.

-Frank Buckland, the naturalist declares that babies swim naturally. A friend put one into warm water, and it took to it like a duck, swimming briskly.

-The Baron Von Humbracht, aide de camp of Prince Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, has killed Col. Von Bulow in a duel, near Gera, in Germany. The quarrel was politi-

-It is urged in extenuation of the nomination of Secor Robeson for Congress that by some strange obliquity the Convention got Congress and the penitentiary confused.

-" Drink," mournfully observes Tuppe Holland, "has murdered my best friends, an observation that may be cited to show what little power the philosophy of the commonplace has to reform the characters of those on whom it is poured out.

-In Leicestershire. England, the remains of a laboror's wife were taken to the church-yard for burial, when the Episcopal vicar refused admission on the ground that the wo-man died a Wesleyan. This gave rise to indignation in the parish, and a mob followed the clergyman, beating pans.

-A despatch from Calcutta quotes the passionate words of the Ameer of Afghanistan, uttered some time ago before his Court, as proof of the hostility to the British which exists in Cabul. "I have seven crores of rupees by me," said the Ameer, "every rupee of which I will hurl at the British Government, and I will roll the border tribes against them like blasts of fire."

BUTTERMILK .- Persons who are in the habit of drinking buttermilk consider it disagrecable because slightly acid in consequence of the presence of lactic acid. There is not much nourishment in buttermilk, but the presence of lactic acid assists the digestion of any food taken with it. Invalids suffering from indigestion will do well to drink buttermilk at

nitrogen at this season, and so does the grass.

1001bs. per acre of nitrate of soda would be a help to both.

Green Fodder for spring.—Rye may be sown any time this month; the sooner the better for early spring feed. Sow thickly, 4 bushels per acre, and fertilize well. Where the winters are open, as in the border and Southern States, this will make excellent winter pastures and give a crop of grain or green fodder Hundreds of static mainties are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoopathic Chemists, 43 Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, London. Eng."

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms on the state of the st

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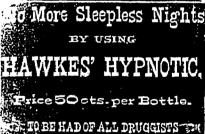
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QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877. }

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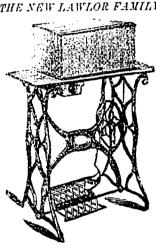
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Address: LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit

Building, Washington, B. C.

MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dume ANNIE KEENAN, wife of Donald McLean, of Verdun, in the District of Montreal, Trader, has this day, the Twenty-seventh day of July eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, instigled an action against her said husband for superation as to property.

Montreal, 27th July, 1878.

L. N. BENJAMIN,

Flaintiff's Attorney.

51-G Plaintin's Attorney.

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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.

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 solld, useful and refined education.

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THE LADY SUPERIOR,

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GREENFIELD, Mass To Major Jno. Lane. To Major Jao. Lane. 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.

Price, 85 per package.

Price, \$5 per package.

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### (From the Commercial Review.) THE REMEDIES OF J. EMERY-

CODERRE, M.D.

The business that in connection with prepared prescriptions approaches more closely to a manufacturing pursuit, and, therefore, though denounced by the schools as irregular, is for our purposes the most regular in the manufacture of medical preparations. The individuals and firms engaged in this business are both 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 saleability of a few are truly remarkable, with special reference to the following Remedies:— Remedies:

Dr. Coderre's Expectorating Syrup. For the last thirty years the Expectorant Syrup has been known and used with never-failing re-sults, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Affections

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bove.

Dr. Coderre's Tonic Elixir

Is unequalled in light running, beauty & strength of stitch, range of more such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leucorrhea, or Whites; hysmenorrhea, or difficult course; Amenia, or thimess of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits, Itisthe chempest, handarmies provided by nature and science to over-come the insidious legions of death, and if these armies are demoralized by unskiffed arrange-ment, lack of prudence or vigilance they become a dangerous host, agents of destruction of which the less we have the better. These truths are obvious, yet they cannot be too strongly or too often impressed upon the public mind. Certificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Coderre's Proprietary Remedies, viz:

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

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

the diseases for which they are recommended.

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Professor of Chemistry & Pharmacy.
P. BEAUBIEN, M.D.,
Professor of Theroic and Practical Med.
J. P. ROTTOT, M.D.,
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"TONIC ELIXIR, 50c "
EXPECTORATING "25c & 50c
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CANADA.

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District of Montreal.

Dame Virgiale Dupont, of the Parish of St.
Cunegonde, District of Montreal, wife of
Edouard Latour, laborer, of the same place,
duly authorized to ester en jugement. Plaintiff, vs. the said Edouard Latour, her husband, of the same place, defendent.

The Plaintiff hath, fills day, instituted anaction en separation de biens against the Defendant, her husband

EDOUARD COUILLARD,
Attorney for the PlaintiffMontreal, 19th September, 1878.

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4-2

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STILL GOING ON!

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

We are determined to CLEAR OUT our entire stock SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT

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

THOMAS BRADY'S, 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 20-1y]

Hats! hats!! hats!!!

FOR THE MILLION, AT EDWARD STUART'S.

Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets. The best and most reliable place to get cheap, stylish and serviceable Hats. Come and see my DOLLAR HAT. Furs at

wholesale prices. Alterations and repairing in Fursthoroughly nd promptly executed.

### THE MAMMOTH.

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

The Stock of DRY-GOODS held at the above address comprises a full assortment of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the following price list, and ior quality and value we defy competition to the trade of Canada. Remembers of the provention of the company of the provention of the company ber our motto,-" Value for Value Received."

CATALOGUE OF PRICES: Flaunel Department. Canton Flannels, 10c., 13c., 14c., 15c., 16c., 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 17lc., 25c., 25c., 27c., 30c.

32c. White Welsh Flannels, 25c., 50c., 55c., 55c., 38c.,

White Weist Frances, 55c., 55c., 55c., 55c., 55c., 45c., 45c.
Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 171c., 20c., 25c., 25c., 27c., 30c., 35c.
Scarlet Laucashire Flannels, 30c., 35c., 35c., 45c.
Grey Flannels, 25c., 35c., 35c., 42c.
Plain Colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber,—
all selling at 20c. and 32c.
Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c., 23c., 29c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 55c. The 55c. line measures
of a yard wide.

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

Grey Table Linen,—price from 14c, to 50c. Unbleached Table Linen,—price from 25c, to 60c. Half-bleached Table Linen,—price from 27c to White Table Linen,—price from Se. to 75c. Napkins in endless variety,—price from 75c. per dozen.

Roller Towelling.

Heavy Stock of Towelling,—prices: 5c., 7c., 9c., 10c., 12;c. Huckadock Towelling,—price, 12;c., 14c., 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain,—price, 8c., 12c., Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12[c., 15c., 29c., 25c. each.
Bath Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 36c., 35c.

