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OUR PARIS LETTER.

(From a regular Correspondent.)

HOTEL DU LOUVRE, Paris, July 31st, 1878.

Last summer and autumn were devoted by the monarchical coalition to concocting all kinds of intrigues and indulging in all sorts of iniquities, to prevent the electoral return of 363 Republicans, to call the Chamber of Deputies. Their number is now 380. Is the Republic a fixture? It ought to be; but its administration is characterized by strange inconsistencies and positive feebleness. The Home Minister makes speeches in favor of the Constitution, that leave nothing to be desired; his colleague at the War Office would not burn a blank cartridge to salute the Republic; he would resign rather than allow the military bands to play the Marseillaise, and any superior officer who indulges in a shy at the present form of government runs no danger of being put under arrest. The Premier, M. Dufaure, is weakness and vaccillation itself, respecting the members of the judicial bench, who strain the quality of mercy when the Republic has a wrong to be redressed, and the late re-appointment of four notorious enemies of the constitution as Councillors of State has given a very rude shock to the tuture tranquil hopes for the country. Next November will bring warm reckoning days. The abstention from reprisals by the Republic cannot go the length of placing avowed enemics in charge of the capital. The age of chivalry being past in France, explains why Royalists and Bonapartists do what no Republican has ever yet done-hold office under and pocket emoluments-the government they ridicule and

oppose.
The receipts continue to diminish at the Exhibition, though the building be no hotter

than elsewhere. In the Champ de Mars, the galleries are difficulty, and if the Congress positively cool, thanks to the awning and the at Berlin had not so hapfresh air through the slitted floor. Those designing a zero temperature can take up a po-sition beside an ico-making machine and lend vernor-General's hostile dea hand to passing the "bricks" to the trucks; there is the underground aquarium, with subtermnean attractions that would delight the a Cossack sotnia bivouncking Duke of Portland himself, and the tasting on the wrong side of the Rivhall, where refrigerated wines, brandies and liqueurs can be sipped for nothing. The peace is definitely concluded truth is the Exhibition wants animation. Visitors demand to live there and be amused ers, the operations of the Russian army in Central Asia for a day, not to have to return "done up" to a late tuble d'hote, and too exhausted to crawl anywhere after the meal. There is no music in the grounds, and only the reckless consent to be stewed in the Trocadero concert hall, was taking against us, and and finished by international fiddlers, flute in the present condition displayers, big and little drums, trombones, play an element of dancymbals, and triangles.

The Belgians prefer the spiral descent rope, where an unfortunate runs the chance of being dealt with as if on a turn-spit before a

Something like a series of State lotteries are to be organized to come to the rescue of the Exhibition; one million of francs would be issued in tickets of one franc each; the the present year General proceeds are to be expended in lots, consisting | Kaufmann received instrucof free admissions, objets d'art, pure chasing tions from the Minister of from exhibitors, &c. The end justifies the War which led him to make means. The Jardin d' Acclimation ought to military preparations on a lend its camels to enable visitors to perform large scale, and to issue an the journey between the Tracadero and the order of the day on the 26th Champ de Mars; the poor animals would feel of May dividing the troops at home in a temperature of 113 degrees, and the traveller about as happy as looking at the three corps d'observation, the wool-carding machines, or the contents of the principal one to assemble at cases in the drug section. In the Italian department are ladders, or fire escapes, that | Marghelan, and the third at have been constructed on the principle of Petro-Alexandrovsk, twenty Itish miles—lengthening as they go. Only miles from Khiva. The think of the man who has to run up and down principal corps, commanded these steps to illustrate the working of the machines for the public. Banting has over looked this element in his perfect cure. The French do not employ these escapes; they Fifth, Sixth and Ninth batwould deprive their firemen of displaying

The Italian section is devoted to an artistic rather than to industrial exhibits. Its facade | Ferghanah troops, of the in the alley of Nations is ornamented with third buttalion of the Siberian the busts of Dante, Titian, &c.; Victor Ema-nuel, Garibaldi, the King and Queen; but Turkestan line and an en-Cavour is not visible. He should be among | tire brigade of the Chasseurs the "men of the day" of the Italian and of Turkestan. Besides these French schools of non-partitioning of terri- troops there were fifteen sottories, as like Garibaldi, he protested against nias of Cossacks, five bat-Nice and Savoy being transferred to France. teries of artillery, and a As a compensation, there is a wooden bust of rocket corps. The whole of Napoleon I., an apparatus by which the head this force was ordered to can be expanded to the size of Bartholde' Liberte, in the park or as dimnnitive as Hugo's and to march in echelon Napoleon le Petit. Next wonder is Michela's upon Djam, fifty-five miles stenographing machine of six reporters power; from Timour's city, and half it is even doomed by the phonograph. The specimens of furniture, sculptured and in laid, Oxus. The Ferghanah corps, commanded are both rich and beautiful; France produces by General Abramoff, a Central Asian officer nothing equal to them; black marble and ebony encrusted tables are very numerous; there is a piano in wooden mosaic work for 10,000 francs, but Erard has plain instruments at 50,000 francs. The gems in the way of salon furniture are the small presses inlaid with ivory or lapsus-lazuli. In the application of fine art to industry, the best are the imitations; the new and original are very poor. This remark does not apply to the artistic glass work of Venice; there are cups formed by two layers of melted glass, having the decoration between them. No wonder Nero ordered the death of Consul Petronius, who refused to give up a kindred vase. The irrisated or ratubow hues in some of the glass can be matched by Austrian manufacturers. Venice has the monopoly of this colored glass for Abyssinia and Kaffraria, where it is bought as beads, or to serve as money; there are glass tissues, made up as colored cravats, and selling at 30 sous each; one of these and a paper collar can be understood in the dog-days in The lower classes in Italy, as in other countries, have but limited taste; their household pot-tery is vulgar; not only the taste for but the

shine as a motive power. In silks and Tus-can straw hats, much business is transacted, and Venice seems to have rediscovered her art of making lace, as well as of glass. The country is naturally rich, but her agricultural products are tew; capital is wanted, and would be supplied, only it would be at once taxed heavily. There are excellent specimens of wheat, preserved fruits, and well known wines; agriculture as backward all the same, though the Etruscans were fair cultivators they were ingenious too, as they invented hand-mills and trumpets; their descendants inherit some of their qualities-the love of music for example, as the Etruscans even beat their slaves to the sound of a flute.

The most popular song in Paris is "Thou art only a flea." Double prices are charged to hear it, and the greatest prodigy is a dwarf with a movable hump.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

AGGRESSIVE STEPS TOWARDS AFGHANISTAN-AN ACCREDITED AGENT SENT TO CABUL-DIS TURBING NEWS FROM THE EAST. (From the London Globe.)

The Russian newspapers that have arrived The Russian newspapers that Fave arrived by the latest mail from Tashkant, throw a flood of light upon the movements of General flood of light upon the movements of General Kaufmann during the critical period of the re-

cent negotiations, and show plainly that Russia really en-tertained for a time the idea of making a military demonstration against India. The firm control which the government of Russia has over the press, and the prohibition against Europeans travelling in Turkestan, enabled General Kaufmann to conceal his plans without pily concluded its labors the signs would probably have reached us in the shape of er Oxus. Of course, now that between the European Powlose much of their interest. Still, as they show the measures that General Kaufmann ger which may at any moment plunge the two countries into fresh complications it may be useful to call the attention of our readers to

them. FORMIDABLE PREPARATIONS. On the 25th of April of under his command into Samarcand, the second at principal corps, commanded by General Troitsky, of the Emperor's body guard, was composed of the talions of Turkestans of a mixed battalions comprising four companies of the local concentrate at Samarcand,

great experience, was composed of six companies of chasseurs, two sotnias of Cossacks, six guns belonging to the Turkestan Mountain artillery and half a rocket corps. These troops were ordered to concentrate at the receily acquired Russian outpost at Marghelan, to travese the Vouadil and enter Valley of Kizil Su, and there await further marching orders from the Govenor-General. The third and last corps, that of the Amou Daria, comprised six companies of infantry, two sotinas of Cossasks and four pieces of artillery, and was commanded by Colonel Grotenhelm. The order transmitted to Khiva was to the effect that the Amou Daria corps should follow the course of the River Oxus from Fort Petro-Alexandrovsk as far as Tchardjoui, and thence pursue the course indicated to it by subsequent instructions from Tashkant. At the same time arrangements were made for supplying the expeditionary forces with an entirely new kit, and orders were given to the commissariat to serie out to the troops the customary excess of fations to prepare them for the campaign. Two days later a supplementary order of the day was very sentiment of art is absent. Of general issued, in which Gen. Kauimann stated his industry little is to be said, yet in the four intention of forming three ambulance corps, teenth century Italy exported quantities of one for the Samarcand detachment, coupris-

arrangements for any army entering upon a

READY TO MARCH ON INDIA.

The above particulars are taken from the official Turkestan Gazette. Later intelligence is contained in the Moscow Gazette, the Tashkant correspondent of which writes on July 6th as follows :- "The long and patiently expected movement of the troops was initiated a few days ago by the order of General Kauf-mann giving instructions to the commanders to prepare for march. The arrival of General Stolattoff from St. Petersburg was the cause of the outburst of activity. On the 14th of June the Turkestan Council held a meeting for the purpose of levying the necessary number of native Arabs to accompany the troops, and an order of the day was drawn up appointing the officers to take charge of the field intendance of the army. The artillery, divided into small detachments, has already left Tashkant for the front. On the 12th of June the engineer corps will take its departure, on the following day the infantry will leave Tashkant, and on the 23rd the staff will proceed to Samarcand.

wants coal, but trusts to yet employing sun- and Khivan detachements, each composed of fruitful Khanates, on which Russia looks with Commons, Mr. Butt the day after went to the fifty beds. The Inspector-General of Hospitals | longing eye, and the Kulja question still re-was also ordered to make the usual sanitary | mains a bone of contention, which at any | Lords Beaconshold and Salisbury, and the only a war of conquest against Kashgaria. The Eastern question is closed for the present, and it would HI befit the assurances of the Czar if his viceroy in Turkestan should revive those angry feelings which the general public of England and Russia fondly hope have ceased to exist between the two countries. Ten years ago, when the telegraph did not penetrate to the Russian possessions in Central Asia, is was easily possible for a Russian general to evade or disobey orders; but now that the electric wire unites the extreme out-post of Marghelan with the Emperor's Cabinet in the Winter Palace, and each commander of the three Turkestan detachments is in direct and instantaneous communications with the St. Petersburg Ministry of War, it is to be hoped that General Kaufmann will not embark in any offensive undertaking that may disturb the good relations now existing between this country and Russia.

> OUR IRISH LETTER. [From our Regular Correspondent.] DUBLIN, August 8.

tissues in wool, cotton, linen and silk. She ing 160 beds, and two others for the Ferghanah | conquered; to the south of Ferghanah are the character of his action in the House of pointed to the See of Ardaghand Clonmacnoise Lords Beaconshold and Salisbury, and the only moment could be converted by Kaufmann into other Home Rule M.P. who accompanied him was Sir George Bowyer, a gentleman who has long since taken up a position in the Tory ranks. Finally, on Monday last, Dr. O'Leary, the Nationalist M. P. for Droghedia, accompanied several English Tories to the Foreign Office to shake hands with the English plenipotentiaries! On the other hand, I have noticed that a very eloquent and very Irish Ministerialists with the sullen silence always meted out to his speeches in support of the demands of Ireland, and complained that he had not one word of cheer for the youngest child of liberty—Bulgaria. But hacte ans have; I shall only add that rumors are flying about of rewards about to be conferred on the prominent Tory Home Rulers. I do not know what foundation there is for those rumors, but one years of age, yet for the last three weeks he of them at least is very likely to be well has been on a confirmation tour which might founded. I allude to the statement that Cap- try the energies of a man of fifty, and has tain King-Harman, M.P. for Sligo, is soon to

seven years' penal servi-tude. Kelly is thesame man who was tried for and acquitted of the murder of tried him for firing at a policeman. This time there was a verdict of guilty, and prison sufferings he told to n reporter of the Freeman on Saturday night, and a shocking story it is. He seems to have been treated with a perfectly ruthless cruelty in Spike Island, whither he went in the second year of his implisonment. He says that he had a filthy cell, that he had to cat off the ground, to drink out of the same vessel with scrofulous convicts of the worst type, to work in the rain till he was the whole time; the consequence of all which was that at last his liver and kidneys became diseased, his appetite was taken away, and his teeth fell out or became loose. In May last he was taken back to Mountjoy, but only to become an inmate of the hospital, and on Thursday last he there had such a sudden and violent fit of spasms that the chaplain who was at once called in deemed it advisable to administer the Sacrament of Extreme Unction. In one word, he went into prison a young healthy, hearty man of not much mor than thirty years of age crepid old sexagenarian, scarcely able to cat or It is doubtful if he will live many days, but what it is possible to do to restore him to health is being done by his friends. He has been placed under the charge of com-petent medical mon, and on last night a committee was formed in the Mechanics' Institute for the purpose of organizing for him a pecuniary testimo-nial. I may just add here. that the similarity which the various successive prison revelations bear to each other is very striking, and is a proof of their substan-

tial truth. The fact is, I believe that the convict particularly of certain members of that party, establishments both in Great Britain and in the English party fight on the Eastern Ireland require reformation as much as Question. By a resolution of the last National ever those hells did which attracted the indignant notice of Howard and Wilberforce. The latest prison regulation introduced into Ireland prescribes that every prisoner shall sleep for a month on a plank bed-that is, shall not sleep at all. Baron Dowse and the Chief Baron refused, at the recent assizes, to send women to prison because of this rule; and in opening the commission for the city of Dublin on Tuesday, the former judge again denounced what he did not hesitate to call an instrument of torture. Nevertheless, I see no sign that the plank-bed regulation will soon

be abolished. The news of the death of the Bishop of Ardagh produced a great shock not only here but throughout Ireland: On Monday the Freeman contained a brief telegram announcing Dr. Conroy's illness; the following day it published a telegram from Longford announcing his death. At the risk of sending information

in succession to the Most Rev. Dr. McCabe. It is hardly necessary to tell a Canadian that he was an able and eloquent speaker and writer; but it is not generally known that most, if not all, of the pastorals issued in recent years by the United Episcopate of Ire-land—and notably the celebrated pastoral in reply to Professor Tyndall's Belfast addresswere the composition of Dr. Conroy. Some of the best articles in the Irish Ecclesiastical Record (which he founded) were from the same fertile pen. As an administrator, he was speech, in reply to Mr. Butt, was delivered in possessed of great capacity, while the neutral fine course of the debate on the line he adopted in political matters conduced Eastern Question by Mr. M. A. Sullivan. Greatly to bringing peace to a sorely distracted district. On the whole, Dr. Conroy's cheers which Mr. Butt had received from the death is a grievous loss to the Church in Ireland, and a serious blow especially to His Eminence Cardinal Cullen. It is well known—that is, as far as any such thing can be known-that had he lived, he would have succeeded to His Eminence's place and honors. One of the most wonderful of living men is His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam. He is

gone through it with less signs of fatigue that some of the curates who have accompanied him! He has had to drive along wild country roads scores of miles in length, to cross lofty mountains, to sail in boats from the mainland to the islands off the coast of Galway and Mayo, to spend hours examining hundreds of children in the catechism, and finally, to preach (generally in Irish) sermons the informer Talbot. When the Government failed to get a conviction against him on that charge, they Partry the other day he found an advanced guard of parishioners on horseback drawn up at a point some two miles from the prisoner was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. His story of his and when he arrived at the chapel the rest of the congregation turned out with green branches to cheer him. No monarch ever received a more genuine welcome. He con-firmed three hundred children in Partry. It is interesting to learn that the sermon of the day (in addition to his Grace's) was preached by the former pastor of the parish, Father Lavelle, who, almost equally with Dr. Mac-

Hale, was the object of a regular ovation. We have a cattle show in Dublin this week? which is very largely attended by the members of our "upper ten," but, both on account of its being held at a considerable distance from the city (at Ball's Bridge), and because of the high prices of admission, it is not much frequented by city folks in general. On Tuesday the banquet usually given in connection drenched, with a warden standing by pistol in hand, with the show by the Royal Agricultural Society took place in the Exhibition Palace and on to-morrow the usual ball will be held in the same place. The speech of the Lord Lieutenant at the banquet has excited much comment. It was very different from other vice-regal atterances, in not dealing in statistics to prove the prosperity of Ireland, in not referring to the subject of crime, in going in for small farms and pleasant properties, and in declaring heartily for the Intermediate Education Bill. The Duke of Marlborough announced that it was he who had recommended the Government to bring forward such a measure, and I believe I am not wrong in stating that several months since he consulted Cardinal Cullen on the subject.

The case of Lefroy against Saunders', which was on Saturday sent for trial to the City Assizes, will probably come up for hearing to-morrow before Baron Dowse. The Grand Jury found the bills yesterday.

This morning at his residence in Merrion square died Sir John Ennis, ex-chairman of the Midland Railway Company, ex-M. P. for Athlone, and up to his death one of the directors of the Bank of Ireland. He was a Whig in politics, and was the father-in-law of The O'Donoghue, M. P., who, it is said, will now come in for a considerable sum of money.

FRUIT-EATING.

A very mistaken idea, writes a correspondent of a contemporary, finds a lodgment in the minds of many otherwise sensible persons, to wit, that summer complaints, the generic term under which the disorders peculiar to the season are known, are caused main-ly by the use of fruit, and that the wise and safe plan is to prohibit its use altogether. This method, which neglects to take advantage of one of the most beneficent provisions for man's use, is detrimental to health. When fruit does harm, it is because it is eaten at improper times, in improper quantities, or before it is ripened and fit for the human stomach. A distin-guished physician has said that if his patients would make a practice of eating a couple of good oranges before breakfast from February till June his practice would be gone. The principal evil is that we do not eat enough with sugar and cream. We need the medici-nal action of the pure fruit acids in our systems, and their cooling, corrective influence.