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

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 3de.
Large lot of All Wool Tweeds, only 5de.
Good line of Tweeds, only 6de.
Extra large lot of English Tweeds, only 7de.
Splendid assortment Scotch, only 8de.
Extra quality English Tweeds, only 9de.
Extra quality English Tweeds, only 9de.
Real English Buckskin, only 9de.
Special lot Silk Mixed, only 8d.
Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only 81.
Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only 81.
Bite and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1.36.
Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1.30.
Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2.40.
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, Coatings, &c.

Underclothing Department. Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers,—prices, 55c., 55c., 55c., 55c., 55c., 55c.
Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers,—prices from \$1 to \$2 each.
Oxford Regatta Shirts,—price from \$5c.
Men's Tweed Shirts,—price, 75c.
Men's Flannel Shirts,—price, 75c.

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

Call early and Secure the Bargains.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. A large Stock just received. To be sold cheap.  $-\Lambda T$ 

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

O'NEIL,

---DEALERS IN-Hay, Oats, and General Feed Store. The best quality of PRESSED HAY always on hand at Reasonable Prices

A CALL SOLICIPED AT

273 WILLIAM STREET.

July 24

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

## CRANT'S REMEDY.

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

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

ALL ORDERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO Grant's Remedy Manufacturing Co., 554 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF CANADA.

(From the Times)

that which has for six years united Lord Dufferin and the people of Canada. Fate and the inexorable rules of the Colonial Office have proclaimed the sad necessity of a divorce, but the parting has been graced by some natural city. The Herald says :tears. At Quebec the other day a remarkable testimony was given to the affectionate and trustful regard in which the out-going Governor General is held by those whom he has ruled with striking success and with the esteem of all parties, creeds, and classes. The impartiality and the equity of Lord Dufferin's care was taken that they should be allowed career in Canada are arrested by the singular unanimity of the applause he has won and of before any one but members of the committee the regrets with which his departure has been crowned. There are no dissentient voices when his praises are repeated. We are afraid that the general tact with which Lord Dufferin smoothed over many a feud will be greatly missed in Canada. There is an element of sober truth in Lord Dufferin's amusing argument that no other people make such admirable constitutional rulers as Irishmen, When Irishmen can be found who, to sound sense, large information and liberal views, and rich humour, unfailing good temper, and a frank kindness of manner there are none better fitted to lead a nation with a silken rein. The Marquis of Lorne, though he came as near the right thing as possible by being born a Celtic Highlander, can hardly be expected to rival Lord Dufferin in Viceregal eloquence-a branch of the oratorical art in which the retiring Governor-General of Canada has achieved remarkable successes. It will be a pity if the powers he has displayed in speech and in action are permitted to remain unused because in the chan- that they and the marks of premature old age ges of domestic politics it happens that the party to which Lord Dufferin belongs is at thirty-nine years of age, is only slightly tinged present in opposition.

### AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

Accounts from the various capitals where the Porte's circular has been delivered, show it corresponds with the sketch of its terms, heretofore telegraphed. It says the Porte was willing to sign a convention previous to the entry of the Austrian troops into Bosnia, if the Sultan's sov-ereignty and the provisional character of the occupation had been acknowledged. The circular reserves the Sultan's sovereign right over Bosnia and Herzegovina, and concludes with a solemn warning against the occupation of Novi Bazar as certain to lead to terrible disasters. The circular also appeals to the powers to support in a friendly manmaner the Porte's representations against Austrian cruelties.

A Vienna despatch says it is to be feared that the Turkish note has seriously, if not irretrievably, compromised the amicable relations between Austria and Turkey. The Government will formally notify the Porte that its note is an offence to all the powers.

A Vienna despatch says Prince Labanoff has informed Safvet Pasha that, by order of the Czar, the further withdrawal of the Russian troops is stopped, and that they will keep the line which they now occupy at Schaldja. This is done in consequence of the murders of Christians in the districts evacuated.

ing to reports in Constantinople the party in the palace is endeavoring to induce the Sultan to break on relations with Austria and concentrate a large army to bar any further Austrian advance. The story that the French fleet would be despatched to the Mediterranean is entirely

A Vienna correspondent states that accord-

unfounded. No success has attended Italy's endeavor to obtain a share in the Egyptian administration. Advices from Albania are that, in consequence of the relations between Austria and Turkey, the Turkish troops and the Alba-

nian legion are preparing for an immediate forward movement in the direction of Boshia. A Vienna despatch says a semi-official correspondent states that the Porte has sponta-

neously repudiated any intention of seeking a Russian alliance. A Constantinople correspondent, while confirming the statement that official circles value the maintenance of good relations with Austria, says that nevertheless, both in the palace and elsewhere, an agitation is kept up

ngainst Austria. A correspondent at Simla telegraphs that he is informed that Gen. Ross's column has passed Ali Musjid, and is advancing on Dakka, which will be captured on Thursday at any cost. Such a movement is regarded here as expecdingly improbable.

## TERRIBLE RAILROAD CALAMITY.

Boston, October 8 .- An accident on the Old Colony Railroad occurred between Atlantic and Wallaster Heights at seven this evening, about seven miles from Boston. No intelligent account has been received, but it is known that at least ten were killed and about one hundred wounded. The train was returning from Silver Lake with about fifteen hundred persons, who had been out to witness the Reagan and Davis boat race. It is not yet positively known from what cause the accident occurred. At least five cars were wrecked, including the English coach, in which were many oarsmen and newspaper men. Patrick Reagan, loser of the race to-day, was sitting with Mrs. Faulkner, wife of his old boating partner, both were killed; also Charles Morgan, son of the editor of the Express; Stephen Grady, East Boston; J. Hoerg, the Boston Express; Mr. White, South Boston; John Day, Cambridge; Michael Calfly, Boston; Mrs. Faulkner's child, and Reagan's father-in-law. Among the injured are Mrs. Blakie, wife of the Cambridge boatbuilder; Geo. Kemball, of the Associated Press; Mike Mahony, of the Shawmut crew, and two of General Butler's sons, who are reported seriously hurt. It is stated that Jas. Flynn, Manager of the Silver Lake Regatta, was fatally hurt.

Boston, October 9 .- It is stated that the following are fatally hurt :- William Carroll, Timothy Donovan, Mr. Jackman, John Davis, and William Crossman, the conductor of the palace car. As soon as the engines went over, the steam began to escape, thereby increasing the horror of the situation. Notwithstanding the persistent work of scores of sturdy arms up to 1 o'clock this morning, it was believed many more dead still remained news of the disaster has caused great excitement in Boston. The station of the Old Colony Railroad was thronged, and the scenes in and about the depot were harrowing in the extreme.

The Parisian International Congress on Weights, Measures, and Coins, at Paris, "learns with pleasures the progress of the metric systheir Governments in favor of the system.

CONDON AND MELEDY IN NEW YORK.