For Upwards of Thirty Years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhoa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy.

Headaches.—Spring and early Summer are the seasons of the year at which most persons mifer from headache, produced almost invanibly by a sluggish and disorganised liver. Brainerey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills have the correcting and toneing up of the that most wonderful organ—the liver.



way to the Affghan outposts on the River at Tashkant keeps every one astir with excitement. The barracks are crowded with soldiers, the fields outside the town are alive with pack horses and camels intended for the expedition, and every day complimentary dinners are given by the various regiments to each other to promote fellowship and good feel-

ing before starting on the campaign.

DANGER IN THE FUTURE. The danger of complications arising between Shir Ali and ourselves through the pressure of a Russian demonstration at the Emir's rear is now over, but the second danger of Russia finding an outlet for the exuberant arder of her Turkestan troops has only now begun. The three corps d'observations will return to their lonely desert forts with feelings of the keenest chagrin if no opportunity is given them of displaying their valor, and the fear is lest General Kaufmann, yielding to the aggressive tendencies in which he is cast, should embark upon some scheme of conquest or other which would unfortunately arouse once more the angry passions of England and Russia with respect-to the Central Asian questions. That tempting invitations to commence a campaign lie ready on every side there can be no doubt. Khiva is not yet wholly annexed; Mery, though under the protection of Persia, is still a thorn in the side of Turkestan; Bokhara still remains to be

Conference the Home Rule representatives are bound to take united action in all such questions that is, either together with the Government or the opposition, or to abstain in a body from dividing altogether. On this occasion Mr. Butt, whose duty as a leader of the party it is to take steps to ensure such united action, gave the matter the go-by, and the consequence was that sixteen Home Rulers voted with the Government, ten with the opposition, and the rest did not vote at all; the influence of the whole body being, therefore, for the moment completely annihilated. But this was not the worst of the matter. Mr. Butt and—still more strange— even Mr. O'Donnell, the great Obstruc-tionist who has hitherto held himself forward as a decided enemy of England, delivered speeches of the true English Tory type, brimful of regard for English interests and containing no reference whatever to Ireland that will be stale by the time it reaches the Whether they did right is not for a mere chronicler of facts like the present writer to decide; I only desire to point out that the members for Limerick and Dungarvan speak with two voices—one voice being for the English public, the other for the Irish, and that the Irish on discovering the circumstance college and Secretary to His Eminence Carbon dinal Cullen, and, finally, in 1871 was appropried. ful of regard for English interests and con-

IN MEMORIAM. BISHOP CONROY, APOSTOLIC DELEGATE, DIED AUG. ATE, 1878.

Say not that any death is premature, for God hath other ways than ours; That is the best which He makes us endure— In youth or age He hath His hours. 11.

Sometimes a little babe sleeps at the breast,— Birong youth, it knows not why, grows very tired, Manhood, 'mid prosp'rous things, of sighs for rest, And death's kind summons oft desired. III.

O man! why thinkest thou that years are life?

That life is long enough for one
Who bears a man's part in the bustling strife,
Then calmiy sleeps—his duty done!

Not by our finite measure doth He mete The real perfection of our days; O! let the summons find us at His feet, Contrile, that His strong arm may raise.

What is our life? A shadow—a short dream, Whose very joys are phantoms all; Honors and fame and riches brilliant gleam Until death's shadows o'er them fall.

ν.

I've seen the proudest of this earth lay down The empty honors of his day; Alas! how hollow semed an earthly crown Beside that pallid mask of clay!

And if the years allotted him had been Freighted with holy deeds, how high Fair hope had blessed the closing scene When the dread summons came to die.

Ahl happy he who heeds the falling leaf When Nature custs her vesture green; Nor finds his last hour burdened down with grief, Through a despairing "might have been."

IX. Not thine, good Conroy, that despairing cry; Thy loy, in death, no tongue shall tell, But His who bade thy noble spirit fly, And said: "Thou didst thy duty well!"

No petty foe shall ever touch or stain The glorious halo of thy name; Wise Rome had tested thy great heart and brain, To Rome we leave thy spotless fame!

Peace be to his ashes; peaceful let them rest Where Shamrocks carpet Erin's sod; His soul now lives among th' immortal blest, In the sweet Presence of his God! Fr. Graham.

DORA

By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of ' Nathalie." Adele,' . Queen Mab,' &.

CHAPTER XX .- CONTINUED.

There was a long pause, which made Nannette's heavy breathing very distinct. The sun was near its setting, a gorgeous glow from the west filled the poor little room, and a rosy flush fell on the dying woman's face. From the spot where she stood Dora could look down at Madame Bertrand's house, and see her own room through the window, which she had left open. That room was still haunted with fond dreams and sad regrets and strug-gles for self-subjection, and what did they all seem now when she looked at Nanette? Seventy-three years of care and poverty and bitter trials were written in that thin worn face before her, but the story would soon be

otted out by the hand of death, and what ace, what token would be left of it then upon earth? Did it matter so much to be blest or

wretched when this was the end?

Happy are they who can take such lessons, and who do not feel, like the French King, that he must change the site of a palace, because the spires of Saint Denis, where his predecessors were buried, are in view. The haughty Louis Quatorze rebelled under that memento mori. Was it not enough to know that he must go down some day to those chill dark vaults, and sleep there with all the kings and queens of his race ?-must a young sovereign, with La Vallieres and Montespans, and dreams of conquest to boot, be forever told that he was mortal, and must die? It was too hard, surely, and not to be endured, unless by some ascetic or careless monarch, one full of heaven or reckless of death-a Saint Louis or

a Henri Quatre. But not so felt Dora. Every deep, earnest, and religious impulse of her nature rose and was strong within her as she stood by this death-bed. She scorned her own dreams as she looked up at Mr. Templemore. She triumphed over them and trampled them with a ruthless foot. From that hour forth there was a change in her both strong and deep. Something she could not conquer because even self-subjection has its limits, but all that will can rule she mastered, and the power then acquired she let go no more.

Mr. Templemore, too, had his thoughts. "And this is the end of youth and beauty?" he could not help thinking, as he looked at. Nanette, and from her to Dora with her blooming face and her pensive gray eyes, and that hair of brown and gold which a blue ribbon tied back in the graceful Greek fashion. "Ah! what folly, then, it is to forget the brevity of life, and the treacherous power of

Time! And Mr. Templemore, too, was right; for surely Death reads the two lessons. Surely it teaches us masterdom over self, and preaches the wisdom of happiness. Blessed are they to whom the task of reconciling those two

does not prove too hard! Madame Bertrand now came in, and Mr. Templemore, saying, "I shall call in again,"

went away. "There goes an angel," emphatically said Madame Bertrand, taking a chair, and settling herself down by the bedside in the attitude of a professional nurse. "He sat with Nanette all last night. Doctor Richard would do anything for me," she continued, with a certain complacency, and taking as a personal com-pliment his kindness to the sick woman; "but it is wonderful how every one, save Monsieur Theodore, has always liked me. Nanette, who could endure no one doted on me."

"She was religious," said Dora, following her own train of thought—"I am sure she loved God. I rememcer how she once said to me that as she lay awake at night, and saw the stars shining in the sky, she used to feel full of wonder and delight at the Almighty's great-

"Ohl yes," said Madame Bertfand, nodding; "she was so pious, and so cross" she added, in a breath. "She asked for the Cure at once, poor soul! He wanted to send some one to sit up with her, but Nanette would be alone. Luckily she-took a fancy to Doctor Richard, who stayed with her to oblige me." "Are you staying with her now, Madame of death. On the Monday evening he was

"Yes how cousin will cook madame's din-corpse. Within that brief space he tasted the me."

The words recalled Dots to the necessity of

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Dora could go and see Namette again without saddening her mother's cheerful mood. Mrs. Luan, indeed, stared, and looked up from her patchwork as Dora left, but she put no question. Her niece often went and prayed of an

evening in Notre Dame before it was closed

for the night, and such, Mrs. Luan concluded, now was her errand. But the Divine presence of Him who came to suffer with and for the afflicted is not confined to temples and tabernacles built by man's hand. Dora knew that we find Him in the homes of the needy, in the lazar-house, in the prison, and that it it is the weakness of our faith and the coldness of our hearts that will not let us seek Him there.

Madame Bertrand had lit a candle, but she had forgotten to snuff it, and its long wick and dull yellow light looked dismal in the narrow room.

"It is melancholy here, mademoiselle," said Madame Bertrand, as Dora came in; "poor Nanette cannot say a word. Then I do not like to think that she is going to die. Look at her bit of a body-does it not seem hard there should be no more room for her? But there is not. Some one else is being born just now, and Nanette must make way. I shall miss her. I used to like seeing her go by leaning on her stick, scolding the children. Now, poor soul, she cannot help herself."

No, she could not, indeed. Nanette had

already entered that shadowy region where human will is weak, and Dora thought, as she looked at her, that she was travelling very fast indeed toward that deeper darkness in which it becomes powerless. Something in Dora's face told Madame Bertrand the nature

of her thoughts. She rose and looked at the sick woman, and shook her head.

"I believe it will soon be over, mademoi selle," she whispered beneath her breath.

Will you read the prayer to her?" "What prayer?" asked Dora, rather star-

"Well, it is not a prayer exactly, I mean the "Go forth, thou Christian soul!" She wanted me to read it this morning, and I said she was not to think of these things; but to get well again. And still she wanted it, but you see 1-1 could not-and will you read it?"

She put a prayer-book in Dora's hands, and Dora, though very white and pale said not nay. Yes, she would read to the dying and unconscious woman that solemn and pathetic dying Christian. Her brother had passed Church, witnout a sister's loving voice to call down Heaven's aid for the traveller on that last trying journey; but Nanette had been, and should be still more favored. She had been strengthened with the bread of life, and even though she heard it not, Dora could now bid her go forth to her eternal home in holy Sion. She would summon every choir of angels to receive her, she would bid holy saints and martyrs, and the greatest and the purest, welcome their poor mortal sister to the house of the one Father; she would ask for this little despised old woman such honor and such reverence as kings themselves never get upon earth.

She knelt, and opening the book she began reading, in a voice which, though tremulous and low at first, grew in power as she proceeled. Far away in the heart of the city, a French soldier's drum was calling in the men to the barracks. In the street below a workman was singing as he came home from work, and still Dora's clear voice went on holding forth heavenly promises, and bringing down the Divine presence to that humble sick-room. And so whilst poor Nanette's soul was passing away, all the sounds blended around her, as in the old mediaeval chorus, where the tenor or the soprano sang of love, the barytone of wine and glory, and the bass uttered a solemn Latin hymn, and the three produced a strange simultaneous harmony.

All was over, and as Dora uttered the last prayer, and closed the book, a voice behind scorn and amusement, her said,

"Amen." She was not startled—she had heard Mr. Templemore enter the room whilst she read, and was prepared for his appearance. "So I came too late," he said, looking tow-

ard the bed; "well, I could have done noth-

He spoke with the gravity which the presence of death commands, but also with the composure which habit gives to men of his the modes in which thought can best be profession. Dora looked sad and thoughtful, called forth Moreover, and whatever his feeland Madame Bertrand was crying not exactly ings for her might be, he liked a listener through grief, poor soul, but because tears came easily to her. This was all; there was no one else to lament that a lone woman had gone to her rest, and, as Madame Bertrand philosophically remarked, made way for some | the suddenness of light, dark-gray eyes, deep one who was being born.

Dora's presence was no longer needed. So she left, after Madame Bertrand had gone to gave her something of the irresistible charm fetch a neighbor, who agreed to sit up with of childhood. There were subtle distinctions, her. Mr. Templemore took a candle and lit and though some of them escaped Dora, her her down the dark staircase. He looked perceptions were too fine not tell her much thoughtful and before they were half way down he stood still.

"Miss Courtenay," he said, impressively. "You knew Nanette for some time; you kindly took her candles, as she told me. May I ask if she lamented to you, as to me, that

she could not work?" "Very often, Doctor Richard." The name

came quite naturally.
"Strange, is it not? Nanette was no lady, you see. A born lady, a real lady dies if she must use or soil the hands that God gave her for ornament-not for use; but a plebeian like Nanette thinks herself wretched if she has to knew a weaver who, in his way, was as great an oddity as our poor little friend up-stairs-That man's passion was to pay the old debts which a series of misfortunes and trouble had bequeathed to him. He stinted himself, his wife, and his child, for that. The end was almost won. The weakness of coming prosperity was creeping over him. His wife actually bought him a woollen jacket, and though he grumbled at the prodigal deed, he grumbled gently. The evenings were getting chill, and comfort is pleasant at fifty-three. This piece of extravagance was perpetrated on a Saturday in October. On that same day the man gave an old coat to the village tailor, in order that it might be made a new one of.; ! I shall want it for All saints, he said. Glimmerings of pleasure were in that man's mind and followed him at his loom. Over that bright dawn came a sudden darkness—the darkness

taken ill; on the Tuesday morning he was a

greatest; bitterness which his heart could

know. 'I shall die like a rogue!' he said to

irritable when they ventured on dying. Besides, the now indulged in such bright anticipations, concerning their visit to Les Roches—everything, was to be so happy, and so delightful, and so charming—that Dora could not help smiling as shellistened to her.

"My dear little mother," she thought, with a half sigh, "how happy it shall be spite of sit all, if I can but make you happy!"

Mrs. Courtenay went to bed early, and thus Dora could go and see Nanette again without

him from Nanette's room. The pleasure he by time into a mellow brown tone; its small found in thus imparting his passing thoughts irregular windows had greenish diamond to Dora, made him forget that he was detaining her on the old staircase. It was not the first time she had noticed how favorite a listener she was with him; how he liked to think aloud when she was by. That link of sympathy, one of the purest which can exist between two human beings, did certainly exist between them ; perhaps because Dora had that quickness of intuition which makes a good listener. She now said, with a wistful look:

"But that weaver did not die brokenhearted, Mr. Templemore—you paid his debts."

"How do you know?" he asked, coloring slightly.

"I do not know-I only guess." "Well, I did, Miss Courtenay," he resumed, lighting her down the staircase as he spoke; with fourteen pounds sterling I relieved that man from a sense of disgrace, but he groaned heavily under the burden of the gift. The poor fellow longed with his whole soul to pay me; from that bitterness I could not save him, you see."

Dora did not answer. They had reached the foot of the staircase, and went out silently into the street-there they parted quietly. Dora found Mrs. Luan waiting up for her. "Were you in the church all that time?"

she asked.
"No; I was with a sick woman." " Was Mr. Templemore there?"

"Yes, he was." Mrs. Luan's face almost brightened; but Dora was too full of her own thoughts to see it. She was not sad, she was not unhappy; but it was long, very long indeed, before she could fall asleep that night.

CHAPTER XXI.

Ir would have been hard to guess, from Mr. Templemore's dark, genial face, as he welcomed his guests to Les Roches, that he and Dora had followed poor Nanette to her grave that morning. She, too, looked bright and gay, but when Mr. Templemore said, "Eva has been dying to see you—she has fallen in love with you you know Miss Courtes." love with you, you know Miss Courtenay,"when he thus spoke in his most familiar tone, and Mrs. Courtenay looked beaming and triumphant, and whispered, as she glanced around her, "The mistress of all this will be a happy woman," no voice within Dora said. adjuration which had been appointed for the Maybe you will be she. "The wife of Doctor Richard would have been the happier woman but without the tender and holy rites of the and courteous host; and, indeed, friendly though was his manner, there was nothing in it to justify the belief that he had lured Dora to his home for the purpose of love-making. The attraction which kept Eva and Fido by Dora's side existed for Mr. Templemore too. He certainly liked to sit, to walk, to talk with his bright and genial young guest; yet no more than Eva or Fido could he be said to show symptoms of love, and Mrs. Courtenay and Mrs Luan, who had at first put a meaning in everything, began to perceive this, and to feel disappointed. Their expectations rose every morning, and fell every night. But Dora took each day's pleasure and happiness as it came, and in her careless pride looked for no more.

On the fourth day of their sojourn at Les Roches, Mr. Templemore took them all to visit a pretty Gothic Church, which was but a short distance from there by rail. The little house of God stood on a height above the village to which it belonged, in the centre of a narrow churchyard, and surrounded by trees, that gave it a lone and sylvan aspect. Miss Moore kept very close to Dora and her brother-in-law; but if she felt any uneasiness, nothing in Mr. Templemore's conversation on Gothic architecture and stained glass justified

it, Dora saw her aunt watching them with evident cagerness and interest. Miss Moore, feeling perfectly secure, had left them for a few minutes, and she thought, with mingled

"Poor aunt! she little suspects it is all

about that old window!"

Indeed, Dora would have been very blind if she had not discovered by this that the pleasure Mr. Templemore took in her society was chiefly an intellectual pleasure. She had both judgment and knowledge. She could understand and appreciate as well as listen, and Mr. Templemore was fond of talking, not for its own sake, not to say anything, but as one of none the worse for wearing Dora's bright youthful aspect. She seldom answered him, save in monosyllables, but she had an eloquent face, across which meaning passed with and earnest, and a serious yet naive grace of look and attitude, when she listened, which which those around her did not suspect.

But Mrs. Luan, whose feelings were neither keen nor delicate, saw matters very differently. She watched her niece and Mr. Templemore with the utmost eagerness, and her face dark-ened when Miss Moore suddenly joined them. "Oh! Mr. Templemore," eagerly said this lady, as if to account for her abrupt approach, do tell us the legend of this church about

the devil, you know."

"Oh! pray tell it 4" cried Mrs. Courtenay, joining them-"I do so like legends about him!"

"Oh! this is the old story. The devil eat the bread of idleness and charity. Well, I helped the architect to build this church on the usual terms, but instead of fulfilling his contract, the shabby architect applied to a holy monk, who released him, and sent the devil away discomfited." Mrs. Courtenay looked disappointed.

"Poor fellow," she said a little plaintively, how they do cheat him!"

"Yes, it is too bad," replied Mr. Templemorc, gravely. There was no more to be seen; they left the church, and Mrs. Luan seized the first opportunity she could find to join her niece. She took her arm, held her fast, and with some

sudden force compelled her to stand still in the path whilst the others went on. "Well?" she said, staring eagerly in her "Well, aunt?" composedly replied Dora. "You know my meaning!" excitedly re-

sumed Mrs. Luan. "Yes, aunt: and here is my answer; he will as soon make love to you as he ever will ito

Mrs. Luan heard her in some consternation,

panes, that now gave back the sunset bright ness; and its tall chimney-stacks sent forthwreaths of blue smoke, which drifted gently in the westerly wind.

Everything about this quiet house wore a peaceful and friendly aspect. It stood by the roadside, shadowed by two broad trees, facing the south, and looking strangely snug and homely. Hens cackled in front of the open door, through which you saw the fire burning brightly on the kitchen hearth; ducks swam in a shallow rippling pond, and an old gray donkey was tied to one of the trees, and vainly stretched his neck to reach a bundle of hay tantalizingly thrown on the green sward before him. A warm and rather stormy sunset glow came streaming from the west, lighting up the winding road with its level rays, giving Venetian splendor to the brick front of the inn, and turning into misty gold the deep purple of the undulating background of wide plain.

The landlady came out all smiles to meet her guests, and show them into a broad low room, with windows looking over the straggling village street, and across which vine leaves made a chequered screen. The cloth was laid, and a tureen full of rustic but delicious soup was standing on the table. Eva asked to be lifted up to peep at its brown contents, and Fido turned up his nose and snuffed

with evident approbation.

"Oh! how charming," cried Mrs. Courte-nay, clasping her hands with rapture Dora, too, looked gay and merry. A hard future enough lay before her, and she knew it; but she was young and buoyant, and she could snatch its delight out of the present time, nor darken the bright to-day with the gloom of tomorrow. Mrs. Luan, however, was black as a thunder-cloud, and Miss Moore had something to do not to look surprised and bored. It was just like Mr. Templemore to bring them back to the ways of that old poverty which they had both gone through, and of which she so disliked-hated would be too strong a word. Miss Moore hated nothing—the very remembrance. But spite these two, the dinner—a

very good one—was a merry meal. Mr. Templemore was as joyous as a schoolboy, and Dora as gay as a lark. Did she really feel in such high spirits, or did she want to convince her aunt that she was heart-free? There might be something in this, and yet it was impossible to look at her bright face, and hear her clear ringing laugh, and not believe in the sincerity of her mirth. A doubt on the subject never came near Mr. Templemore; and when dinner was over, and they all left the inn and walked slowly toward the station, Eva, as usual clinging to Dora's side, and Fido wagging slowly behind her, he purposely lin-

gered by her to say—
"I wish, Miss Courtenay, you would let me consider myself a sort of relation of yours; I am your uncle's nephew by marriage, you know. I wish you would let my little Eva have cousinship with you."

"With great pleasure," replied Dora, smiling; but her look unconsciously added, "why so?

"Perhaps she might acquire with the title some of your happy gift of enjoyment," he said, answering the question; "you have it in a rare degree, even for the daughter of an Irishman and of a Frenchwoman."

Dora smiled again, but this time there was triumph and pride in the smile. Yes, she had so far prevailed over herself, she had so deeply buried every pining hope, every vain regret,

that he could say this.

And thus Eva called her cousin Dora, to Miss Moore's amusement and Mrs. Courtenay's delight. But Mrs. Luan was not satisfied. This man was enjoying her brother's fortune, no explanation of Dora's could remove this impression from her narrow mind; he was rolling in wealth, whilst John, poor John who had written to her that morning that he was coming to see her-or Dora, perhaps, but he did not say so-was toiling in London. Should he then be allowed to go on trifling thus with her niece, leaving the great peril of a marriage between her and John still impending, like a sword of Damocles? Again and again the stubborn voice which often

spoke within Mrs. Luan said " No." To ask an agreeable girl to be adopted cousin to one's little daughter is a very remote step on the road to courtship. Sanguine though Mrs. Courtenay felt, she, too, thought so when she exchanged comments with Mrs. Luan on this incident. So a consultation was held by these ruling powers, and therein it was ordered that Mr. Templemore's backwardness-for Mrs. Courtenay had not the faintest doubt of his intentions-all lay to Miss Moore's account. How could Mr. Templemore speak when Miss Moore showed an affection for Dora's society, which rivalled Fido's? Itmight be politeness, but Mrs. Courtenay thought it downright planning.

Mrs. Luan was silent; she did not complain of the enemy, but she acted, and Miss Moore, who looked on this stupid, heavy woman with the most complacent contempt, fell into the first snare spread before her. No-

thing was more easily done. Miss Moore objected to raw starch, and had said so in Mrs Luan's hearing; and so Dora's aunt, with a stolidity which defied penetration, declared, as they were all sitting in the garden one afternoon, admiring the last autumn flowers that she had just seen Marie, the French maid, throwing water on the starch instead of boiling it. Miss Moore heard, believed, and was gone. But unluckily little perverse Eva at once came and took the place her aunt had left vacant on the bench by Dora, and rested her head on the young girl's shoulder, evidently intending to remain thus. Starch boiled or unboiled would not lure Eva away, and Mrs. Luan was like Moliere's Marquis, her impromptus were all most leisurely concocted; so she stood looking on bewildered, till Mrs. Courtenay fortunately, but most unconsciously—she was too thoughtless for a plot-came to her assistance.

"Eva, my dear," she said, "you have not shown me your flower-garden."

"This way," cried Eva, jumping down with great alacrity, and showing Mrs. Courtenay the way. Mrs. Luan followed; we need not say how strong an interest she took in Eva's garden, and thus Dora remained alone with Mr. Templemore. She rose at once. A nervous emotion always seized and mastered her when she was alone with Mr. Templemore." They stood on the edge, and within the shade of the green world which enclosed the

little chateau and its flowery garden. The red sunlight lit up the brown front of the huilding, and gave gorgeousness to its walls, flights of steps, vases, and flowers. The glass window-panes were turned into sheets of fire, the weather-cocks on the turnets were rods of and Dora availed herself of the feeling to dis-engage her arm from her aunt's hold, and join and splendid, and the thin, yellow leaves on a going home. She was gilent concerning Name again and again; I shall die without have engage her arm from her aunt's hold, and join and splendid, and the thin, yellow leaves on a engage her arm from her aunt's hold, and join and splendid, and the thin, yellow leaves on a netter ground of the house quivered on a backing paid my debts! Miss Courtenay when I the rest of the party.

Mra Courtenay doubt ing paid my debts! Miss Courtenay when I the rest of the party.

We are to dine at the sign of the "White ground of blue air as softly and as tenderly as understand how people could be ill, and got. think of that man with his nice honor, and of

if fanned by breezes of spring. Dora admired the beautiful picture, but she admired in silence; she now cared to praise nothing that

belonged to Mr. Templemore.

"Miss Courtenay," he suddenly remarked,
"would you like to live at Les Roches—Imean all the year round?"

He spoke earnestly, but quite frankly, his eyes meeting hers in all honesty of purpose. Dora felt her face burn, but she replied .quietly: "Les Roches must have winter as well as

summer attractions." Mr. Templemore did not seem satisfied. "Would you like it," he urged; then, with-out giving her time to reply, he added, "Pray

hear me before you say yes or no." Was it possible? Had the moment come? Were her aunt's predictions, and her mother's wishes, and her own secret ill-conquered hopes and desires so soon to be fulfilled? She stood still, listening so intently that her breath seemed gone. But it fared with her as with the Arab maiden whose story she had once read. Whilst her pitcher was filling at the well, she was borne to a delightful island, thence removed to a dreary wilderness, imprisoned in an enchanted tower, and after undergoing every happy and sorrowful variety of adventure, brought back to the well before her pitcher was full.

"It is impossible to know you and not admire you, Miss Courtenay; impossible not to appreciate the extraordinary mixture of origi-nal talent and good sense—for one often ex-are grown up, you see. I am clever enough. cludes the other—which is in you. Do not I believe I can do twenty things, but for all therefore think me too selfish if I wish in that, a situation is the only door open to me. some measure to appropriate gifts so rare. Will you undertake the charge of my little but it was a delusion, a dream, and Mr. Tem-

Eva's education?" Whilst he spoke, Dora, like the Arab girl, went through every vicissitude. Hope soared on happy wings to empyreal heights, then sank down prostrate a chained captive.

While the speak, and the through every vicissitude. Hope soared the sighed, and Mrs. Courtenay burst into tears. Three kittens, the offspring of Madame Bertrand's cat, had been ignominiously Whilst he spoke, and the sound of his words fell on the air, a splendid vision faded into darkness, a palace of delight was laid low, and by the shock of the ruin Dora felt how deep in her heart its foundation had been.

Mr. Templemore took her silence for that of consideration, and he respected it; but he

looked at her anxiously. There was not a particle of foolish senti-ment about Dora. She carried a clear positiveness in her feelings, though they were so warm and ardent. Romantic she was in her love of the strange and the wonderful; she had also a touch of poetry that lingered around her, and gave her the tresh fragrance of a wild flower; but sentimental she was not. Bitter and cruel though was the shock she had received, she rallied from it almost at once; and what was more, she indulged in no illusions. The man who wanted her to be his child's governess was not a lover, and never would be one. She turned to Mr. Templemore, and she answered with a smile:

"I am not qualified-I have never taught." "And it is that which helps to make you so invaluable, Miss Courtenay."

"I cannot leave my mother," said Dora, gravely; "besides-"

"Excuse me," he interrupted, "I never con-templated that you and Mrs. Courtenay should part. To tell you the truth, I have had an apartment prepared for her, and another for you and Evu. I was not presumptuous as to feel sure of you, but the illusion, if it was one, was so pleasant that I could not, or rather that I would not, forbear indulging in it."

"You forget my aunt, Mrs. Luan." "Is not Mrs. Luan going to England to join her son?" asked Mr. Templemore. "She told me so this morning."

But Mrs. Luan had told Dora nothing of the kind. She had, as with a presentiment that her ungracious presence might mar all, spoken to Mr. Templemore; but to her niece, to her sister-in-law, she had not so much as read a line of John's letter. Dora was taken by surprise, and her heart, too, felt heavy and sad,. It was natural that when means failed, Mrs. Luan should go and join her son; but it was also a token that Dora's fortunes were very low indeed. No doubt Mr. Temple- pediency of not expressing them to Dora, more thought so too. No doubt not caring to employ her any longer at the Musee, he had hit on these means to be useful to her. Dora's color deepened at the thought, and there was a sudden light in her eyes, as looking up, she said—

"No-it cannot be." Mr. Templemore looked so disappointed that Dora could not think he had simply meant to oblige her.

"Dear Miss Courtenay," he urged, "do think over this, and consult with Mrs. Courtenay." Dora assented, and half smiled at the thought of Mrs. Courtenay's indignant amazement when she should hear the news. And yet why be angry with him? It was no crime of his that they were poor, and that Dora must work to live. In making such a proposal he only assumed the privilege of That had been her value and attraction in his friendship. If he had been her cousin, indeed, he could have done it, and neither her aunt nor her mother would have wondered.

"I will not be proud," thought Dora, taking herself to task at something which rose within her and made her heart swell. "I will remember his goodness to us all, and refuse or accept his offer from no mean or ungenerous motive!"

Eva now ran to meet them, exclaiming in great glee, "Mrs. Luan says my garden is beautiful!-

beautiful!" "Beautiful!" repeated Mrs. Luan, coming

She gave Dora a furtive glance; her niece looked flushed and pensive—Mrs. Luan liked these signs. Dora, indeed, was both grave and quiet during the rest of the evening, but she was scarcely aware of it herself, and she had retired to her room for the night, and sat by the window thinking over Mr. Templemore's proposal, when the sudden entrance of

up in some surprise at this joint visit. "My dear, we are come to know," said Mrs. Courtenay, sitting down. "We saw Mr. Templemore talking to you so very earnestly, and though we can guess what it was all about, still we want to know." "Know what mamma?"

Mrs. Courtenay and Mrs. Luan made her look

"Did not Mr. Templemore propose to

you? "He made a proposal; but-"

"My dear," almost screamed her mother, raising her shrill little voice, and clasping her hands in alarm, " don't say that you have not accepted him!

"Mr. Templemore made a proposal which I did not accept," began Dora; "but-" Mrs Luan groaned, and sank down on a

"The idiot has refused him," she said; "ai heart throbbed so that her breath seemed man who has a thousand a year !" Mr. Templemore had more; but Mrs. sat up in the bed, and clasped her burning Luan's imagination could not go beyond a head between her hands. No, she could not thousand. Dora looked at her aunt with just.

a touch of quiet disdain. "Mr. Templemore has asked me to be Eva's governess" she said, "and I have not accepted."

Mrs. Courtenay opened her mouth, and stared in blank dismay. Mrs. Luan turned

"You must believe it, aunt, it is so."

"He has not asked you to be his wife?"

"No, and he never will," firmly replied Dora. "The only question is, shall I accept or not? He would give you an apartment here, and as aunt, it seems, is going to England to join John, the plan is feasible

mough."
"He is a very rude man !" cried Mrs. Courenough." tenay, feeling extremely angry with the de-linquent. "Did you ask him for a situ-ation?"
"No, I did not; but I did not ask him

either to draw for Monsieur Merand, and be paid handsomely for it. Mamma, we must look, our future in the face, and not quarrel with our only friend because he wants to make our lot less hard than it would be without him. I want to work, but work I have not got. I have already thought of taking a situation."

"And leaving me!" screamed Mrs. Courte-

nay, in horror. "Ay! there it is!" replied Dora, much affected. "We love each other, and cannot bear to part."

"You always said that even if you married we should remain together," resumed Mrs.

Courtenay, looking injured.
"What am I to do?" asked Dora despondently. "If girls, poor superfluous creatures as they are, were only drowned like kittens at their birth, there would not be this terrible The drawing made me happy, oh! so happy! plemore himself dare not suggest it again-it

is so patent!" drowned in a tub of water a fortnight before, and on hearing Dora lament that she had not undergone such a fate at her birth, Mrs. Cour-

tenay was fairly overpowered by her feelings.
"Dear mamma," exclaimed Dora, much concerned, "you must be brave, you must!" "And how can I be brave?" asked Mrs. Courtenay, "when you talk of drowning and

kittens in that dreadful way, and want to leave me?" "I do not want to leave you, but-"

"Well, then, why not take the situation Mr. Templemere offers you?" asked Mrs. Courtenay, wholly forgetting how angry she was with that gentleman—"that way we need not part, and Les Roches is a delightful place, and I am sure he would give a liberal salary?

Dora was silent. Yes, she too could see all the advantages of this scheme. It would be a haven instead of a stormy journey, peace and rest instead of trouble and toil; but are not these good sometimes, and is there not danger often lurking in the smoothest lot? Danger! -what danger? asked Pride, and at once auswered: "I fear none such. I stand secure from all such peril. There was a folly once, but I have thrust it back so deep, that it will never rise to light again-never! Then speak not of danger to me. But the very thought Dora thus repelled

came back from Mrs. Courtenay's lips. "My dear," she exclaimed, suddenly brightening, "depend upon it, Mr. Templemore means to ask you to marry him, after all. Only he wants to see how you can get on with Eva first."

"Mamma," answered Dora, coldly, "I have

no wish to think of him in that light-it is not right; besides, I am proud, and do not like it. Let the only question be, shall I, or

shall I not, be Eva's governess?" "My dear, I do not think you can do better than to say yes-don't you think so. Mrs.

Luan?" But Mrs. Luan had slipped out of the room unperceived.

"I need not give an answer at once." said

Dora, looking a little irresolute, "so I shall think over it." But Mrs. Courtenay, whose brightest hopes and suddenly revived, though she saw the excould not help urging her daughter not to hesitate about such an offer. In her opinion, such hesitation was almost wrong. heard her with her cheek resting on her left hand, and her eyes bent on the floor. She thought, with a sigh of regret, of those days when she worked at the Musee for Monsieur Merand, cheered by Doctor Richard's counsel and approbation. She remembered them, and with them some idle fancies in which she had then indulged-dreams in which she was Doctor Richard's wife, and they worked together, he writing, she drawing, in the same room, both poor, yet both happy. What were Les Roches, and servants, and a liberal salary, to

structress had been his object all along? eyes. " And that shall be all I will now look at,"

that tender but now lost folly? For could

she doubt that to make her his child's in-

thought Dora. "Never, if I accept, shall I forget that position-never!" "Well, my dear, I suppose you will have made up your mind to-morrow?" said Mrs. Courtenay, rising with a sigh of apprehen-

"I dare say I shall say 'yes,' mamma," re-

plied Dora, gravely.
"Do," eagerly said her mother—"do, my dear. Good-night. God bless you!" But the blessing did not seem to leave peace behind it. Dora thought of her little independence, of that dear liberty for which the luxurious comforts of Les Roches could offer no compensation, and she sighed. Restless-

ness followed her to her pillow, and chased away sleep. "Oh! if I could but say no!" she thought, with a yearning, passionate wish for the sweet freedom which a little money gives. But even as she thought thus, her room

door opened, and some one entered the apartment. "Who is there?" exclaimed Dora in some

alarm. "It is I," replied Mrs. Luan's voice in the darkness. She approached Dora's bed, and standing there, she said, "You must accept Mr. Templemore's offer, Dora; and if you do, you will assuredly become Mr. Templemore's

wife." "Aunt!" cried, Dorn. "Hush do as I say, and I will answer for the end. When he sees you daily he will love you; and when he loves you, he will marry

you."; "Aunt, I.cannot—"

"Hush! I know you like him." Dora was mute, and whilst her face fluched and felt hot even in the darkness whilst her gone, Mrs. Luan groped out of the room. Dorasay yes—she could not stay in Mr. Templemore's house with such predictions to haunt

here with the lame to the "I will not!- I will not!", she thought again and again at a district

Once more her room door opened. "Aunt!" she exclaimed, agitatedly.