The New York Herald gives an account of the reception of the discharged Fenians, Condon and Meledy, in New York. A com-It would be a difficult to point to a better assorted or a happier political marriage than mittee appointed to meet them went down the harbour in the United States revenue cutter Sherman, placed at their disposal for this purpose by President Hayes, and in the cutter they were brought from the steamer Mosel to the Landed at the Battery they proceeded at

once to Sweeny's Hotel, where apartments had been prepared for them. The arrangements had been so quietly made that the released prisoners and their friends were allowed to pass in almost without notice, and particular some little time to rest and refresh themselves was allowed to intrude upon them. Time was given to allow of the assembling of the whole committee before any tormal address of wel-come was tendered, but in the meantime a course of vigorous handshaking and hearty personal congratulations were indulged in. Almost all the men who had been in prison for Fenianism were here, as well as young men who have since become prominent, and the scene in that hotel parlor was curious and interesting in the extreme. There stood the two released "convicts," with Mr. Davett, released only a few months before them, with smiles on their faces, but bearing unmistakable marks of deep mental suffering and intense physica. pain. There was a hectic glow on their cheeks and a bright lustre in their eyes that were too plainly the result of excitement and recent contact with the bracing ocean breeze to be mistaken for a moment for the natural flush of health. The tremoulous voice and the nervous action of the limbs told only too plainly the table of a long battle with an enemy stronger were visible in every feature. Condon, who is with grey, but his constitution has undergone a rude shock. Meledy, who was twenty-four at the time of his arrest, and is now thirty-five, is not grey—his hair is entirely white, and though his face has a ruddy hue it is marked by lines of intense suffering, and at a little distance he would be taken for a man of seventy winters, with a firm step and an erect carriage unusual for his years.

AGED BY HARDSHIP. "This is Mr. Meledy," said Mr. Condon to an ex-prisoner, who ten years ago was quite familiar to Meledy's then youthful face. There was a silent shake of the hand and a muttered word died away on the lips of the former prisoner. "Good God," said he a moment latter to a triend, "I had almost said 'Why has Mr. Melody brought his father here?' But 1 just saw my mistake in time. I could scarcely recognize the poor fellow, so terrible was the change."

After the exchange of mutual greetings and some questioning about friends and relatives the room was cleared of strangers and the Reception Committee organized, Colonel Richard O. S. Burke in the chair. Mr. Thomas Clarke Luby rose and in a few appropriate remarks informed the ex-prisoners that the duty of formally welcoming them to America had been assigned to him, and then read the following address of welcome.

EDWARD O'MEAGHER CONDON AND PATRICE MELEDY :- COMBADES .- On behalf of the Irish nationalists of New York we congratulate you on your release from British prisons and offer you a fraternal welcome to the United States.

You were tried and convicted in a British court for participation in a movement for the liberation of our native land—a movement in which we are proud to have borne a part, and which to-day is possessed of a more vigorous vitality than when the three confessors of our political faith gave up their lives for Ireland on the Manchester scaffold. In the dock your manly bearing reflected credit on the cause you | priest now living. represented, and in the prisons of the enemy your conduct are marked by dignity, good but it is not so much for this we honour you as the fact that you have been made the victims of England's especial vengence and

malignity. For eleven weary years you have borne the physical and mental tortures of the English convict system. You have been classed with England's vilest criminals, so that you might feel degraded in your own eyes and in those of

your countrymen. As Irishmen proud of our native land and devoted to the cause of Irish independence, we honor those whom England persecutes, and as friends of human liberty in every land we enter our solemn protest against the attempt to de-

grade patriotism into a crime. In tendering you this welcome we feel that the heart of Ireland echoes our words, and that this great American nation-steadfast in its efforts for your freedom as it has ever been in its friendship to that land whose cause you represent-joins with us and enhances by its practical sympathy the fervor of our wel-

## CONDON'S REPLY.

On the conclusion of Mr. Luby's address

Mr. Condon arose, and with signs of deep emotion said:-MR CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN ON THE RE-CEPTION COMMITTEE, BROTHERS AND OLD COM-RADES IN A COMMON CAUSE .- I cannot find words to express the feelings of gratitude with which your kind reception and your words of sympathy fill my heart. No words I could find would adequately express my feelings. As you are aware, I have had to maintain an enforced silence for many years and my health has suffered so much that I cannot be expected to be able to make a speech. I will not attempt a speech. I will merely say that I am deeply moved by the hearty reception you have given us, and, as I have always endeavoured during my imprisonment to avoid doing anything that would reflect discredit on the cause of Ireland—that cause which I am proud to see still living and supported by so many of my old friends and associates-so shall I try by my action in the future to earn the approval of my countrymen. I will only add that my principles have undergone no change, and I will continue as in the past to work for the freedom of my native land and to believe in its ultimate triumph. Mr. Condon then paid a warm tribute to Minister Walsh for his efforts in favor of his release, and asserted his conviction that they owed their liberation entirely to his generous efforts and to the action of the United States

-Balloon ascensions have been generally retained as attractions for. Western fairs this fall, and there have been about the usual number of accidents. Henry Williams ascended from Alton, Ill, nearly a week ago, and has not since been heard of. Harry, Gilbert was advertised to go up from Indianopolis. There was a high wind, and he would have postponed the ascension had not some of the managers tem, and deplores the fact that England, Russia protested against a disappointment. The baland the United States have not yet entered in to the same path." The British and American violence, and so many of Gilbert's bones, were members had a meeting and voted to petition | broken that, if he recovers, he will be a cripple (000 pounds to be putupon a car, and very few for life.

Congress.

## YELLOW FEVER.

A PRIEST'S RECORD OF HIS DEAD BRETHRES. Мемриія, Sept. 14, 1878.

Editor of the Pilot :- The readers of you valuable paper will be sadly surprised to hear that up to the present date nine priests and thirteen Sisters have fallen victims of the plague at Memphis. Three other priests and ive Sisters are reported down with fever. The

following are the priests dead:—
Father Martin Walsh, Pastor of St. Bridget's Church, born near Roscrea, County Tipperary, Ireland, age 40.

Father Michael Meagher, cousin of Father Walsh, and late Pastor of St. Columbkille's Church, Edgefield, Tenn., age 50.

Father P. McNamara, Curate at St. Patrick's Church, born in Kerry, Ireland. He was the eldest of twelve children, though he was but 28 years old.

Father Bockel, Dominican, age 30. America. Father Raymond McGarvey, Dominican, ige 32. America.

Father Scanlon, Dominican, age 30. Father Matereso, Franciscan, age 35. Ger-

Father van Troostenberg, a Louisville rolunteer, age 38. Very Rev. Martin Riordan, V. G., age 50,

born near Mallow, County Cork, Ireland. Fathers Riordan and Walsh have been thirteen years in Memphis. They volunteered to accompany Rt. Rev. Bishop Feelan to his new diocese in Tennesse. Father Riordan was reputed the deepest scholar in the South. The Bishop, appreciating his brillant talents and universal knowledge, assigned him the first place in the Diocese. Since the war Memphis has never recovered from financial embarrassment. Notwithstanding, Father Riordan, buoyed up with zeal and energy. built him a church, pastoral residence and a school. He purchased cemetery grounds. costing \$80,000. He invited the Sisters of St. Joseph to his parish, who founded a magnificent school. St. Patrick's and St. Bridget's Schools each averaged a daily attendance of 300. Mother Immaculata, a religious heroine of 1873, nursed him till he breathed

Father Martin Walsh, by his zeal and energy, gained for the Diocese church property valued at \$50,000. Not only was Father Walsh a good priest, but he was also a noble Thristian soldier. He fought during the plague year 1873, and had the heartfelt mortification of seeing 800 of his parishioners buried in their graves. He often regretted that he had lost the flower and the best of his flock. It was not considered extraordinary for a priest to give the last Sacraments to sixty in one day.

After this a sorrowful accident occurred to him. One day while riding, his horse took fright, cast him of and broke his foot. This lained him to the hour of death. Being a man of preposessing appearance and noble stature, many shed tears when seeing his venerable reverence limping from house to house. He spent his youth and life with his people. Like an undaunted soldier. though wounded, he would face the front of

When parents fled and forsook their children, and brethren their nearest kin, he remained with them to the last. His last not was the baptism of a convert, Mr. Michael

Breed, a well-known railroad official. Tuesday evening, at six o'cleok, August 28th, he returned home exhausted and weary. Throwing himself on his bed, "No matter who calls," said he, "I can go out no more.' The words were prophetic. He was never again to be seen or heard. His manly voice and cheerful smile were no more to gladden the hearts of his loving people. His name was a byword of charity and hospitality. It may be said, and truly said, that since his ordination his sacred hands gave the last bread of life to more dying people than any

Father Meagher delirious and dying in the next room, got up, but soon fell back to sleep sense and courage. For these reasons we feel with his cousin. The undertaker would proud to acknowledge you as men deserving of scarcely wait till they were decently shrouded. the respect and sympathy of your countrymen, Father Walsh was properly robed, but poor Father Meagher was deficient. One buggy and back, containing the house-keeper and

sexton, formed the funeral procession. Father P. McNamara was the next to follow. His parents are living in Ireland. Though but twenty-eight years old, he was the oldest of twelve children. He was ordained at St. Sulpice, France, and had bright and flattering hopes. On his way to a sick person he met Father Walsh's funeral, and hurried to the grave. Jumping out of the buggy, he stood pale and motionless. That evening he took sick, and soon followed his old friends.

Father Mack was a special favorite with children. He prayed with them, prepared them for the Sacraments, gave them the Bread of Life, and heard their little tales of sin and imperfection. He was, like themselves, young and innocent. I doubt if there is a child (surely not a good child) in the parish, that will not shed tears when they hear "Father Mack is dead." Happy for the dear young priest to be a favourite of whom Such is the Kingdom of Heaven.." No ceremony attended his death or burial, though, had he died in better times, the youth of the parish would bathe his coffin with warm tears

of affection and love. There is a monument in the midst of a circular lot in Calvary Cemetry. Around it are sleeping fourteen priests, five of whom died victims in 1873. And side by side are the remains of the pastors of St. Patrick's, St. Bridget's, and St. Columbkille's Churches. May the Great God of Mercy open the gates of Paradise to these heroes, who fought so

FLORENCE, Ala., October 8 .- Four cases of fever here.

Мемень, Tenn., October 8.—Deaths 33. Fever broken out at Raleigh, Tenn. An ppeal is made from Decatur. Ala., for aid. THIBODEAU, October 8.—Twelve new cases and two deaths. Fever spreading rapidly in

MORGAN CITY, October 8 .- Eleven deaths since Sunday. CANTON, October 8 .- Nine new cases and four deaths. Fever spreading in the coun-

try, and appeals for aid coming from different

the country.

points. CHATTANOGA, October 8.—Twenty cases and four deaths. GRENVILLE, October 8 .- Ten new cases and

two deaths. Fever abating. BATON ROUGE, October 8 .- New cases, 47; deaths, 7. PATERSONVILLE, October 8 .- Fever spreading and assuming a more malignant form. Fever

abating at Calumet, and ceased at Lagonda;

11 deaths at Ricoboc. HOPEFIELD, Ark., October 8 .- Thirty cases HOLLY SPRINGS, October 8-Fever dying

.Vicksbung, October 8 .- Five deaths; fever increasing in the country.

-The Railfoad Gazette says that a few years ago 20,000 pounds was the maximium for a car load, but now many companies permit 26accidents due to overloading are on record.

well and died so nobly. D. A. R.

## CHEAPSIDE

(ESTABLISHED 1819.)

437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

HOSIERY.

COTTON. ERINO, LAMBS WOOL

ants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.

ants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.

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

"Colored Sox, 1 to 6.

"Colored Sox, 1 to 6.

"Colored Sox, 1 to 6.

Boys Cotton Hose for Knickerbockers—Slate, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Fancy, Seanless, 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.
Girls White Hose, 7c up to 60c per pair.
Girls Brown Hose, 8c up to 30c per pair.
Girls Fancy Hose, 15c to 60c per pair.
Ladies White Hose, 5c to 51 per pair.
Ladies White Hose, 10c to \$1 per pair.
Ladies Bulbriggan Hose.
Ladies Bilack Hose.
Ladies Bilack Hose.
Ladies Bilack Hose.
Ladies Bilack Hose.
Gray, Oxford Slate, best make from 15c to \$1.25
per pair.
Ladies Fancy Hose in great variety.
Gents Half Hose, 7c to 75c per pair,
Gents White Sox.

1st Unbleached Sox, 10c to 50c.
Gents Colored and Fancy Socks
euts Balbriggan Half-Hose
Gents Cotton Socks, with Merino feet.

### Underclothing.

Ladles Merino Vests, high neck and Long sleeves
Ladles' Merino Vests, low neck and short sleeves.
Ladles' Merino Pants.
Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.
Girls' Merino Vests and Pants.
...... Men's and O. S. Men's Merino Vests and
Pants from 30c up.
N.B.—Our lambs wool Underclothing is so
packed away, that we can sell from it during the
entire summer season.

### Canadian Hosiery.

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

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

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

ANTLE DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs (West side)

Style and Fit Warranted.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT Up-stairs

(East side). Splendid assortment of Tweeds and Cloth. For Tailoring, go to CHEAPSIDE.