But it was not Mrs. Luan, it was Mrs Courtenay, with a light in her hand: "
My dear," she said tearfully, "you must

"Eva" governess " faintly said Mrs. Cour- say yes; promise me that that you will say

ves.' We shall all starve if you do not! You must say 'yes.'". She was quite hysterical, and the sight of her emotion calmed Dora as by magic.
"Dear mamma," she said cheerfully, and

kissing her as she spoke, "it shall be yes. And that yes, spoken for your sake, will be like a spell—it shall conjure away every snare and every peril."

She spoke resolutely, but not presumptu-That "yes," did prove a spell. It silenced at once and forever the dangerous wishes which Mrs. Luan's words had awakened anew from their rest. They fled, to return no more. No more did Hope whisper, though ever so faintly, "Why should he not learn to care for me?"

CHAPTER XXII.

"MAKE Eva like yourself, Miss Courtenay." said Mr. Templemore to Dora, the next day as they stood alone in the garden-he had plainly asked Miss Moore to leave them there. "Even my paternal ambition can hope for no more."

But, spite this complimentary remark

Dora's face remained grave.
"I have said 'yes," she replied; "but pray remember how inexperienced I am, especially in the modern system of teaching." " My dear Miss Courtenay, is there magic in that word modern? Is the present so very

"We have made progress in science, Mr.

different from the past.

Templemore." None to speak of. What are all the visions of political economy, for instance, to that grand thing, the transmutation of the baser metals into gold? You will stop me with modern unbelief, but I say it can be done, and has been done. You can make gold or silver, I forget which, only it is too expensive-it comes dearer than the natural thing, Well, our ancestors had the cheap process, and we have not-that is all. Then what are all our beautifiers, and enamelings, and Macassar oils, to the fountain of youth? Do not tell me it never existed unless in the brain of poets. Juan Ponce de Leon fitted out an expedition, and went to seek it. Would he

have done so if it were an imaginary foun-

"Did he find it?" asked Dora, demurely. "No, Miss Courtenay; but do you doubt the existence of the North Pole because Sir John Franklin perished in going to it? Shall we call that band of heroes and martyrs, dreamers?-and shall we think that people in the sixteenth century, which saw such splendid discoveries and such stirring deeds, were more foolish than they are in the nineteenth? And then the fancy, the playfulness of invention in those days! No black smoking railway engines hissing through a landscape, but enchanted cars, that flew through the thin air; or wooden horses, with pegs under their right | can I forget that if you had triumphed that ears, that conveyed you wherever you wished to go! Why, the theme is endless-its fertility is bewildering. Take garroting and Bill Sykes. Five hundred years ago, Bill Sykes would have been a magician-a cruel one, no doubt : but look at the superiority of these ancient times over ours. Bill Sykes who now knocks you down, half strangles you, and after plundering your pockets, parts from you that court and the fountain; do you, Cousin with a kick of his brutal heel on your prostrate face, Bill Sykes I say, would have 'enchanted you.' Oh delicious days, lovely days of the olden time, when you were enchanted by your enemies—when romantic forests, or fairy palaces, or green islands were ever ready to receive you-when, if you belonged to the fair sex, knights and princes strove to release you from durance vile; and if you were some rosy young knight, a benevolent fairy, a Gloriana, ever beautiful and young, was sure to de-

liver you in the end.' "But all enchantment was not mesmeric, Mr. Templemore," gayly said Dora; "there was transformation, you know."

"Ah! you have me there, Miss Courtenay. I am too candid to deny that the mere thought of being turned into a bird or a four-footed creature, or a stupid fish, of being liable to be snared by the fowler, trussed and roasted by the cook, or even simply fried on a pan, is odious to me. It would almost reconcile me to Bill Sykes but for Huon of Bordeaux's ivory horn. That is my weak point. All my life long, I have hated horses with a silent, deadly hate: but I have been powerless against them. I have met them on Vesuvius, on Regent Street, on the banks of Killarney, and they have ever prevailed against me. The bore is clad in mail, which is sword and dagger proof. But, oh! if I had that goldmounted ivory horn which Oberon gave Huon | the station, she saidand which set all sinners spinning, how I could settle the bore once for all! Suppose the bore comes and buzzes in my ear his foolish inanities concerning scenery, suppose he tells me about his children, or, what is just as likely, gives me the bill of fare of that capita dinner which he ate last year at the Freres Provenceux-instead of listening to him with secret pangs, instead of flying like a coward, I should just look at him quietly so, take my ivory horn, well secured to my side by a patent chain and Bramah hook, blow one blast, and leave him there spinning."

"You would not have the heart to do it, Mr. Templemore."

"Miss Courtenay, as there is no spot, no season, no hour sacred to the Bore, so none should save him from my revenge.'

Dora looked at him wistfully. It was very pleasant to listen so to Mr. Templemore in that blooming garden, with the old brick chateau in the background; but it reminded her too strongly of the happy days when Doctor Richard and she used to vie in such fanciful paradoxes, and she would rather forget the time. She was to be the governess of Mr. Templemore's child, then let her sink into the position, with all its advantages and drawbacks, and be nothing else.
"But to return to Eva," resumed Mr. Tom-

plemore "Since the day on which I lost her two little sisters, she has been too much in-dulged. She has faults, which she must outgrow, and so we must part for awhile. I shall leave her here under your care, and spend the winter in Deenah."

Dora started, yet she had wished to be nothing but the governess, and she had her wish She need fear no dangerous sweetness in her lot. He was zoing to Deenah, and she would remain in Les Roches, almost alone with the child, in that large silent house. Yes, it was well, but how far the days in the Musee, and at Madame Bertrand's now seemed-how remote! Something, too, there was in her mind which she could not help uttering.

"Mr. Templemore," she said, turning upon him with much carnestness, "you throw a great responsibility upon me."

"I do," he replied, gravely ; "I feel I do. But I cannot leave the child to Miss Moore's care—nay, I will leave her to none save you. Eva loves you, and that love, joined to your happy nature, will do more to cure her of her faults than all my preaching. I have no fear

for the result—none."

He spoke so confidently, that Dora felt silenced. She had but to submit. Her mother the grief which naturally oppresses me. longed to stay in Les Roches, and to enjoy its: On this sad occasion I reiterate to you comforts, and Mr. Templemore was bent on securing her. His will and her necessity

were both too strong for liberty.

"Be it so," she said, a little wistfully.

But Mr. Templemore was too much pleased by Parace of Madein, June 30, 1878.

to see it. He looked perfectly happy at her final consent, and with a boyish eagerness which gave the ardor and the freshness of youth to all he said or did, he asked to show her at once the apartments he had prepared for her and Eva, who now joined them. The child was all alive with curiosity and excitement.

For the last month these mysterious rooms had been locked up, but now their secrets were going to be disclosed.

"And I shall know all about them," said Eva. exulting.

They entered a room on the ground-floor. Books, globes, maps, and a large slate in a frame, said plainly this was the school-room. Thence Eva ran into the next apartment. "Oh! what a pretty room!" she cried; "is

it for me?" . "No. This sitting-room is destined to the lady who will have the goodness to teach you."

Eva pouted, and Dora looked around her. Her future sitting-room was very graceful and elegant, and overlooked the flower-garden. "This is a delightful apartment," she said,

gayly: "but where is Eva's?" Eva had already opened a door, and gone up a private staircase, which gave access from the sitting-room to the first-floor, and thence she eagerly summoned "Cousin Dora."

Dora went and found three bedrooms Eva's, the servant's, and her own. It was handsome room-handsome, yet pleasant; but it seemed to Dora that it had a grave sober aspect, which made it a very different apartment from the graceful room she now slept in, as Mr. Templemore's guest. The furniture was ancient, valuable indeed, but somewhat solemn-looking.

It was a corner room, and each of its two windows commanded a different prospect. Standing in the deep embrasure of one, you saw the gates of the chateau and you looked down the long road delving deep into the city. That view Dora had from her present apartment. But this, her future room, if she became Eva's governess, had another window looking down into a quiet court, around which the chateau was built. In the centre rose a bubbling fountain, and though the aspect of all she saw was Norman, and not Germanic, Dora thought of Undine, when she had wedded Knight Hildebrand, and went home with him to his castle.

"When I feel foolish and unhappy I shall sit here and look at that court and fountain, she thought. "Even as that water is enclosed everywhere by cold stone walls, and must be satisfied with its life of domestic usefulness. so must I not repine or think myself ill-used because others go forth and wander in lovely spots and happy liberty, whilst I bend over books, teach a wayward child, and forget that I too might have had a story; and yet-yet oh! how can I forget you my brother? How man would have been poor, and would scarcely have hit upon me to become the governess ef his child? How can I forget that, poor or rich, I should still have liked your conquered enemy, as I now cannot help liking your successful rival?"

"I don't like this," said Eva, peeping out of the window, and drawing back. "I don't like Dora?"

"Oh! so much," replied Dora, with a smile, "This is mine, you know."

"Are you the governess, Cousin Dora? cried Eva, amazed, "Yes, Eva," answered Dora, with quiet

pride; "I am the governess." Thus it was decided. Miss Moore, on learning the news, or seeming to learn it, became wonderfully kind to Dora-so kind that Mrs. Courtenay was almost tempted to expostulate; but the quiet indifference of Miss Cour-tenay's manner soon silenced Miss Moore effectually. Coldness is the strongest weapon

of defence. It is a shield of adamant, which nothing can pierce. Great were the laments of Madame Bertrand her; but great, too, was her amazement when Mrs. Courtenay informed her that Doctor Richard and the tenant of Les Roches were one. Her questions, Was Mr. Templemore very rich?-was he married?-and the shrewd looks she gave Dora all the time, were very

hard to bear. ."Yes," she thought, "all that might have been, but it must never be now-never.

Mrs. Luan went to England the very day after they left Les Roches. Her haste struck Dora, though she was so far from guessing its real motive, that, as they parted from her at

"Aunt, tell John I am very angry that he

did not come to see us."

Mrs. Luan nodded. Yes, she would tell John-she would be sure to tell him.

" How old aunt looked!" said Dora, as she walked home with her mother.

But Mrs. Courtenay had seen no particular oddity about Mrs. Luan; she always was odd, she said; and in the same breath she expressed her relief at leaving Madame Bertrand's mean little rooms, and going to inhabit the broad lofty chambers of Les Roches. But when Dora entered her room to bid her adieu, she looked at that quiet room with fond regret. She glanced at the prim Grisolidis, at the shabby furniture, at the gray church opposite. with the vine-leaves turning red beneath the cold breath of autumn winds, and she sighed. At the lame teacher's window she would not look, but she glanced up to Nanette's. The friendly beacon she had once seen shining there was gone forever, and with it had departed some bright visions, not of love or happiness, but of pleasant labor and

sweet independence. "My poor little fairy," she sadly thought,
"I used to fancy you had brought me in luck in exchange for my milk and eggs; but I know now it was such luck as one reads of in story-books, where the gold turns into withered leaves, and the fairy palaces you sleep in at night are gone in the morning.

"Dora!" called her mother's voice in the outer room, " are you ready?" (To be continued).

KING ALFONSO'S GRIEF. OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF THE DEATH OF

QUEEN MERCEDES. WASHINGTON, August 14, 1878 .- The following has been received at the Department of

Don Alfonso XII., by the grace of God constitutional King of Spain, &c.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :--

My Great and Good Friend:-With a heart full of the deepest grief on account of the premature death of my very dear, well beloved and virtuous spouse, Her Majesty Queen Maria de les Marcedes de Orleans y Borbon, which took place after a painful illness, at a quarter past twelve o'clock on the 26th inst., inform you of the sad event, feeling certain that in view of the sentiments of sincere affection which you profess for me you will share

On this sad occasion I reiterate to you the assurances of my particular esteem, and of the unchanging friendship with which I am, great and good friend, your great and good freind,

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

THE INTRA-MERCURIAL PLANET SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND.

(Detroit Free Press.)

Prof. James C. Watson, Director of the Detroit Observatory, at the University, returned to Ann Arbor from Wyoming, Tuesday, August 7, after an absence of about a week. As the public have already been informed, he was successful in the object of his trip. He left here with the intention of devoting himself entirely to a search for the planet supposed to exist between Mercury and the sun, and he chose as his locality a place in the mountains, ten miles north of Creston, Wyoming. His position was further north than that of any other observer, and consequently he obtained the first view of the planet, Prof. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, being the only other astronomer who is recorded as having seen the planet. At the same place were stationed Mr. Lockyer, of England, and Prof. Newcomb. of Washington,

In his observation Prof. Watson used a telescope with a power of forty-five and an aperture of four inches, the instrument belonging to the State Normal School. He arranged his telescope to sweep south of the sun for any unknown body in the vicinity. In the fifth sweep he discovered what appeared to be a star of four and one-half magnitude, with a decided disc. He had previously committed to memory all the stars down to the seventh magnitude in that vicinity. The bright object which he had discerned was not a known star, and as both himself and others had searched that locality very thoroughly, he knew that there was no star in that position. He next observed carefully to see if the object had any elongation, such as it would have if a comet in that position with respect to the sun, but found none. He therefore concluded

HE HAD FOUND VULCAN.

The totality lasted two minutes and fiftyseven seconds, and he found the planet about one minute before the total eclipse ended. He had swept from the sun south and as far east and west as he could—seven or eight degrees. As soon as he found the planet he proceeded to take its position, which he did not do in the usual way. Instead of hour and declination circles he used discs covered with card board, upon which he marked the places of objects by means of a pointer, and upon these recorded the positions of the sun, the planet and a neighboring star. By placing these circles upon a dividing engine they can be accumtely

THE EXACT POSITION OF THE PLANET OBTAINED. This is approximately eight hours and twenty-six minutes' ascension, and declination eighteen degrees and no minutes.

"How does it happen that Prof. Newcomb, who was situated at the same position as yourself, did not observe the planet?" asked the

correspondent.
"Oh," the professor replied, "he swept north of the sun while I swept south. know that I did not get time to sweep both ways, and I determined to sweep south.

"Was there any reason which led you to believe that in taking the direction you did, you would be more likely to find the planet ?"

WHY PROF. WATSON SEARCHED SOUTH OF THE

"Well, yes, there was something of a reasson," which reason the Professor proceeded to

state.

Leverrier, the French astronomer, had made some computations as to some "sun spots" which he had conjectured to be identical with the supposed planet. Prof. Watson had from the data obtained as to the position of the planet, if, indeed, these spots were identical with the supposed planet, he had con-Ann Arbor. He had also determined to examine carefully as large a space as possible, and if he did not find the planet he would at least reduce the space to be examined by

subsequent observers. The Professor said further that very many of the observers took photographs of the sun during the eclipse, and it was quite probable that some of these would show the position of the planet. Prof. Young now thinks that some of his plates exhibited the planet, but unfortunately he had cut down his negatives before learning of the planet's discovery. Mr. Ran-yard, Secretary of the Royal Society of England, has also informed Prof. Watson that he believes one of his photographic plates to exhibit the planet. He attributes the fact that other astronomers did not discover the planet in their observations to the reason that they either used so high a degree of optical power that having no reference points, in shifting from one field to another, they passed over it or else they had too low a degree of magnify-

ing power to observe it. IN DESCRIBING THE PLANET.

Prof. Watson said that it looked about as large as a twenty-five cent silver piece, and shone with a very red light. Judging from certain circumstances the Professor thinks it was on the opposite side of the sun.

Prof. Newcomb thought that the planet was too small to explain the pertuberations of Mercury, but Prof. Watson doubts the correctness of this judgment. If the planet was on the opposite side of the sun, as Prof. Watson is led to believe, it would of course appear much smaller than if on this side.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

CUBA.

An absurd proposition has been advanced by a very small number of journals, advising the United States to annex Cuba as England has recently annexed the island of Cyprus, that has caused great amusement in official quarters in Washington, which have, however, been at the same time somewhat annoyed to see how easily the American press may thus injure the international honor of the Republic; for what they advise is nothing more nor less than a mean and dishonest act. To say to the United States, England will not dare to protest now; you have nothing to fear; pounce upon the island, your neighbor, and hold it, whether she likes it or not; would be, on the one hand, to liken it to a bird of prey. On the other hand, it is an insult to the sincerity and intelligence of the Government at Washington to insinuate that it is capable of abandoning the honorable and able policy which it has hitherto pursued towards Spain and Cuba, just when that policy has been justified by events.