### Dress Goods.

New Canterbury Cords, in seal brown, green, navy blue and olive green.
Perstan Cords, all colors, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, etc.
Debeges, grey and brown (all wool), 30c to 50c.
Casimeres, all wool, in checks, all colors, 30c up. Cashmeres, all wool, the cheeks, the colors, our dif-Homespun, all wool, 20c up. Lustres and Brillianlines, all colors, 12jc, 15c, 20c, 25c to 50c. Figured Lustres, quite new. 20c, 25c and 30c. Beal Brown Lustres, all prices. Silver Grey Challies. Silver Mool Mohair, beautiful shades.

## Grenadines.

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

## Small Wares.

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

## Corsets-Crompton Make.

Queen Bess Corsets, with shoulder straps and skirt supporters. Corsets for Children. Children's Bands. Corsets, French Goods, at 50e 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 Linens, in all makes, from 30c to \$2.50 per yard.

Table Linds, it an index, yard.

yard.

Towels, Brown and Bleached, a splendid assortment, from 7e each to \$1.00 each,

Oxford Shirting, from 10e to 40e per yard; are splendid value.

We believe in the best goods always!

White Shirts—a good line for 75e each, warranted full finish for evening dress.

A good assortment of White Dress Shirts, from 75e to \$1.25 each.

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

trade.

Regatta Shirts, assorted.
Oxford Shirts, assorted, for \$1.50 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 85c. Gents' Ties and Scarfs. Gents' Collars and Cuffs.

## Gloves.

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

ALEXANDRES! IOUVIN'S!

JOSEPHINES!

Best Makers. Silk Thread Gloves, all colours, 50 up. Platted Silk Gloves, all colours. Pure Silk Gloves.

Umbrellas.

Cotton, 30c up. Zanilla. Alapaca. Silk.

Ladies' and Gents' Umbreilas.

Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties.

A magnificent assortment.

## CHEAPSIDE,

437 AND 430 NOTRE DAME STREET,

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

> A. A. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

> > [ESTABLISHED 1819.]

PAMPHLETS, DEEDS OF SALE, LAW FORMS, &c., PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF

THE "EVENING POST," 761 CRAIG ST., West of Victoria Square,

## CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

Special to the TRUE WITNESS and Post. FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, October 9.-The following appointments were made yesterday by the Privy Council: 🗇 🚟 🔠 Judge Taschereau, of Kamouraska District,

has been elevated to the Supreme Court Bench, vice Justice Taschereau resigned; Henri Taschereau, ex-M. P., will become Judge of Kamouraska District; Mr. W. Buckingham, the Premier's Secretary, has been appointed Deputy Minister of the Interior; Mr. Laframboise, ex-M. P., has been appointed Judge of the District of Gaspe; Mr. Weatherbee, of Halifax, has been appointed to the vacant Justiceship in Nova Scotia; Mr. H. J. Hubertus has been appointed Gas Inspector

at Ottawa. Bishop Duhamel left for Rome yesterday A large crowd of people were at the wharf to see him off. A large number of the clergy and laity accompanied His Lordship as far as Montebello.

### FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, October 10 .- A drove of cattle broke through the wharf near the Levis ferry landing this morning. Five were drowned the balance were rescued with difficulty.

Telegraphic reports received here this morning, relative to deputations to Sir John against Mr. Langevin as a Cabinet Minister, are heard with doubt and regret where Mr. Langevin has made his home. His worth is recognized by all whose esteem is worth anvthing. His rouge enemies flout him, but leaders in the Conservative ranks have fully concluded that he is the best representative

man procurable. The action taken by the Irish Catholics of Quebec, at the meeting last night, cannot but be fully endorsed by the whole Irish Catholic people of the Eastern Provinces. The needs of the time are fully understood, and a representative man from the united provinces has become an imperative necessity, and, as will appear from the following resolutions, that

man is Mr. Costigan:-Mr. J. Giblin, J.P., occupied the chair, and Mr. F. Walsh, City Accountant, acted as Sec-

rctary. Moved by Mr. Gallagher, President of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, seconded by R. Leonard, President of the St. Patrick's Beneficial Union:-

Whereas the principle of representation of minority is, so far as the Province of Quebec is concerned, recognized in both the Dominion and local Cabinets, by the fact that an element numbering about 170,000 out of the whole population of the Province is represented in the former by one Minister of the

Crown, and in the latter by two; and Whereas in that important portion of the Dominion composed of the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the Irish Catholic element number at least 250,000 of the population of those Provinces, and have, so far, been without a representative in Her Majesty's Privy

Council for Canada,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Irish
Catholics of the city and district of Quebec, in public meeting duly convened, it is only right and proper that one of their own race and creed should be invited to a seat in the

Dominion Cabinet. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. J. Kiely, President of the
Knights of St. Patrick, seconded by Mr. J.
Creighton:—That this meeting has heard with pleasure the election of Mr. John Costigan, the popular member for Victoria, N.B., whose constant and unremitting advocacy of the cause of Catholics and Irishmen has endeared him in a particular manner to his fellow-countrymen and co-religionists throughout the Dominion. Carried.

Power:-That the foregoing resolutions be Fall Flour published and that a copy be forwarded to Mixed Flour Sir John Macdonald.

## BIRTHS.

DONALDSON—At B Alexander street, on the Cracked Wheat Comment Comment of the Comm

HARDER-At South Quebec, on the 5th of October, the wife of William Harder, Esq., of a daughter.

TABB-At 265 St. Martin street, on the 7th Instant, the wife of David C. Tabb, of a son.
ST. DIZIER-On the 5th October, at 176 St. Hubert street, the wife of Henry St. Dizier, o\_a daughter.

MARRIAGES. LEPROHON—ARPIN—At St. Johns, P.Q., on Thursday, 3rd October, by the curate of the parish, Dr. James Leprohon, Junior, formerly of Jollette, and now of Coteau St. Louis, Montreal, to Miss Mary Asteria, first daughter of the late Theophile Arpin, Esq., banker of the City of St. Johns.

ROGERS—READ.—On the 8th of October, at St. Jude's Church, Brantford, Ont., by the Rev. Canon Salter, assisted by the Rev. C. D. Martin, Frank J. Rogers, Esq., of Hamilton, son of the Rev. E. J. Rogers, Chaplain of the Tower, London, England, to Amy, eldest daughter of S. Read, Esq., Manager Bank of Montreal, Brantford.

LE SUEUR—ROSS—On the 2nd October, at Teronto, by the Rev. W. J. Hunter, D.D., P. Le Sueur, Esq., of Ottawa, to Bertha Cecilia, third daughter of the late late David A. Ross. CREBASSA—PARSONS.—At Sorel, P.Q., on Tuesday, the 8th of October, by the Rev. Canon Anderson, Mr. George Crebassa, Manager Moisons Bank, Sorel, to Alma Victoria Parsons, third daughter of the late E. H. Persons, Esq.

HATTON-JOHNSON.—On the 8th October, at Brooklyn, N.Y., by the Rev. Dr. Ingersoll, Daniel Hatton, of Montreal, to Emma, daughter of Dr. S. Johnson, of Brooklyn, N.Y. No cards. of Dr. S. Johnson, of Brooklyn, N.Y. No cards.