Every ulterior idea of insurrection has been so completely abandonned that the former rebel leader in New York, General Sanquili has recently honorably returned to the contributors the funds which had been raised for the purpose of making a last and supreme effort. The promise made to the American Government by the Marquis of Villa Mantilla. with such persistency and wi'h such calm confidence in the final success of the Spanish arms, has indeed been redeemed, and vic- appropriate reply. His words were few, but day, and one in Covington, Ky.

torious Spain has even treated her prodigal son, better than the diplomatist agreed. Not only has slavery disappeared, but the Captain General, Martinez Campos, has restored their property to the former rebels, has authorized political meetings and has invited the Cubans to elect the first Deputies and Senators which they will ever have sent to the Cortes of Madrid, which have never had any Cuban delegation.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. The Department of State, which has great respect for the opinion of the French Government in all matters relating to the interpretation of the capitulations, has been surprised to learn that President MacMahon has signed the Treaty of Berlin without having previously submitted it for approval to the Chambers. It was well known in official circles at Washington that certain Paris journals had made a mistake in attacking the Marshal under the pretext that he was obliged by the constitution to submit to the Chambers any diplomatic instrument involving the question of peace or war for France, inasmuch is no such important decision is involved in the matter of the Berlin Congress. But they also know that Art. 8, Sec. 2 of the constitutional law of July 16th, 1875, provides that "treaties affecting the personal condition and rights of property of Frenchmen in foreign countries" shall be approved by both Chambers. The surprise that has been felt at Washington is also due to the fact that it was equally well-known that by Article 27 of the Treaty of Berlin, the Commune of Spizza is incorporated into Dalmatia, and that by Articles 42 and 56 Russia has acquired Bessarabia, Ardahan, Batoum Kars. In all those localities, consequently, the condition of French citizens, as based upon the Capitulations and the new privileges which were secured to them by the Ottoman law of June 18th, 1867 (especially by Article IV upon successions by inheritance) as well as by paragraphs 7, 9 and 14 of the Protocol of June 9th, 1868, will be wholly

THE CHINESE EMBASSY. As the Chinese Embassy progresses on its Eastern course, public opinion continues to express itself more and more decidedly in favor of the intelligent and at the same time liberal policy which the government at Washington seems more disposed than ever to purme, with regard to the relations between China and the United States. It has been learned with satisfaction that General Me-Dowell has abandoned that attitude of extreme reserve which has been shown towards the Embassy by the Federal officials in California, who are too directly under the influence of a population whose feeling against the Chinese is explained by its peculiar cir-cumstances. Although the General has acted upon his personal responsibility, rather than in the name of the Federal Government, the polite attentions which he has shown Chun Lum Pin and his suite have been highly approved in official quarters at Washington. THE MEXICAN DIFFICULTY.

Official circles in Washington have not been surprised to observe this week a resumption in the papers, of the old campaign of rumours, outrages upon the Rio Grande," &c., the object of which is to prepare the way for the annexation of the northern provinces of Mexico by disturbing the mutual relations of the two Republics. Now, it is difficult for the Mexican government and people to understand how certain politicians and journals in the United States can be guilty of such dishonesty, when it is asserted that the troubles upon the Rio Grande are almost always caused by tricksters who base their hopes of acquiring a rapid fortune upon speculations in land, mines and cattle, the success of which is dependent upon the annexation of the left studied these computations, and although bank of the Rio Grande. Besides, the Mexinothing at all accurate could be predicted can Minister to the United States, Mr. Zamabank of the Rio Grande. Besides, the Mexicona, in order to remove every possible cause of disturbance, and to exonerate Mexico from the charges of these secret filibusters, cluded that the chances were at least slightly in favour of sweeping south, and he had determined to follow that course before leaving 8,000 regular troops upon its side of the Rio Grande, whilst the United States had only 5,000 upon their side to prevent incursions, cattle stealing and other outrages, which moreover are not so frequent or so serious, as interested parties assert. Finally the Mexican diplomatist has endeavored to persuade the Government and people of the United States that there need be no political dispute between them, and that the commercial question is everything-no matter who is President, whether Juarez, Diaz or Lerdo, the eyes of the Americans, who are nevertheless such able business men, have been closed to the fact, which is little to their credit, that Mexico has been able to export \$40,000,000 annually to the United States, while this country has exported only \$8,000,000 to Mexico, which lies at its very door and is its nearest neighbor.

THE RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT SHERBROOKE.

For an hour before the train arrived there was an immense crowd gathered to witness the arrival of the Governor-General and suite. Sherbrooke excelled herself, as the demonstration was one the like of which would have done credit to a larger city. There was not a pane of glass in sight but what had its light. The Grand Trnnk station was splendidly and tastefully decorated with evergreens, mottoes, and colored lights, and the Sherbrooke House, opposite the station, was one immense wall of dazzling lights, and surpassed the smaller hotels in the vicinity in nothing but immensity. For half an hour before the train arrived the throng was something awful; to say that the space in front of the station was full would give but a slim idea of the throng; it was literally wedged full, and despite the efforts of the police and mounted marshals to keep a place open for the passage of the Governor-General's carriage, they only pressed the closer until the arrival of the military, who had to use all their efforts to force back the crowd. There were people in Sherbrooke who came from the country in every direction for sixty miles around. At 8:15 o'clock the special train arived amidst the cheers of the anxious crowd.

The committee of reception had erected a grand stand, from which the Governor-General spoke. It was open in the rear, and a carpet laid across the platform to the car door. Jpon the grand stand were several prominent and representative citizens of Sherbrooke and vicinity. When the train arrived, the car in which were the distinguished guests was entered by E. T. Brooks, Esq., M.P., and lady, and R. D. Morkill, jr., Esq , and a young lady, the latter of whom presented the Countess with a bouquet. The Earl and Countess then came out of the car and entered the grand stand, while the crowd evinced

"Such reachin' and long-neck stretchin An' elbow-shuvin' and lookin' hard"

to get a glimpse of the distinguished pair.

After the formalities of introduction were over, the Earl descended and passed along the line of troops which were to act as his bodyguard, and shook hands with the officers, after which he ascended the stand and the Mayor of the city, W. B. Ives, Esq., presented him with an address, to which he made a very

decidedly well selected, and to the point. He expressed much pleasure at the reception given him, and said he accepted it as additional proof of the loyalty of the people of the Eastern Townships to our beloved Queen, whom he had the honor of representing. After this speech of His Excellency, a splendid equipage, drawn by four gray horses, drove up, and the vice-regal party entered the carriage. Then was formed the procession which was as follows: First came the band of the 53rd Regiment in uniform, then a squad of soldiers, next the carriage of the Governor-General, then the remainder of the body guards and next the Union brass band, followed by an immense crowd of men and boys bearing aloft torches, the light of which set off to advantage and reflected splendidly from the decorations of the differ. ent buildings and arches. The Vice-regal party were driven to the house of the Hon. E. T. Brooks, whose guests they are to be while in Sherbrooke. The party will visit the Paton Co.'s mills to-day, where the Earl i to be presented with two pairs of blankets and a suit of clothes. They will also visit the village of Lennoxville before returning to the larger cities.

The arches were all that could be desired being neatly and tastefully arranged, with mottoes in almost every language, including one immense one in the language of the "Heathen Chinee," which we would give in detail only for our lack of knowledge of the characters in which it is written. There were six large arches on their route under which they passed, besides countless smaller ones upor gateways, alleys, &c. The last of the large arches was the welcome of the ladies to the Countess and was very appropriately decorated. Over the gate of E. T. Broohs, Esq., was a

"CAED MILLE FAILTHE,"

surmounted by a coat of arms very neatly executed. The different bands enlivened the march with some well selected airs, and the display of fireworks was something grand; rockets were seen to rise from every house top, garden and hill, and after ascending to an astounding height would burst and shed their brilliant stars out upon the nir. The different pyrotechnical contrivances that were attached to the arches presented a splendid sight to the passing procession, as they whirled and buzzed, changing their colors as they burned and revolved There was such a crowd that the streets everywhere in the city were thronged, and a competent judge informed me that there could not have been less than fifteen thousand persons present. They did not get away until this morning, because, after the twelve o'clock train left last night there were still crowds of strangers to be seen walking about.

His Excellency, the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin and Claudeboye, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

In our own name, and in behalf of the citizens of the county of Richmond, we, the Warden of the said county, and the Mayors of the several municipalities thereof, desire respectfully to approach your Excellency, and extend to you a thrice hearty welcome to this portion of the Eastern Townships, by your Lordships visit to which, at this time, we feel that you have conferred upon us a distinguished honor, of which we are justly proud, and which will long be remembered by us and by our children with the sincerest pleasure.

It was with the greatest satisfaction that we first learned of your Lordship's appointment as Governor-General of our new Dominion, and your Excellency will be pleased to pardon us in saying that our high expectations have been more than realized.

We humbly ask to be permitted to join in the homage justly awarded you by all our people of every creed and nationality,—in admiration of your eminent ability,—in profound appreciation of the wisdom with which you have so efficiently, prudently, and constitutionally administered the affairs of our country,—and in the expression of our perpetual obligations to you for the incalculable good conferred upon "this Canada of ours," by your benign Vice-Regal rule, in promoting union, harmony and contentment at home,—in strengthening and cementing our neighborly relations with the great Republic on our borders,—and in enhancing the prestige of the Dominion not only in the mother country but also in foreign lands.

In common with our follow citizens throughout the Dominion, we have felt a pardonable pride in your Excellency's appreciation of the

the Dominion not only in the mother country but also in foreign lands.

In common with our fellow citizens throughout the Dominion, we have felt a pardonable pride in your Excellency's appreciation of the importance and resources of our country—of the enterprise, loyally, patriotism and genius of our people—of our capacity to uphold and maintain responsible, constitutional government—and of the readiness and ability of our citizen-soldiery to defend, if need he, our hearths and homes, and to aid, should duty call, in the defence of the Empire, in and of which we desire ever to remain, and with which we wish to be even more closely allied.

In offering to your Excellency our humble portion of the thanks of the nation, we especially request your Lordship to convey the expression of our high esteem to the Countess of Dufferin, who has endeared herself to our whole people; and, while deeply regretting your Excellencies' early departure from amongst us, we desire to accompany you both with our best wishes for your safe return home, and for your highest welfare, present and future.

We desire, further, to be permitted, through your Excellency, to express our unswerving loyalty and devoted attachment to the person and throne of Her Most Graelous Majesty our beloved Queen, and our profound esteem for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for the Princess of Wales, and for all the members of the royal family, whom may God ever bless.

We have the honor to be
Your Excellency's humble and obadient servants,
Thomas Hart, Warden of the County of Richmond and Mayor of the Village of Richmond. Arthur Wilcocks, Mayor of the Municipality of the Township of Melbourne and Brompton Gore.
John P. Stockwell, Mayor of the Township of Shitton.

yille.

Henry R. Hanning. Mayor of the Township of Shipton.

Antoine Biron, Mayor of the Township of Stoke.

J. Y. Lloyd, Mayor of the Village of Melbourne.

Richard Boast, Mayor of the Township of Cleveland. Michel Begin, Mayor of the Township of Wind-

sor. Joseph H. Rankin, Mayor of the Township of Brompton.
Edwin G. Morey, Mayor of the Village of Windsor Mills. sor Mills. Joseph E. Benott, Mayor of the Township of St. George de Windsor.

W. BROOKE, Secy.-Treas. Municipality of the County of Richmond. Richmond, P.Q., August 12th, 1878.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Mr. Warden and Gentlemen:—It gives me the greatest pleasure to acknowledge the address with which you have been good enough to present me, and at the same time to express to you as Her Majesty's representative my satisfaction with your sentiments of sincere loyalty and attachment to the throne and person of our beloved Omeen.

with your sentiments of sincere loyalty had be loved Queen.

It has always been a pleasure to me to become acquainted as far as possible with my fellow-subjects in this portion of Her Majesty's Empire; but, at the same time, it has been my regret as Governor-General of Canada that, owing to the vast size and extent of the Dominion, it has been absolutely impossible for me to bring myself into intimate and personal contact with all its inhabitants; and I can assure you that I am consequently very glad of this opportunity of visiting for the first time the beautiful and picturesque portion of the Province of Quebec known as the Eastern Townships.

In conclusion allow me to return you my most sincere thanks, not only for the loyalty and heartiness with which you have been good enough to welcome our presence amongst you, but also for those kind and cordial expressions contained in your address which are personal to Lady Dufferin and myself.

A Louisville special says that Gen. Waltham and 30 others left Grenada and arrived there. They report only three doors open last Monday—those of a saloon keeper, the doctor and the undertaker. The public panic there was frightful. Mayor Wheaton telegraphs there is no yellow fever at Sayannah. Two yellow fever deaths reported in Cincinnati on Thurs-

WHAT MAKES BOYS BAD. [From the New York Tribune.]

It is related that when the four little boys who recently placed stones on the York elevated railroad were in the Tombs awaiting examination, they showed much anxiety about their record as "nice" boys. When questioned one day by a visitor as to the books they read, the three largest at first declared that they did not have much time to read, they had to study so hard; but when further pressed they finally admitted that they occasionally did read Sunday-School books, if allowed to sit up a few moments after 8.30 o'clock in the evening. No further concessions could be obtained. They stoutly maintained that Sunday-school books formed their sole literary relaxation. These three boys, it will be remembered, were about thirteen years of age; they claimed also to have been incited to the deed by a little fellow only nine years old This last was a bright, frank boy. When questioned, he said he could read all except the big words; that he liked best The Police Gazette, The Boys' and Girls' Weekly and such family papers.

These facts and the stories published in Monday's Tribune of the small boy who has run away from Buffalo so many times, but who also declares that he reads nothing except Sunday-school books, indicate perhaps that the boys themselves are beginning to understand that much of the juvenile literature of to-day is unfit for them. In speaking of these matters yesterday, Superintendant Jones, of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, said -" The boys that we have here do not, however, often deny their taste for that sort of reading. If they are allowed their choice they always express a desire to get hold of The Boys and Girl's Weekly, The Boys of America, The Police Gazette, or similar publications. Many copies of these papers are sent to them by friends because they can be purchased cheaply. We stop all such, however. There is a library in each school room here, and the interest of \$7,000 is appropriated every year to making additions to those shelves. The books are books of history and travel, with some fiction. When they can't get anything else the boys will read them; finally they grow fond of them. Wild, thrilling tales unsettle their minds and hinder our efforts to teach them the lesson that they must work faithfully and carefully if they expect to succeed in the world. Such boys are constantly expecting something startling to happen to them.

"Could you tell," asked the enquirer, " what boys read this bad kind of juvenile literature?"

"Without any trouble," was the reply. "Such readers have vivid and unhealthy imaginations. The most ordinary incident is so colored by them that the truth can hardly be recognized. They are incapable apparently of stating facts as they occur. With them, convicts are heroes; fathers, mothers, and keepers of any kind are tyrants. The stories they relate to each other are something wonderful, and bear a strong resemblence to the narratives in the weekly papers.
"The effects of such reading upon the

community may be easily traced in the statistics of public institutions. Twenty years ago, when such papers were fewer in number, most of the boys sent here had been arrested for pilfering. But of late the number of vagrants is much increased. In my mind, this is one of the most noteworthy effects of the flood of bad books and papers. All these stories directly or indirectly teach that obe-dience to parents is unmanly. The boy who is a boy scorns all control, escapes from boarding school where the table does not suit him, or aids a convict to escape from prison and wins undying gratitude thereby. The readers follows the example so entertainingly set for him. He seeks company in the streets; runs away from school; defies his father and mother, teachers and masters; becomes a vagrant, and eventually turns up in some more unpleasant institution. You would be sured at the great number of very young tramps whom we receive. They come often from distant cities-Buffalo or Cleveland. Generally they are not more than sixteen or seventeen years old, but they always have one of those abominable papers in their pockets. What the result of such an influence in the community will be eventually, unless it it arrested in some way, is hard to tell. The evil is certainly a crying one and calls for some remedy."

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

THE SIX COMPANIES DENY THE REPORT OF THELE OFFER TO SEND SHOEMAKERS TO CHICAGO.

San Francisco, August 14, 1878. The delegates elect of the workingmen's party to the State Constitutional Convention have drawn up and forwarded to the President and Secretary of State at Washington a memorial setting forth the evils of Chinese emigration, and requesting the President and Secretary to take immediate steps to obtain

the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty. NO SHOEMAKERS FOR CHICAGO.

The Chinese Six Companies pronounce the despatches from Chicago in reference to the employment of Chinese shoemakers as untrue in every particular. They declare that they have never as yet contracted for or let the labor of one of their countrymen; that they neither have the power or desire to do so, and that they have had no communication with Chicago, nor is any one authorized to act for them in the procurement of laborers. They declare further that their countrymen earn. from \$25 to \$40 per month at shoemaking here, and that \$30 would not induce one of them to go to Chicago.

A ROSY FORTUNE.

They were in the bell-tower of the City Hall vesterday, and she leaned her yellow-haired head on his shoulder and listened to the mighty "tick! tack! tick!" of the big clock.

"We don't want such a big clock as that, do we, darling?" she whispered. "No my little daisy," he answered, as he hugged her a little closer; "I kin buy a clock

for two dollars which will run for three days to this clock's two. I've got her picked out already !" "We'll be very, very happy," she sighed.
"You bet we will! I've figured it right
down fine, and I believe we can live on twelve

eggs, one pound of sugar, ten pounds of flour and one pound of butter.' "And you will have a bank account?" she

pleaded. "I will, even if I have to buy a second-hand

one.' "And will we keep a coachman?"

"Yes."

"And have a plano?" delicer bear was: "Yes, darling." and and serving "And I can have some square pillows with

shams on them?" snams on them "Yes, my tulip—yes! we'll sliam every darned thing from cellar to garret, have the front door painted blue; and but less go're look at some second-hand cook-stoves."

There is much excitement in Cincinnate over the arrival of a tow-hoat from News Orleans, with several cases of yellow fever one. board. She will go to Pittsburg, her destins tion, in quarantine.

The True Witness.

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

S PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.

CALENDAR-AUGUST, 1878.

THURSDAY, 22-Octave of the Assumption. SS. Timothy and others, Martyrs. FRIDAY, 23-St. Philip Beniti, Confessor. Vigil of St. Bartholomew.

SATURDAY, 24-St. BARTHOLOMEW, APOSTLE. SUNDAY, 25-ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTE-COST. Fpist. 1 Cor. xv. 1-10; Gosp. Mark vii. 31-37.

MONDAY, 26-St. Louis IX., King of Frances Confessor (Aug. 25). St Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr. TUESDAY, 27-St. Joseph Calasanctius, Con-

WEDNESDAY, 28-St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. St Hermis, Martyr.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. T. HAYES, of this office, is authorized to solicit subscriptions and collect accounts for the EVENING POST and the TRUE WITNESS, through the

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

OUR PARIS LETTER.

We must remind our readers that we give "Our Paris Letter" as a matter of news, but we in no way bind ourselves to the opinions of our correspondent.

THE TURKS.

The military vitality of the Turks is somewhat astonishing. When the news came that Austria was to occupy Bosnia, everyone thought that the Turks would not dare offer resistance. Austria, with her magnificent army, would, it was thought, by its very name, prevent all attempts at fighting. No one even thought that an Austrian army could his calling just as regularly as a blacksmith but you must take Mr. Anglin into the Cabinet. be beaten by Bosnian insurgents; but such has really happened. That the "insurgents' | business has become a plague, and were supported by regular troops, there is no doubt; but, even so, the energy shown by the Bosnians has surprised the world. That the Austrians will eventually occupy the territory, have received has once more proved to the world that the Turks can fight with a resolute and gallant fearlessness which, from an impartial standpoint, is worthy of all praise.

PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS. If there are any Protestants in this Dominion who can for an instant think that the Catholics entertain any feeling of hostility towards them, or towards their religion, we believe that they are very much mistaken. We say this with no desire to sugar over the situation, but we say it with some knowledge of the feelings and opinions of the Catholic people. We are convinced that the Catholics of Quebee would resist the slightest infringement upon Protestant liberties, just as they would resist the slightest infringement upon their own. Here Protestants have representation and they have power, and no Catholic desires to see them deprived of either. To be sure, from time to time we hear murmurs at the way our co-religionists are treated in Ontario, and, perhaps, the expression of an opinion that Protestants would not like to be treated the same way here But that is all. To talk of persecution is simply fiction, and every man with a grain of sense knows it.

THE PARTY PRESS.

As the time, or the expected time, for the elections approach, the party press of the country are bespattering each other with prodigal profusion. In reading the opinions of Reformers or Conservatives, one would think that the press was the guardian of the people's honor, instead of being the voracious brawlers for place and power. The truth is that the party press is simply an agency by which certain people obtain positions of trust or emolument. As far as the country is concerned, the party press does not care a straw. Their first interest is, "our side in and then for the loaves and fishes." Not that there is anything wrong in a man working his way to fame and wealth through the agency of party journalism, but there is much that is wrong in being so bound up in party, that every subterfuge that the brain can concoct, is brought anto requisition, in order to cover the sins of The special party to which a party journal may belong. For instance: Last year the TRUE WITNESS had a tussle with the Toronto Tribune on the Immigration question. The True WITNESS, we think, satisfactorily established

of the question, but the Tribune fought and to prove that its party had nothing to do with searched either when they left for, or returned called hard names, or by the ridiculous charge lic journal would have joined the True Wir- right in asking, how is this? Is the Blake NESS, but a party hack could not do that, and | Act for one section of the people only? It is it is just the same with the party politicians. | said that Mr. Penton, the Chief of the Police,

CIVIC HOLIDAYS.

We wonder how it is that the authorities of Kingston and Toronto hit upon the " 12th of "12th of August" is an Orange "anniversary," and it looks somewhat odd that the civic authorities of Kingston and Toronto should decide upon selecting it as their civic holiday. We do not for a moment infer that it was because of Orangeism, or to add lustre to its fading glory, that the civic authorities of Kingston and Toronto decided upon Monday as their day of municipal feasting, but yet it is odd enough to set us thinking. It is a puzzle we should like to hear explained, and in order to remove the suspicions of the public, we hope some of our contemporaries will put the matter right. As for our part, we never could suspect the liberal authorities of Kingston and Toronto being in collusion with the Orangemen, and we shall be slow to believe such to be the case. However, we cannot refrain from marvelling at the coin-

AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAGIS-TRATE ON ORANGEISM.

Orangeism is almost unknown in England. Except in a few towns Orangemen never attempt to show their faces, and when they do they are laughed at and called "Bashi-Bazouks." In Liverpool they have a small following, but their displays were the cause of so much Eastern Townships. He will call upon those of trouble that the municipal authorities pro-our subscribers who are in arrears. hibited all processions in consequence. Now, however, a few roughs "walk" outside the city boundaries, and there is an occasional row after or during the "walk." In Liverpool, on the 15th of last month, a riot of this kind, arising out of a small procession on the "12th" resulted in the death of one John Barrett, and Mr. Mansfield, a Protestant magistrate before whom the accused, James Canning, was tried, said :-

"It was a melancholy thing to find in this town that persons who profess to be respectable should maintain those disgraceful forange exhibitions, and it may fairly be said that they are responsible for the state of feeling which fluds expression in such outrages as the one they were then investigating among the more violent and less educated classes. I hope, continued Mr. Mansfield, that the time may come when something shall be done to stop these dreadful demonstrations of feurful memory."

It is thus that English gentlemen think and speak about the scourge. It is bad all the world over, and it has certainly lost none of its virulence in Canada.

THE PLAGUE OF TRAMPS.

The recent outrage which took place in Quebec, with other outrages of a somewhat similar character, must open the eyes of the authorities to the necessity of inflicting the full penalty of the law in all cases where tramps are found exercising their occupation. The professional tramp is a dangerous man. He is in most cases a jail bird, and he follows does his trade. In the United States the anxious parents and brothers are obliged to keep a sharp lookout for the vagabonds who prowl around their homes. In some cases, no doubt, poor and decent no one can doubt; but the resistance they Inboring men are obliged to walk for hundreds of miles in order to obtain employment, but who will stand together when special interests the tramp walks for a living and does not want to work; he prefers to tramp and thrive on outrage. Garrotting was put down in England by an unsparing use of the lash, and opposed as most men are to painful corporal punishment, yet there are ruffians now prowling around the country who should be whipped at the cart tail, and for whom the public would say nothing but "serve them right."

THE VOLUNTEERS OF KINGSTON. A correspondent writing from Kingston, in a letter which appears in our issue to-day, says that the bands of the 14th and 47th volunteer battalions took part in the Orange celebration in that town on the 12th inst. Now, the question occurs: are the members of these bands sworn in, or are they not? If they are sworn in then a violation of military law has been committed, and an investigation should band of A battery, which is stationed at Kingston, played at an Orange concert, and so far as we could ever learn, no notice whatever was taken of it. In fact, we have become so accustomed to the volunteers exhibiting party feeling that we have ceased to be surprised at it. But worse than all, there does not appear to be a single man in the country who is prepared to fight these questions out if returned to Parliament. Orange roughs, in the uniform of soldiers, shoot down our people, and there is no enquiry. Military bands play at Orange demonstrations, and there is no enquiry. The spirit of partizanship is already manifested by men in the pay of the country and all our protests are laughed at and thrown into the waste paper basket. Well, the government that tolerates it is not worthy of confidence, and, so far as the Irish Catholics are concerned, we think Mr. Mackenzie will find it out to his cost. He is no more doing us justice than would the Orangeman Sir John A. Macdonald, and he is sworn, by virtue of his solemn oath, to destroy us if he can.

WHAT IS THE REASON?

After the riots in Ottawa the Orange Young Britons returned to Montreal. They left here either with arms in their possession, or having sent them on before them. Of this there is very little doubt. They returned in all probability carrying their fire-arms on their persons, and a correspondent in last night's Post asked, "Where were the police?". We do not

the question at issue. Now, an honest Catho- from, Ottawa. Our correspondent is quite that we are isolating the people. is a fair-minded man; well, all we want is a fair proof of it. We do not say that it was intentional on the part of the police not to search the Orangemen. Of the "intentions" world. The facts, then, are these: Catholics are searched and Orangemen are not, and we are constrained to ask, what is the reason?

THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The Telegram, of Toronto, is still dissatisfied with Archbishop Lynch. It threatens all sorts of pains and penalties upon his head and, as to the "whitewashing committee," the Telegram does not care a straw. The people are satisfied; the Telegram is not. Its high mission was to insult the Archbishop by calling him " Mr.," and, now that it has had the grace to substitute "Archbishop," it does so without one word of generous apology. However, we will not quarrel with our contemporary for learning better manners. If it is a vulgar, it is withal a lively paper—a kind of court-fool in journalism, which is refreshing, but out of date. The Irish Canadian fought the same issue pretty hard, but we rejoice to notice that it appears to be satisfied with the meeting of citizens. If there was anything wrong, the Canadian would not have evaded it. For some time it waged a bitter fight, but, as we predicted, the Archbishop has come out with flying colors, and the Canadian lowers its flag and-surrenders. At least we take this to be the Canadian's position, and meanwhile the Telegram goes on, and we can afford to let it go on until it is tired.

THE ELECTIONS.

On the 17th of September the elections are to take place. The race may now be said to have fairly begun, and, as the old saying goes, "the best horse leaps the ditch." As for our part, we want, like all others, to see our own friends returned, and who "our own friends' are is the question? To us it appears that cour own friends" are those on whom we can depend for sympathy and support in either party, but not the party itself. We may have friends who are Conservatives, and we may have friends who are Reformers, but we want friends, and we want them badly. New issues will arise, and we want men to fight them. New principles will be fought out, and the time is come when the Irish Catholics must get men who will stand by them and by each other in the House of Commons. Let us take a case in point. It is well known that Mr. Mackenzie was anxious to take Mr. Anglin into the Cabinet. It is, too, well known that six M. P.'s went to Mr. Mackenzie and said that Mr. Anglin should not be taken into the Cabinet. Now, what was to prevent six other members going to Mr. Mackenzie and saying, This is the kind of Independence we want to see in the House of Commons, and we care not which side it comes from, so long as we get it. The coming Parliament will, we expect, be a stormy one-and we want to see men sent there who will defend their own political opinions as much as they like, but are appealed to.

ISOLATION. Either we, or some of our readers, are very stupid. Perhaps it is we, and perhaps it is the readers. But there is something wrong, for some people do not understand us, and we marvel at their stupidity. We do not know whether it is conceit or confidence, but we are thick skulled enough to fancy that the fault is not ours. It appears that our critics fancy that we desire to isolate the Catholics from the Protestants, and to wall in our people with the prejudices of race. Now, we do not desire anything of the kind. We neither desire to isolate the Catholics from the Protestants, nor the Irish from the English. Nothing could be further from our desire We believe it to be the interest of every citizen of this Dominion to stand before be demanded. It is not very long since the the public simply on his merits as a citizen, and not by virtue either of his religion or his nationality. This is the position we would like to be allowed to assume, for we are satisfied that it is by such means that peace and prosperity will be the better secured. But the question comes: If this is so, why not advocate it more clearly? We will tell you why-and it is this: Because we are not allowed. We are not treated as we should be treated, and we are subjected to annoyance and insult because of our creed and of our race, and that is the reason why we cannot act up to what we certainly believe is best. So long as Catholics are called "Papists;" so long as the Witness yelps "Romanism" and "priestcraft;" so long as religious fanaticism guides the policy of our opponents, so long must we strike back, with whatever vigour we can. Most gladly would we herald the dawn of a new era in the situation. We do not wish to be at war directs the tone of the hostile pulpit and the hostile press, we have no help for it but to continue the fray. We have made overtures which have been rejected; we shall now make no more. Towards Protestants we never have, and we never can, say one unkind shead of those engaged in getting up the where he pleases without attacking him, but in the exercise of our rights we must claim been held on the day selected for the pic-nic

when they landed in Montreal, and we shall the bad feeling in Montreal, but we are fought, and argued and insinuated and labored not forget that the "Orange roughs" were not not to be cowed into submission by being

THE "WITNESS."

For a good joke we would take the Witness before any other paper in the country. It is now advocating the " possible " banishment of the Jesuits from Canada, and on Saturday it seriously assured the public that it ought to be August" as their civic holiday. Now, the of those in authority we know nothing, but satisfied with an Orangeman's statement, that we know that no search was made, and we the Orangemen of Ottawa did not commence must take the facts as they appear before the the recent disturbances. As for the Jesuits they are to be pitied. The Witness is determined to destroy them. "Possible," very "possible." As for the Ottawa riots, we are to believe an Orangeman before any body else. This too is "possible" very "possible." As for the Jesuits, the Witness has undertaken a big work. Well, the Jesuits may console themselves, for there are two ways by which they have made their reputations—the one is, they have been praised by honest men, and the other is they have been abused by rogues. Whether they are freezing at the Pole, or broiling at the line, it is all the same; there they are, the naughty, wicked Jesuits. With the mendicant-aye think it, mendicant, Franciscans, the Jesuits were the first white men to tread the wilderness of British North America, and wrenched superstition from the grasp of the Hurons and the Wyandottes of the North. Canada owes her first effort at Christian civilization to the Jesuits-the La Carons, the Viels, the Sagards, the De Brebœuf, and others of the old French noblesse, many of whom were martyred by their savage surroundings. But the Witness says they may "possibly" go. It would be a sad day for Canada if the ravings of the Witness could affect the policy of its statesmen. A very sad day indeed, for it would lead to more trouble than we care, in its "impossible" condition, to discuss.

THE "WITNESS." We sometimes do not know whether to be

vexed or amused at the Witness. If we thought

its calumnies seriously impressed the public mind they would annoy us, but as we have heard so many liberal Protestants condemn the Witness and all its surroundings, we are more inclined to take its statements as atmospheric commotion and nothing more. To follow it in detail would be a troublesome task, but we shall take an article which appeared in its issue of last evening, and in it we find some strange statements indeed. In the first place, it says that the Orange riots in Ottawa were commenced by the Catholics throwing stones. This statement might have passed muster some time ago, when we had no means of learning the news except through the columns of the Witness and the Star. If, however, our information is correct, the Witness is wrong, and the riots were not begun by the Catholics, but they were begun by the bullying attitude and insulting demeanor of the Young Britons. Again, the Witness says that we chronicled the departure of the Montreal Britons for Ottawa. Yes, and so did the Witness, and so did every paper in the country. If this be a sin, we must plead guilty. After his we have another silly charge, and that is that we hinted the Montreal Union men were going to Ottawa too, and that we did not advise them to remain at home. Now, the fact is, that we never hinted anything of the kind, because we were informed that no Union men were going to Ottawa, and we have since been informed that not one member of the Montreal Catholic Union visited Ottawa during the recent riots. Having slashed at the Union, the Witness attacks the Post for calling the Orangemen "Bashi-Bazouks," and it denounces us as "bigots." In calling the Orange men "Bashi-Bazouks," we only followed the illustrious example of the London Times, which, as we before pointed out in these columns, called the Orangemen of Ireland the Bashi-Bazonks of Ulster." If it is to be a "bigot" to dislike Orangeism, then all Catholics are bigots, but if by bigotry is meant a dislike for Protestants, then the Witness is very much astray. And then our courteous contemporary winds up with a slap at the adventurer." The Witness attacks the men, and not their principles. Well, we have no choice but to come down to the low level of those who will not learn decent behaviour. We are sorry to find ourselves descending, but we think one or two lessons such as we are about to commence will open the eyes of our pious contemporary to the danger of calling names. And now let us ask, What is John Dougall, Sr., of the New York Witness but an adventurer? Is this hint enough, or does the Witness wish us to say any more? We shall | part of the present generation.

THE CIVIC HOLIDAY.

making the 12th of August their civic holiday. These days, we pointed out, are Orange anniversaries, and as such we thought their selection impolitic and unfair. The Kingston Daily News, a paper for whose opinions we entertain much respect, explains the circumstance thus :-

"For the information of our contemporary we may state that a number of the Orangewith our neighbors, but until a better spirit men managed to secure the names of a majority of the members of the City Council, requesting them to name the 12th of August as a civic holiday. The Council carried the motion unanimously. On previous occasions the Council had done the same thing at the request of Roman Catholic Societies; and had it not been that the Orangemen were a little word. We allow everybody to go and worship pic-nic to be held by the former in soliciting the names of Aldermen to this petition, the civic holiday would have and shall continue to exercise the right of of the Irish Catholic societies. The people fighting our own corner with whatever of Kingston, Catholic and Protestant, are not energy we can. It is not we, but those who quite so sensitive on such matters as our conits case, which was certainly the Catholic side of since that the "Quebec roughs" were scarched are hostile to us, who are keeping alive niously together, and do not interfere with of since the time of Hercules, and we doubt They have both political scandals to account

each other's privileges. For the further intormation of the Evening Post, we may state as an evidence of the good feeling which prevails in this city that when a requisition was taken round asking the aldermen to sign a requisition to his Worship the Mayor to have the City Hall flags hoisted at half-mast at the death of the Pope, it was cheerfully signed by all the Orange members of the Council. The EVENING POST should not magnify a mole hill into a mountain."