KELLER—MILES.—On the 10th inst., in Quebec, at St. Matthew's Church, by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Montreal and the Rev. Charles Hamilton, of Quebec, Frank J. Keller, Esq., of Montreal, Advocate, to Anna E. Wright, eldest daughter of H. H. Miles, Esq., L.L.D., D.C.L., Secretary of the Council of Public Instruction of the Province. No cards.

DIED.
HADDEN-On the 7th inst., Ellen McVey, beloved wife of Sanuel Hadden, aged 33 years.
FLYNN-In this city, on the 7th inst., Thomas Michael Tighe Flynn, the beloved son of T. T. Flynn, 68 Conway street, Point St. Charles, aged 4 years and 11 months.

ENGLISH—In this city, Bridget Gleeson, ged 65, of the County Tipperary, Ireland, and ildow of the late Patrick English.

COLEMAN—In this city, on the 4th inst., Bridget Crowc, eldest daughter of Michael Crowc, and beloved wife of Michael Coleman. COX-In this city, on the 6th inst., Mary Ann Cox, aged 38 years.

DESJARDINS—In this city, at No. 844 St. Catherine street, on the 4th of October, Joseph Edouard, son of Dr. J. A. Desjardins. TROTTIER—In this city, on the 4th October. Charles, second son of Alfred Trottler, aged 13

STEVENSON—At Granby, at her son's residence, on the 1st October, Mrs. Elizabeth Stevenson, aged 79 years and 4 months. Deceased was a native of Stirlingshire, Scotland.

McGOWN—In this city, on the 5th October, Sarah Elizabeth Richardson, beloved wife of Thomas McGown, aged 40 years and 1 month. THOM—In this city, on the 9th October, Alexander Thom, senior, aged 75 years, a native of Eigin, Scotland. Quobec, Winnipeg and Detroit, Mich., papers please copy.

POTTER—On Thursday morning, 10th Oct., after a severe and protracted illness, Richard James Potter, Commercial Traveller, aged 20 years and 6 months.

### der de FINANCIAL.

MONTREAL, October 15.

The local money market is still quiet, with stock loans firm, and Sterling Exchange weak. Call loans are made at 5 to 6 per cent, on good collaterals. Sterling nominal at 8 premium. At the Stock Exchange the market continues quiet, and prices generally lower. City Gas opened at 1214 and sold rapidly down to 120. Bank of Montreal continues to fall off, and have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. The following were the sales:—50. shares Bank Montreal at 1874; 35 do at 1874; 30 do Eastern Townships at 1874; 35 do at 1874; 30 do Eastern Townships at 1874; 35 do at 1874; 25 do City Gas at 121; 100 do Xiontreal Celegraph at 121; 77 do at 120; 18 do at 181; 190 do at 115; 75 do at 114; 18 do Royal Canadlan at 83.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Gold, 101; Sterling MONTREAL, October 15.

New York, October 15.—Gold, 101½; Sterling Exchange, 4.79½. MONTREAL, October 15.—Greenbacks bought at a discount of 1 per cent. Drafts on New York, 1 per cent. Silver bought at 4 to 6 per cent.

### COMMERCIAL.

Grocery and other Markets.

The wholesale business moves along quietly. A better feeling, however, prevails, and a satisfactory winter trade is looked for.

GROCERIES.—The grocery market continues quiet and without any change of importance. Fruit is becoming more active with the arrival of the new crop, and a steady movement is maintained in sugar, but tea, coffee, spices, &c., are still very dull. Remittances are generally better.

are still very dull. Remittances are generally better.

TEA.—A good demand prevails for Nagasaki Japan, and some 200 to 500 half-chests have been sold at 21c to 21c. Straight Japans are slow of sale, and the only enquiry is for a good medium at 25c to 32c. These grades are held pretty ilumity in sympathy with New York, where large sales have recently been made. Green inactive. Black—better orders are being received from the West.

COFFEE.—Recent arrivals of Java in New York have caused a slight reduction there, but our quotations for this market are not changed.

SUGAR—Has declined to 1c on the week. The demand is fairly good for American refined.

SUGAR—Has declined to to to the week. The demand is fairly good for American refined.

FRUIT.—As the new crop is now beginning to arrive, a little more activity is noticeable in the market. New Valencias, to arrive, ex "Barcelona," are offered in 1,000 boxes lots at 41c for good ordinary fruit on the spot; choice quality is worth 5c to 5tc. The prices at which Valencias are now offered, to arrive, are below the cost of importation, and Montreal at this moment is the lowest market in the world. The crop is a very large one, and of an unusually fine quality; some 6,000 boxes have been sold, to arrive by the "Barcelona." It is difficult to sell old fruit of any kind. No new Sultans have yet arrived. New Layers are still in very light supply, and worth \$1.70 to 1.75. New Muscatel and London layers are still a small stock and held at high prices.

LEATHER.—Business has been fairly active the past week, though sales have been mostly small in amount. Prices continue steady, and are likely to continue firm; while hides rule as high as they have for some months past.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A moderate business is being done the present week, but the bulk of the business is finished. A fair sorting up of trade is expected, and stocks of heavy fall and winter goods are already light. No change in prices.

RAW FURS.—A few fresh skins are arriving, which sell readily at late quotations, but the amount of business doing is small. No improvement is looked for before next month; prices in the meantime are nominally unchanged.

DBY GOODS.—Business has been rather quiet the reads and the prices and the prices of the protest of the prices of the protest of the protest

changed.

DHY Goods,—Business has been rather quiet this week, and the market without features of consequence. Few retailers have visited the city, and, as travellers are only starting out on the sorting-up trip, orders have not been numerous.

## Loudon, Ont., Markets.

GRAIN. White wheat, Deihl, per 100 # .... 1 10 to 1 40 Spring Wheat " .... 0 90 to 0 95 " .... 0 80 to 0 85 Oats # .... 0 80 to 0 95 Peas " .... 1 10 to 1 90 Barley " .... 0 80 to 0 85 Rve " .... 0 80 to 0 90 Buckwheat Beans FLOUR AND FEED. Moved by Mr. J. Maguire, seconded by Mr. XX Fall Wheat Flour, # cwt. 2 75 to 3 00 Spring Flour

4 .... 1 00 to 1 25 " .... 2 50 to 2 75 " .... 2 50 to 2 75 " .... 2 25 to 2 50 Buckwheat Flour " .... 2 50 to Graham Flour .... 2 50 to 2 75 " .... 2 50 to 2 75 " .... 1 50 to 1 75 ₩ ton..!2 00 to 16 00 4 .... 9 00 to 10 00

LONDON OIL MARKET. Refined Oil in car-load lots, wine gals...\$0-14 ... 0 16 " small " a a ... 0 15 Benzine 28 Gravity Parafine Oil

... u ... o 18 L. O. R. Co.'s trans. wa. can, per lb.... 0 18

## Ottawa Markets.

OTTAWA, October 12.—There was a fair market OTTAWA, October 12.—There was a fair market to-day and not much change in prices. Sheep pelts, each, 70c, to 90c. Calf skins, per lb, 7c to 8c. Woot, per lb, 2l to 22c. Cow hides, per l00 lbs, S6 to \$7.00. Beef, per l00 lbs, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Apples, per barrel, \$1.25 to \$2.25. Hay in good demand at steady prices.