We rejoice to hear that Protestants and Catholics are living in harmony in Kingston, and long may they remain so. The evidence of good fellowship which, according to the News, prompted the Orangemen to act so handsomely on the occasion of the death of Pius IX. is, too, a hopeful sign, and we are sure that it must have done more to allay Catholic antagonism to Orangeism than if the brethren were beating drums and talking of the "immortal" William until doomsday. But yet, like the unhappy wight in the drama, we "are not happy." We still think it mischievous to select Orange anniversaries for civic holidays. Suppose the Bishop of Kingston asked the Council to select the Fete Dieu and that he organized a religious procession, what would the Orangeman of Kingston do? Now, we think there is no parallel between the Fete Dieu and an Orange procession, but no doubt Orangemen look upon the Fete Dieu with a good deal of antagonism. The civic holiday should be a day to which no one could object. The idea of giving it to the first in the field is mischievous, and must do harm. This we think our contemporary must admit, although it may be hard to admit anything which tells against the Orangemen in such a nest as Kingston.

A SCOTCH REGIMENT. About the coolest thing we have heard of

for some time is the proposition to raise a "Scotch Regiment in Montreal." After the Government refusing point blank to raise a citizen suggests the idea of the Scotch trying their hands. Now, we acknowledge what Scotchmen have done for the volunteers, and when they sport the pladie we can all admire stalwart lines. As soldiers they have no superiors in the world, and when those intamous pipes make the hair on one's head stand on end, yet withal that it is martial music, and, for that reason, we grin and bear it. But do not our Scotch friends think the Irishmen of Montreal should at least have a chance of joining the volunteers. We have always said that distinct corps are a mistake -in fact the St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company is a mistake—but then when we cannot join the service in any other way-what are we to do? No doubt, distinct corps have their advantages; and if we were a civilized people, distinct corps would, perhaps, be best; but then as we are only half civilized, we require to know each other better, and mix more frequently, in order to understand that we do not desire to cut each other's throat.

BRIGHT, COBDEN AND HAYNE OUT-CHAMPIONED.

John Bright and Richard Cobden, of England, and Robert Young Hayne, of South Carolina, so famous in American history the rival of Daniel Webster in those protracted debates on the expediency of adopting Protection to American industries, the most famous of which occurred in 1830, are no longer the acknowledged champions of the Free Trade school. In these contests Hayne led the Free Trade side, and Webster the Protection side.

When Pitt, the younger, was dying he is said to have wondered how the world could survive him. He dreamt not of the next Pitt who could shoulder the vital spark of England, and England at the same time challenge a Napoleon. But for all that the world survived, and another Pitt, under guise of a Beaconsfield, seizes the reins of power. He, too, will probably lament the perils of a world before he departs from among us.

So with Messrs Bright, Cobden, and Hayne at one time. They dreamt not of the next occasion of its kind that could inspire loftier genius than their own, or raise men to a higher place in the estimation of the Free Trade world than themselves. There were no more Corn Laws to be abolished; no more American tariffs to be proclaimed. Yet a new occasion has dawned. And those new names have suddenly appeared which have already superseded them; and from the freedom with which the new names are quoted by the Free Traders and the Free Trade press, they promise to be the idels of at least the remaining These names are: Hon. David A. Wells, of

New York, Mr. Kearney of California, and Mr. Jury of Toronto. America claims the three The other day we drew attention to the though Kearney is only an adopted child of peculiar incident of Toronto and Kingston | the neighboring Republic, he having been born in the land of the O Connells, the Burkes, the Grattans, the Sheridans, and the Currans-Erin. Now, here is a most curious if not remarkable phenomenon in the Free Trade world. To read the Free Trade press we might be led to believe that the country had been blessed with three really great men in the names of Wells, Kearney and Jury. This is a fine illustration of the truth and strength of the Free Trade cause in Canada. As our readers may be curious to know more about the new aspirants, we may give a sketch of them. Mr. Wells is a New Yorker, who could carry on the form on which the Post was established, and trade of the world without the use of money. He wants to throw down all the Custom Houses in the land. He thinks the Suez Canal ruins desert us, or who abandon principle for party, the world. He would prohibit the invention | yet we shall hold on to our position-Indeand use of all machinery, even the perfection of steam engines, we believe. In fact, he can do more things out of his own head

if even Hercules himself had much higher notions than this Mr. Wells. Like our Free-Traders here in Canada, Mr. Well's notions are one thing to-day; to-morrow they aresomething else.

Mr. Kearney is already too well known to. require further introduction. Mr. Jury says. he came to Canada three years ago, and by so doing added three to the number of the population of Canada. Mr. Jury thinks that large centres of industry are a curse to any country and that instead of encouraging we should discourage population.

Such are the authorities quoted in support of the Free Trade movement in Canada. When authorities are ever quoted, the general tendency is to quote the highest. These men are therefore the highest authorities that can now be quoted in support of Free Trade for future Canada. Without further comment, the character of the names which outchampion the subjects of this paragraph will be sufficiently known to those of our readers who care to know it.

THE STANDARD OF THE PROPHET. The Austrians falling back in Bosnia:

Turkey threatenen by Bismarck with extinc-

tion if she pursues an "ambiguous policy,"

and England about to send a mission to Cabul

to watch the Russians, whose movements in

Central Asia were causing uneasiness-such

may be summarized as the position of the Eastern Question to-day, A false move may again set the East aflame; and that false move may be made any hour. Russia now sees the opportunity she lost, and in secret show must be cursing the weakness which made her falter when the prize of centuries was within her grasp. The talk about the "Standard of the Prophet," which at one time made all Europe unquiet, appears to be all moonshine. The faithful may be willing enough to rally around the famous flag, regiment which would open its ranks to all but as Wellington once asked in the classes and all creeds, some refreshing fellow- House of Commons when a demagague threatened "a march on London," "Where would the men get their boots?" The standard of the Prophet cannot, in Turkish hands, materially affect the Eastern question, for the the soldierly grace and steady bearing of their | faithful could not, if they would, rally quickly enough to its call. But now that England has undertaken the guardianship of Asia-Minor if there is any virtue in the famous standard, it might have another result. England has more Mussulman subjects than any country in the world, and no doubt, her alliance with

FRENCH CANADIAN AND IRISH.

Turkey would enable her to call the "faith-

ful" to arms in a very short time.

Some of our French Canadian contemporaries are falling out with us, while others are applauding us. Some think that we should be out-and-out Conservatives, and some think that we show symptoms of leaning towards the Reformers. Between the two stools our French Canadian contemporaries are coming to the ground. The fact is that political duplicity is so much the order of the day that an honest expression of Independence in politics is scarcely believed. People cannot understand it, and so motives are insinuated, and inuendoes are flung about in all directions. Now, we respect the opinions of our French Canadian contemporaries, but we respect our own opinions too. The TRUE WITNESS has done, perhaps, as much as any journal in Canada to bring about a good feeling between the French Canadians and the Irish. It was the first journal to raise the cry, and week after week it did its best to cultivate a mutual feeling of good citizenship, between men who had before that been as daggers drawn. This, too, was done against the advice of some of those wisencres- the oldest inhabitants"-who declared the thing impossible. But the True Witness, we think, proved that the thing was not impossible, and whatever good feeling exists between the two nationalities to-day is owing more to the efforts of the TRUE WITNESS than it is to any individual or organ in the country. This may be a little egotistical, but our contemporaries force us into the position in order to prove that we have always been the advocate of a friendly feeling between the French-Canadians and the Irish. But now the French-Canadians think that because we advocated this policy that we should agree with them in politics! It is a shame, they say, that we should be Independent: We should be Conservatives or we should be Reformers. Now, by your leave. gentlemen, we shall be neither. Our policy is before the country, and that policy is Independence in politics. We intend to trip up both parties when they are in our way. We shall fight both sides of the House when they trouble us. Bleu and Rouge may be our enemies, just as Bleu and Rouge may be our friends. We have no choice, for our special place is to watch Catholic interests, and that no party back can do. Nay, more, we believe that there are so-called politicoreligious papers that would tear down the altar rather than sacrifice the interests of the special side of the House to which they belong. Politics in this country, with many people, go before all, and it would almost need another Saviour to wipe away the scandals and crimes with which both Bleu and Rouge disgrace the Legislature.

OUR POSITION.

Independent in politics! That is the platthat is the platform to which the Post is determined to be loyal. We care not who pendent in Politics. We care neither for Sir John A. Macdonald nor for his Orange followers on the one hand, nor do we care for than any other man before him ever dreamt the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie on the other.

for. What they were is not the question, for what they are is the point of issue. was the friend of the Catholics of Quebec was in power. Well, perhaps he was, but there was no Orange question here New issues are now before the counwhom we could depend to fight them out. Canada to-day is not the Canada of five years to Canadian affairs. Since then a burning question has come before us all, and this burnor Bleue. Now, who will fight our side of these questions have their champions, but where are ours? Is he to be found in the party hack? Cerman who will go to the House of Commons indifferent to the blandishments of the Orange who is not afraid of one side nor of the other. Oh! but we are told what good can one Independent member do. He will be alone, and will not have the support of any party. Oh! great fiscal'questions of the day, but he can be Independent upon all questions affecting our interests. But we are told-Yes, but you know so-and-so will be Independent when those interests are assailed. Then we answer-Why not frankly and boldly say so? Why not announce it to the world and take inch by inch and we want some one to do it. Are we all so destitute of manliness that we cannot stand together in a issue such as is now before the country? The hostile press will tell us that we are raising new and exciting issues, and that we are agitating the public mind. Yes, we are, and we think it high time that the public mind was agitated, but we do it as the friend of those whose lips have been hitherto sealed, but whose voice, at least as far as we can, shall be heard throughout the land. Let no one think that it is we who advocate the separation of our people from party. We advocate nothing of the kind. All we want is for a man to be an Independent Conservative or an Independent Reformer, but the Indethat he must fight the battles of his own people first and fight the battles of his party afterwards. That is our position now, as it

THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Partizanship is a disgrace to any military corps. It is expressly forbidden by the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, and the men found guilty of it are liable to punishment. It is ruinous to military discipline, and creates, in public opinion, a want of confidence in the troops who show evidences of party feeling. This, everyone who values truth must admit. The Volunter Militia belongs to the country, and not to Protestant or Catholic-it is the property of all-and the men who, in the ranks, show evidences of party feeling do more to undermine the laws and pave the way for disturbance than a host of demagogues. That that party feeling is too manifest, we think no one will deny. Here in Montreal it shows itself, and it appears to defy the authorities to suppress it. This fact is too well known to need proof. Again, our youths are shot down in open daylight, and an enquiry is, it appears, burked upon the fictitious plea of expenses. A glaring outrage is committed and no one is brought to task for the crime. In any other country an investigation would have been at once instituted, but here political considerations carry all before them, and so far, no enquiry has been made. We see two volunteer bands play at Orange celebrations and no notice, apparently, taken of it, and at Toronto last night, we hear of members of the 10th Royals attending the Orange demonstration and attacking the St. Patrick's Hall. At present the full particulars of the last outrage are not yet to land, Belgium, and most other European hand, but even if it turns out that the volunteers were in uniform, we do not expect that the slightest notice will be taken of it. It appears to be regarded as a matter of course that Orangemen when in uniform may attend whatever demonstrations they please, and do pretty much as they like. Military law they may violate, and they only come under suspicion when they outrage the it is becoming general in Germany, France, common law of the land. Now, let us see how it is with corps that are known not to have Orange sympathies. We all remember the story of the eight rifles, and the enquiry that was at once instituted by telegraph. That enquiry no one objected to. On the information supplied, perhaps, the military authorities could not have done otherwise. It was perfectly right to sift a dangerous rumor to its source at once. But since then we have had another proof of the promptitude with which the military authorities look after Catholic corps. On the Fete Dieu the 65th Battalion and the St. Jean Baptiste

cession as a guard of honor, and shortly glory of her truest patriots. But, throughout after an order came from headquarters all this, we doubt whether any attempt was People tell us that Sir John A. Macdonald that corps should not turn out in made to identify the question with disloyalty future without special permission from or treason, and we question the propriety of headquarters. Now, this order is all right | doing it now, by the Free Trade too. No one has one word to say against it, or any other press. We question but is it not somewhat odd, that with all the try, and the party back is not the man on evidences of party feeling, with all the direct more inappropriate and subtle arguments, violation of military law, with all the open grosser mis-statement of facts, baser attempts defiance of the authorities which have been ago. Since then a new aspect has been given | indulged in by members of other corps, not one word of enquiry have we ever heard about? This is certainly not the way to create confiing question will, no doubt, occupy some por- dence in the impartial administration of the tion of the time of the coming Parliament, | Volunteer Militia, and when we couple it with no matter whether that Parliament be Rouge | the fact that we have been denied the forma-Until that question is settled, tion of another corps, after we had peace or prosperity is not possible. companies disbanded for that purpose, it leaves We may have Protection or Free Trade upon the minds of the Catholics of the to our hearts' content, but while the Orange | country a very unpleasant impression indeed. cancer is gnawing at our heart, ruin and, per- | Some people may think that we should hold haps, war may be the inevitable consequences | our peace on this subject, but why? Is it to the interest of the service or for the good of in the House of Commons? The Orangemen | the country that these evils should pass un- | as well as appropriate reasoning, and reasonnoticed? Are we to be told that these plague spots should be allowed to gnaw at one of the acterized those animated and protracted distainly not! He is only to be found in the most vital of our institutions, and that we cussions. should make no efforts to bring about a cure? We want to see a Volunteer Militia which the 11th, made a most serious, if not unkind leaders or the Orange abettors. He can only people can trust without doubt as to its imbe found in an Independent member partiality. The officers, we know, are all that can be desired. There is not a commanding officer we know in whom we would not place implicit confidence for the impartial | confess we are | deeply interested in Canadian discharge of their duty. We have learned to prosperity and progress, but we confess also but we reply, that is all you know about it, know them, and the more we know of them and if you could only see straight you would the more we respect them. Even against see that the Independent member is not asked their co-religionists we believe they would to be alone. He can have his party, but he | show fair play and stand by the laws, no matter | legislation be made to assist in so doing. should be "Independent" first. He may which side suffered. But, we ask, would they agree with one side or the other upon the not be the betterable to do this if their corps were mixed? Protestant or Catholic corps, except in the case of French Canadians, are in this country a great mistake, and if the commanders of battalions would open their ranks to Catholics, more would be done to bring about a good feeling between men of path, in refutation of the same argument. different persuasions than one can readily the consequences? No private promises will imagine. If this is not done immediately, do-we want the public pledge, and the man then we must only continue to agitate it until who does not give that public pledge falls it is. In a constitutional country agitation is short of our idea. Orangeism must be fought | the only weapon that a lawful citizen can use, and we have reason to believe that by persistently agitating any grievance we shall ultimately obtain—justice.

THE ST. JOHN "FREEMAN."

The St. John Freeman is not satisfied with the position taken by the Post. The St. John Freeman is a party paper, and, therefore, we expected nothing from it but dissent. But it is the dissent of a friend and not the dissent of an enemy. It says that the position therefore, one is aware of his acts, and if aware of the Irish Catholics of Montreal is "unpleasant, and surrounded with difficulties; and it is presumed that they themselves know best what duty requires of them under the circumstances. Their own future welfare and the welfare of the country depend much pendent must be first, and by that we mean on the pradence and patriotism of their can. We care not what may have action." No doubt our position is "surrounded with difficulties." Alone we count for little, united with a party we may count for much. has been in the commencement, and from it | But we think it possible to be alone, and yet | ment,-in adopting one theory more than we shall not swerve, no matter who proves be united. We think it possible to pledge our another regarding the tariff in its relation to support to either Reformers or Conservatives on the great fiscal questions of the sons and examples of established usages,-or day and still retain our Independence upon in denying the right of our Parliament to all questions affecting the interests of our peo- change the fiscal policy of the Government ple. Is it not a fact that both parties use us, at pleasure, as may seem to it more equitable and is it not time to open our eyes to it? Is and judicious, as well as most applicable to it not a fact that both parties will treat us our home interests, without first a license for better when they discover that we shall no so doing from British merchants. We take longer consent to be made a cats-paw for them? | the principles and alleged truths as we find We have the power if we only know how to them laid down. We examine them accorduse it. We can punish those who desert us, if we only insist upon some recognition of leading points which our contemporary holds our claims, which we can do, by sending men to the House of Commons who may be partymen, but who will be our men too, and who will go to the House proclaiming it.

THE DISLOYALTY QUESTION AND THE TARIFF.

Disloyalty again! Apart from the early revolutionary platform, the removal of the civil disabilities in England, the emancipation of Slavery, the struggles for the equal rights and liberties of citizens, and for the liberty of the press, there seems to be few questions which have furnished the statesman, the political economist, the journalist, the protessional politician, the demagogue, and the brawler, with more material than the tariff question. For centuries it has engaged the attention and wisdom of the public mind of Great Britain and Ireland. For centuries it gave rise to the statesmanship of France and Germany. For nearly a century has it has baffled the great minds of the past generation of American statesmen. Austria, Russia, Spain, Italy, Switzercountries, took part in the contest. Australia, and most of the States of Central and South America have followed suit, while Canada was not behind. For a few years back the world seems to have enjoyed a rest from the seemingly perpetual turmoil. But now the agitation sets in again, and threatens another closely continued struggle. Already England, and particularly in the United States, while it promises greater activity and intensity than ever in Canada.