HOUSEHOLD—MEAT.—Hogs, per 100 lbs, dressed, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Beef Cattle, each, \$16 to \$28. Sheep, each, \$3 to \$4.50. Mutton, per lb, 5c to 6c.

cu, 34.30 to 55.00. Beet tunne, cach, 316 to 525. Sheep, each, \$3 to \$1.50. Mutton, per lb, 5c to 6c.

POULTRY, GAME, FOWL-Fowls, per pair, 30c to 40c. Chickens, per pair, 20c to 30c. Turkeys, each, 40c to 60c. Geese, each, 40c to 45c. Ducks, per pair, 30c to 40c.

DAIRY.—Butter in pails, per pound, 12c to 14c. Butter in firkins, per pound, 10c to 12c. Butter in fresh prints, per pound, 10c to 17c. Cheese, per pound, 11c to 12c. Eggs, per dozen, 12c to 15c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatocs, per bushel, 35c to 40c. Turnips, per bushel, 15c to 18c. Onlons, per bushel, 40c to 50c.

GRAIN.—Buckwheat, per bushel, 40c to 45c. Oats, per bushel, 25c to 30c. Peas, per bushel, 50c to 55c. Beans, per bushel, 50c to 55c. Beans, per bushel, 51. Spring Wheat, per bushel, 90c to 95c.

ELOUR.—No. 1, per barrel, \$4.50 to 4.75. Oatmeal, per burrel, \$4.25 to 4.50. Provender, per ton, \$18 to 20. Bran, per ton \$10 to 12.

MISSCELLANEOUS.—Honey, per pound, 13c to 15c. Lard, per 1b, 8c to 9c. Home-spun yarn, per pound, 50c to 60c. Wool socks, per pair, 20c to 25c. Hay, per ton, \$12 to 15.

## Lindsay (Ont.) Markets.

Local deliveries of grain have been considerable the past week, though prices have had a downward tendency. During the last three or four days there has been a marked decline in Fall Wheat...... \$0 60 to \$ 0 80

Spring Wheat	0	60	to.		70
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Ontmeal, per 100 lbs	0	00	to	2	75
Cornmeal. "	0	00	to	1	75
"Fall Wheat "Datmenl, per 100 lbs	Ò	00	to	14	00
snorts	υ	w	to	16	00
Barley, per bushel	0	50	10	0	
Peas "	0	00	to	0	55
Oats "	Ó	00	to	0	25
Potatoes "	0	30	to	0	35
Peas " Dats " Potatoos " Butter per lb. Dheese "	0	10	to	.0	15
Theese "	Ŏ	9	to	Ò	10
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Sugar-cured canvass Hams	Ō.	. 91	to		10
Mess Pork, per barrel			to	14	Ð
Salt, per barrel	Õ	00	to	1	00
straw, per load	2	00	to	2	50
Hay, per ton			tõ	10	00
Beef Hides	4	ÕÕ	ťo		00
Calfskins, per lb	ñ	8	to		10
Lambskin			to		60
Pelts			to		60
	ŏ	ÕÕ	tŏ		20

## Hamilton Market.

MAHON—In this city, on the 10th instant, Patrick Mahon, aged 33 years and 6 months.

BRIAN—In this city, on Thursday, the 10th inst., James Brian.

HILL—In this city, on the morning of the 10th instant, Mary Jane, wife of David Hill, and only daughter of the lafe Robert Spiers.

HAMIITON, October 14.—White wheat, 80c to 90c; Treadwell, 80c to 82c; Red Winter, 80c to 83c. Spring, 75c to 85c. Peas, 50c to 60c. Barley, 80c to 40c. Potatoes, 45c to 50c. White wheat flour, \$4.25 to \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4.25 to \$4.60. Butter, 12c to 14c. Eggs, 12c to 14c. Dressed hogs, 55.25 to \$5.50.

## THE STREET SOLET $\mathbf{W}^{ ext{ iny TEST.}}$

TREMENDOUS!

S. CARSLEY. is offering all sorts of Flannels at tremendously low prices, which is having the effect of keeping his Flannel countercrowded every day. He ap-pears to be selling them as cheap by the yard as wholesalers sell them by the piece.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS! FLANNELS! Go to S. CARSLEY'S for Flannels.

Fancy Augola Shirtings, 12c per yard. Fancy Augola Shirtings, 18c per yard. Grey Augola Shirtings, 18c and 20c per yard. FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Fancy Shirting Flannels, 22c per yard. Fancy Ali-wool Shirting Flannel, 25c per yard. Special job lot of Fancy Flannels, new paterns, 37c per yard. Splendid Fancy Flannels, 50c and 60c per yard.

SCARLET FLANNELS. Fine Scarlet Flannels, 19r, 25c and 30c per yard. Heavy Scarlet Flannels, 25c, 27c and 30c per yd. Scarlet Twill Shaker Flannel, 37c and 45c per One yard wide Scarlet Shaker Flannel, 15c and

50c per yard. WHITE FLANNELS. Fine White Flannels, 23c, 25c, and 27c per yard. White Shaker Flannels, 33c, 36c and 40c per

White Twill Shaker Flannel, 48c per yard. GREY FLANNELS. Grey All-wool Flannel, 27c per yard. Grey Twill Flannel, 30c per yard. Plain Grey Flannel, 30c per yard. Grey All-wool Flannel, piain and twill, 30c per

NEW COLORED SILKS. Rich Plain Dress Silks, from 70c up.

Rich Plain Glace Silks, from 85c up.

Rich Plain Gros Grain Glace Silks, from \$1.05.

Rich Striped Dress Silks, from 49c up.

Rich Fancy Dress Silks, from 63c up.

Rich Colored Sarsults, from 50c up.

NEW VELVETS.

Our Stock of Black Silk Velvets is well assort-Our Stock of Colored Silk Velvets is well assorted in every possible shade, from \$2.20.
Our Stock of Black Velvetens is well assorted, from 37c up.
Our Stock of Colored Velveteens is well assorted in all the power shades. sorted in all the new shades

### S. CARSLEY, 393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL. And S PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON,

BURY & MCINTOSH,

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS, MOLSONS' BANK CHAMBERS, Corner St. James and St. Peter Streets. (Entrance on St. Peter Street.)

GEORGE BURY, JOHN MCINTOSH,
Official Assignce. Ascountant.

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

No. 769. The second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. Present :

The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MACKAY. WILLIAM ISAAC FENWICK, of the City and District of Montreal, Stock Broker, carrying on business there as such under the name, style and firm of "FENWICK & BOND,"

Plaintiffs,

52-27-g

HOZEN B. BIGNEY and CHARLES RICHARD
LUTTLE, both heretofore of the City and
District of Montreal, and now at parts unknown, and DONALD DOWNIE, of the said
City of Montreal, heretofore carrying on
business at Montreal aforesaid, as General
Publishers, under the name, style and firm
of H. B. BIGNEY & CO., and the said
CHARLES R. LUTTLE, also individually,
Defendants.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messis. Monk and Butler, Advocates, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of P. Archambault, one of the sworn Balliffs of said Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendants, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language in the newspaper of the said city, called the True Witness, and twice in the French language in the newspaper of the said City, called the True Witness, and twice in the French language in the newspaper of the said City, called the True Witness, and twice in the French language in the newspaper of the said city, called to Aurore, be notified to appear hefore this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two moaths after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court,) IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 4-g

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal,

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

No. 5577.
The second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE JOHNSON.

The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE JOHNSON.

JOHN MONK, of the City of Montreal,
THOMAS PAGE BUTLER, of the Town of
Longueuil, in said District, and WILLIAM
G. CRUICKSHANK, of said City of Montreal, all Advocates, heretofore Copartners,
practising together as such at said City of
Montreal, under the name and firm of
MONK, BUTLER & CRUICKSHANK,

Plaintiffs,

MES E. McCLEES and EDWARD B. McCLEES; both of Philadelphia, in the United States of America, dealers in Pictures and Copartners, trading together as such at Philadelphia, under the name and firm of J. E. McCLEES & SON, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of their Counsel, Messrs. Monk & Butler. In as much as it appears by the return of William Conway, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, written on the writ of summons in this cause issued, that the Defendants have no domicile in the Province of Quebec, and count be found in this District of Montreal; that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of this City called L'Aurore, and twice in the English language in the newspaper of this city called the TRUE WITNESS, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insortion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Paintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court,) CHS. BONACINA, Deputy C. C. C.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal. No. 1141.

Dame Marie Louise Deschamps, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Louis Dolphis Charbonneau, butcher, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff;

The said Joseph Louis Dolphis Charbonneau;

The Plaintiff hath, this day, instituted an action en separation de biens against the Defendant, her husband.

Montreal, 23th Sept., 1878. L. O. TAILLON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Defendant

# CATHOLICS! ATTENTION!

# POPE LEO XIII

The finest Picture (Chromo) of his Holiness, POPE LEO XIII., sent to any address in the Dominion of Canada for

### ONE DOLLAR

This Chromo is 21 x 20 inches, and it has been pronounced by those who have seen his Holiness to be a very correct likeness, and

Far superior to anything now in the Market.

~<del>~~~~</del>\* NO CATHOLIC SHOULD BE WITHOUTONE.

Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded AGENTS WANTED for the above and ther saleable Chromos. Address

EMMET & CO., Publishers' Agents, &c., Box 1758 P.O.,

### MONTREAL. The Loretto Convent

Of Lindsay, Ontario. Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEP-TEMBER 2nd.

In addition to its former many and great advantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance.

Board and Tuition—only ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR—including French.

LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada Address,

REPAIRS OF REFRIGERATORS. Now is the time to leave your orders, which will be properly attended by MEILLEUR & CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

652 CRAIG STREET, Near Bleury. Italian Warehouse



## STATUARY,

SUCCESSOR OF C. CATELLI ET CARL 66 Notre Dame Street.

Third door to the right, near Bonsecours Street Mr. T. CARLI has the honor to inform the Mr. T. CARLI has the honor to inform the Clergy, Religious Communities and the public generally, that he will continue the business in his name, and that in his Store will always be found the best assortment of Religious Statuary, Paintings and Decorations, Architectural Ornaments, Rosettes, Cornices' and all executed at the shortest notice.

Statues made with Cement on which the temperature has no effect

perature has no effect PRICES MODERATE. A visit is respectfully solicited.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. CIRCULARS, BILL-HEADS, AND

GENERAL JOBBING

NEATLY ENECUTED AT

OFFICE OF THE "EXENING POST. ENEELY & 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, 78-28 Meshane Bell Foundry

Manufacture these celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free.

Aug 27, 1875.[

HENRY MeSHANE & CO.,

# THE CELEBRATED

THRASHING MACHINE.

DRIVEN BY HORSE OR STEAM POWER

orders, our Celebrated Hall Champion Thrashing Machine, to be driven by Horse or Steam Power. These machines have been without a rival for the past FIFTY YEARS. Neally all the other Thrashing Machines are imitations of the Hall Machines, and have failed to given entire, satisfaction. The Hall Machine has been

WE CAN SUPPLY PITTS, PLANET, OR HALL HORSE POWERS -Eight or ten horse-either DOWN OR MOUNTED ON TRUCKS, as Customes may desire. Also, Trucks built specially for Separators, with broad tires.

Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company,

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS SCHOOL TERM OF 1878-79.

The Metropolitan Primer. 1st Reader. 2nd " 3rd " 4th " 5th " 6th " Young Ladies' Reader.

Do Speller and Definer.
Do Speller and Definer.
Do Speller and Definer.
Catechism of Sacred History
Do Hustrated Bible History.
Do English Grammar.
Brown's First Lines of English Grammar.
Do Institutes Murray's Grammar abridged by Putnam

Murray's do revised by Kearney Murray's Large Grammar. Metropolitan with analysis do Stepping Stone to do

Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec. do for the Diocese of Toronto. Keenan's Doctrinal Catechism. Catechism of Perseverance

Quackenbos' First Lesson in Composition. Do Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric.

A Treatise on Mensuration for the use of Schools. Sangsters' Elementary Arithmetic. Sangsters' National Arithmetic.

do with Key for Teachers and  $\mathbf{Do}$ Private Studnts.

Sadiler's New Book Keepizg Blanks

Day Book. Journal Cash Book

Ledger National Pocket Dictionary Do Large do Worcester's Primary do

Chambers' Dictionary of the Latin Language, containing Latin and English, English and Latin, by W. R. Chambers.

The School History of Canada. Northen's History of the Catholic Church, with Questions adapted to the use of Schools Mitchell's New Series of Geographies. First Lessons in Geography. New Primary New Intermediate do. New Physical do. Pinnock's Catechism of Geography.

Guy's Elements of Astronomy. Smith's Illustrated. do. Pocket Edition of the New Testament. Large Type Edition of the New Testament.

Bound and set to Musle. Westlake's How to Write Letters-A Manual

275 NOTRE DAME STREET,

HALL "CHAMPI

OVER 3000 IN USE IN CANADA

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