At times this agitation was alarming intense, notably so in the years between 1840 and 1845, in England-those memorable days that witnessed the struggle of such minds as Sir Robert Peel, Gladstone, Bright, and Cobden, for the repeal of the Corn Laws; also in the years between 1820 and 1846, in the United States, when the giant intellects of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Wright, and Hayne were roused to the highest pitch in the memorable contest for Protection to American in- in our midst, in our works, manufactures and

whether wilder theory and speculation, to mislead the public mind have been attempted than we find displayed, even in the leading portion of the Free Trade press of the country—journals for whose views in most other cases we entertain every respect. We credit sound reasoning, theories, and arguments, wherever we find them; we admire precision in the statement of facts, but we hate to see sophistry and misrepresentation attempted instead. Both in England and the United States though, perhaps, unlike the case in other questions even of less national importance, honesty of purpose, strict observance of sound, consistent able precision in the statement of facts, char-

The Toronto Globe, under date of July charge of disloyalty upon all people differing from its views of the tariff policy which the government of Canada should pursue, in order to speedily effect Canadian prosperity. We that we cannot see the sense of our contemporary's theory as to how this state of things is to be brought about, or as to how far

The Post, it may be remembered, finding this theory of the Globe entirely unsound, took exception to it, and was not slow to refute the charge of disloyalty, with which it was then content to have left it so. The views of the Post have since been fully endorsed by other journals following up in its Seeing, and doubtless regretting its mistake, our contemporary attempted an apology last Saturday by hoping that its opponents were loyal, but that their "acts" indicated the opposite, which evidently meant a repetition the charge of disloyalty in a new fashion. All, now, that is disloyal is their " acts," and not themselves. Accordingly, so long as they continue to differ from the Globe's views of fiscal legislation as applicable to Canada, so long shall they be disloyal. We question this, for outside of the lunatic asylum every man of ordinary intelligence, not in a state of temporary madness is supposed to be responsible for his acts. Generally that he is committing a treasonable act, he himself, as well as his acts, must be treasonable. What, then, can be the difference in meaning between one's own disloyalty and that of his acts? Our contemporary will probably give the answer: no one else been the motives of our contemporary, that is, whether Free Trade or Protective in adopting such a questionable line of arguthe welfare of Canada,-in ignoring the lesingly. We can only, however, notice the up to the view.

This particular charge of disloyalty on the part of the Globe arises out of the point whether or not England has delegated the right to the Parliament of Canada to enact laws regulating her own fiscal affairs; whether these laws could be framed on a basis to encourage Canadian industry and competition to the exclusion of British competition, and the results of British industry. Now, the Post maintains that England has delegated such a right, not only in the British North American Act of Confederation, not only by the the Act granting Responsible Government, but by the voice of the British Constitution, which restrains England from legislating for any of her colonies not having representatives in the English Parliament; it restrains even the Royal prerogative from interference, except in cases of rebellion. In this view, the Post is supported by a large majority of the leading press, by all the Protectionists, who consist of most of the leading merchants, statesmen, and all the industrial classes of the country; while our contemporary contends in the following strain that England has not delegated such a right to Canada, which, were Canada to exercise it, would, according to the Globe, be equal to opening a war upon England: "By no act or deed has England delegated the right to Canada to declare war against "Imperial interests. No party in Britain, not even a single statesman, has ever declared " it right for us to erect impenetrable barriers against the importation of articles which the people of Great Britain may desire to export." The Free Trade element, of course, as well as all others who are equally hostile to home industry, endorses all this for our

Now, by these "barriers," our contemporary means that the proposed re-adjustment of the tariff by the Protectionists, in order to encourage and to give new life to home industry; in order to employ home labor in preference to foreign labor-a preference which every generous Canadian heart should be willing to make; in order to invite the investment of foreign capital Infantry Company attended the pro- dustries, which was finally achieved, to the mining enterprise; and in order to pre- flaming torches applied—they poured coal M.P.'s, our Mayor and ex-Mayors, our Alder- demolished in Quebec.

vent, perhaps, \$100,000,000 of our gold supply from annually passing out of the country, without any permanent profit the act of accomplishing all this, namely, the act of manufacturing in Canada the goods that we now get from England and the United States, which would keep our money in circulation among ourselves, together with the acts of our Parliament in erecting those "barriers" without, as we have said before a license from British merchants who would be the only ones affected by such "acts" on our part, are the "acts" which our contemporary pronounces disloyal. We have now given the entire ground

upon which the Globe rests its case of treason. To-day we cannot follow it any further, but leave it to the good sense of our readers to decide whether the Post's views of Canadian constitutional rights are, or are not, the right views; whether its policy of checking foreign importation by means of home industry and legislation is not the right policy for Canada to pursue. But having proved this policy correct the other day, having proved Canada's present policy of importation as ruinous, having proved Canadian industry as essential to her future, we are sure of the verdict. We have been long enough silent upon this question, but the more we look into it, the more are we satisfied that PROTEC-TION IS NECESSARY FOR CANADA.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

ORANGEISM IN QUEBEC.

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

DEAR Sin,-I was surprised on reading in the Post of Friday last, under the above head ing, that "since the twelfth of July several citizens suspected of being Orangemen are unable, with safety, to leave their houses while others have had to move to new residences. To aggravate the matter, it is said that the Catholic Union party are circulating rabid party songs." Now, sir. you must not be surprised when I tell you that the above which originally appeared in your morning contemporary the *Herald*, is without any foundation. I drew the attention of the chief officer of the Orange Young Britons in this city to the above sensation, and asked him if there was any truth in it, and his answer was "It is false." If such things happened here, he surely would know something about the matter. I also enquired of another prominent member of the organization if he knew anything about it, and he candidly said he did

I think, sir, this is proof enough that the Herald correspondent lied, and knowingly must have lied. With respect to the last sentence, which says "the Catholic Union party are circulating rabid songs," he has lied again, as the Catholic Union of this city had no more to do with the composition, printing or circulation of the songs in question than the *Herald's* lying correspondent himself, for the simple reason that they were not written

nor printed in this city. The good name of this city has suffered lately by lying sensational correspondents, and for all we know to the contrary this individual may be one of them. Probably it is he who furnished the New York Herald with the lying report which appeared in that very unreliable journal on the 16th of July last, concerning the conduct of the "roughs" went to Montreal on the 12th. No doubt this Herald correspondent would feel jubilant were Catholics and Protestants in this city cutting each other's throats, but thank God he shall never see that day, as Catholics and crowd who gathered around, and the invigor-Protestants will, it is to be hoped, live in the ating strains of "Croppies, lie down," "Protesinture as they have in the past—in peace and

Apologizing for trespassing on your valuable space, and wishing the Evening Post an honorable and successful career. I remain, dear str.

Your obedient servant, W. SLATTERY, Grand President I. C. U., Quebec. Quebec, August 12, 1878.

DEATH OF A HIGHLANDER.

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

DEAR SIR,-I am sorry to chronicle the death of an eminent Highlander. Mr. Alexander Macdougall, who departed this life August 7th, 1878. For several years past he devoted his life to that of lumbering, giving employment to hundreds of clansmen, with whose name your readers are familiar. For several days past he was in bad health, but as people have hopes even to the last, his family most likely thought that he might recover. Alas, it was the reverse. God wanted his friend to himself, so he called him away from his earthly home to those mansions which He has prepared for all who keep his commandments. Glengarry mourns his loss; is it any wonder that it would? The very bell at Dalhousie would never have been there had it not been for him and his Highland clansmen, here he has left us a standing memorial of his candour. The bell that announces the birth of an innocent child or the sacrifice of the Holy Mass reminds the sons and daughters of the Rev. Geo. Chevrefils, parish priest of St. Anne's Highland clans that although the tongue of Bout de l'Ile, met our Carillon friends and Mass reminds the sons and daughters of the its founder is silent in the tomb, yet it lives in the tongue of the bell, in the message which it rings out the descendants of the Highlanders who dwell around Dalhousie, cannot help but offer at least one Pater Noster for the dear soul of him who was the leader in so good a work, and for all those who still survive in a corrupted world. His remains were brought from the States on August 10, to the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Wm. Bathurst, where it remained a few hours for all near and dear friends to drop a tear on, or raise a prayer to the Throne of God for the repose of the soul of Alexander Macdougall , whose remains lay cold in death, enshrined in a metal casket At about 2.45 p. m., the funeral procession formed up, and at about 3.15 p. m. the last carriage was out of sight. It arrived in Alexandria at about five p.m., where the remains was deposited in the family vault to await the final resurrection. Requiescat in Pace $\mathbf{Amen}.$ E. R. A. F.

Glengarry, August 12, 1878.

To the Editor of the EVENING POST.

Sir,-I have just returned from Kingston the "Derry of Canada"—where the "defenders of civil and religious liberty" were closing the gates of Derry. The programme for the evening included the burning of Mayor Beaudry in effigy. They tried to carry out this part of the celebration—His Worship was handed over to his executioners, "The Young Britons." The match was applied, but it seemed as if the inanimate statue was imbued with some of the staunch, unyielding refused to burn! Again and again were the oil on it-but in vain ; it simply smoked. It might be said to have scowled defiantly at its injure our heroic Guardian of the Peace. There it stood, and as it swayed in the breeze quietly enjoy the turn of affairs; the moon, which at the commencement of their orgies had veiled her face in a partial exclipse, now gradually emerged from shadow and smiled on the discomfited canaille. The actors in the drama were not unconscious of the absurdity of the position—the fire demon had re- | would have to be suspended! Will the Montsmoky manikin with clubs; they valorously others to fill their situations. At 11 o'clock competed who should be first in the assault; was there a man dismayed "-no, not one. The Young Britons are very brave!-very. How is it that they did not "hang Mayor Beaudry," &c., when he marched last 12th of July into their hall here unattended save by single policeman? They were glad enough then to accept his escort—to sneak home protected by the man whom, at a safe distance, they valorously insult. Brave Britons!

Yours, &c.,

Montreal, August 14, 1878.

To the Editor of the EVENING POST.

DEAR SIR,-To-day being the civic holiday. the Orangemen and their sympathisers hold not walk on the 12th of July last, as they expected to be called to Montreal to help their on the 12th of August, to celebrate the Relief of Derry, and to lay the corner stone of a hall at Portsmouth. They manifested their appreciation of civil and religious liberty by "walking over the croppies," "kicking the Pope," and "sprinkling the Papishes" to their heart's content, for such is their idea of the above named liberty. Considerable disappointment was felt at the

Government not allowing the A Battery band to play for them, which they did in civilian's dress, in former years. I think the Government is thus trying to redeem, to a certain extent, the false move it made in ordering out the troops at Montreal last 12th July. The procession, headed by Thomas Robinson of the spectrum being represented. I even seen planted by more congenial swords. Of the men who composed the procession I will not say anything; you saw a good sample of them on the 16th July '77, and their appearance was not very creditable. At the tail end of the march came a carriage drawn by four white horses, and contained William Robinson and three clergymen; these were the dignituries that were to key the corner stone. After that eremony a pic-nic was held in the Crystal Palace grounds. At 8 o'clock in the evening a grand torch-light procession took place, and an effigy was burnt in front of the Orange Hall, on Princess street. The grand (?) procession consisted of forty-two Young Britons of the usual stamp, headed by a band. Behind this band came a buggy with a gallows erected on it, upon which hung the effigy. No name was given to this, but we know very well for whom it was meant. When they got in front of the hall they proceeded to burn the effigy, amidst the shouts and vells of the motley and "God Save the Queen." burning of the effigy came very near being a fiasco of the worst kind, as it obstinately and taken down, partly disrobed, and well saturated with oil before it would condescend to light up. I left as the last sparks were dying out and the crowd dispersing, and feasted myself upon the thought that, in spite of their bombast, bravado and childish fury, the man whose image they burnt to-night, unlike their effigy, is far from being a man of straw, and that they did not walk in Montreal after alland that's where the laugh comes in.

But what did it amount to when everything was over? A great deal of noise, a great deal of insult to peaceful citizens, a great deal of money less in pocket, a great deal more in bar-room tills, headaches, trembling hands and a little ashes wafted hither and thither by the idle breeze—and that is all.

Yours sincerely,

Kingston, August 12, 1878.

To the Editor of the Evening Post. Sin,-At 3.30 p. m. to-day (Sunday) the splendid steamer "Manitoba" arrived here with a large number of Catholic Union men of Carillon (both French and Irish), accompanied by their President, John Kelly, and his sons, Messrs. Brophy, Boyer and Fitzgerald and a number of other gentlemen and ladies, who are a credit to Carillon. The ladies looked very pretty, and were greatly admired. conducted them to our pretty little church, which was splendidly decorated. As they entered the church (to hear Vespers, which was sung by the Rev. Mr. Sauve), a great peal of welcome burst from the organ, which was played by Mr. Maussette, and the effect was grand, as may well be imagined. Vespers being over, they took a walk through the village, and in a short time went aboard the steamer and left for Carillon.

CORRESPONDENT. St. Anne's Bout de l'Ile, August 18, 1878.

PARTY PROCESSION DAY.

To the Editor of the Evening Post :

Sir,-Owing to a dispute about whether they should go to Montreal or not, the usual procession of the Orangemen did not take place on the 12th July. The matter having been patched up, they resolved to parade on the 12th August, the anniversary of the closing of the gates of Derry. In order to give the day an official character, the City Council -not heeding the insult they were offering to every Catholic citizen-were mean enough to pander to those bigots and fix this day as a civic holiday. So, in place of the annual civic holiday being a day of pleasure to all, it is this year a day of party triumph. credit of our business men be it said that the vast majority of them treated the Mayor's proclamation with contempt, and kept their business places open as usual.

About 10 o'clock the Orangemen began to gather on Princess street, and such a squad! Where, oh where is the glory of Orangeism Where were our M.P.'s, ex-M.P.'s and aspiring

men and political leaders generally? Where was Sir John McDonald, Max Strange, Drs. persecutors—to have hurled back into their McCommon, McKelvie, Drenan, McIntyre and faces the black smoke of contempt—to mock | the hundreds of others who used to sport the to ourselves in any way whatsoever. And their impotent fury as they danced and Orange? Are those men disgusted with the howled around it, like Mohawks performing thing, or are they keeping in the shade bea war dance. The lambent tongues of cause of the approaching election? I hope it flame licked it round—they darted and is the former, but I fear it is the latter cause. twined themselves about it-but all as The only public man in the ranks was Bill impotent in their efforts to destroy as the Robinson, M.P.P. In fact each of the Governtongues of their scarcely less fiery authors to ment departments furnished its quota. The Penitentiary gave its deputy warden, John Flanigan, for a grand marshal, besides several you imagined its sides shook with laughter at of its inferior officers; the Customs Departtheir discomfiture; many spectators began to ment furnished a deputy marshal in the person of "Woe to Montreal" Tom Robinson, and the Post office furnished two lodge masters in Messrs Dunbar and Smith. In fact, the procession would have been considerably larger if all the Orange Government officials had turned out, but the departmental business fused to obey their behests; finally, losing real Herald take a note of this and advise the confidence in that element, they attacked the Government to let them walk and get some about four hundred boys and men of the lowest of the Orange Order in Kingston formed into line and started for Portsmouth to lay the corner stone of an Orange Hall. The building is about 30 by 30 feet, appropriately situate about half-way between the penitentiary and asylum, and quite convenient to a tavern. The procession was headed by the band of the 47th Volunteers, immediately followed by a banner bearing a likeness of Billy McCammon, of Kingston, butcher, on one side and King Billy, of the Boyne, butcher, on the other. This banner was followed by a number of boys' and then came the fife and drum band of the 14th Volunteers. You will note that the two bands in the procession are attached to the Volunteers. The high carvinal. You are aware that they did | first tunes those bands played on starting were "We'll Kick the Pope" and "Croppies Lie Down." On arriving at Portsmouth brethren there; they proposed instead to walk speeches were made in which Popery, Mayor Beaudry and every other man had to take it The speeches were not much attended to, as most of the boys felt thirsty after their walk and started for the taverns, from which many of them had to be brought home in hacks. Mayor Beaudry is to be honored to-night by torch-light. Of this more anon,

Yours. CATABAQUI.

Kingston, August 12.

THE TORONTO "TELEGRAM." To the Editor of the Evening Post,

Sir.—The Telegram here claims all the privileges of a respectable paper. Of course it does, and is wroth with His Grace the Arch-Custons House, and John Hanning, Deputy bishop over the exclusion of its representative Warden of the Penitentiary, was composed of on last Wednesday. Would it not be doing the usual mixture, nearly every color in the mere justice to the public to let them know that the said representative was Jounk, and one with green badges. This, I have been that the letter he presented was a dirty piece told, is a very high degree, others, apoing the of paper, torn in pieces enough to illustrate Free Masons, wore aprons, but I noticed that all the comic sections from the fag end of a the peaceful square and compass were sup- sheet of foolscap? Sixty prominent gentlemen of Toronto were impartial witnesses of

> Yours truly, ONE WHO WAS THERE Toronto, August 13, 1878.

WHERE WERE THE POLICE?

To the Editor of the EVENING POST: Sm,-Is the Blake Act for one class of the community, or is it for all? I am induced to ask this question because I see that, after the riots in Ottawa, the Orangemen who returned to Montreal and who took part in those riots were not searched for arms. Where were the police? This is a question which some of our City Fathers should see to. If they were Catholic Union ment who were returning from such a disturbance, do you think that our worthy Chief of Police would be so negligent of his duty as not to have them searched on their arrival? But if the Blake Act is only to be enforced when Catholics are concerned, then Catholics will learn to challenge it, which could only result in trouble I notice that Russell, the Young Briton who is out on bail for shooting Harney, was amon mreasonably refused to burn, and it had to be taken down, partly disrobed, and well saturing the demonstration. He formed one or the

Montreal roughs who went to Ottawa to insult a peaceable people. This is surely going too far. If justice is not at an end Russell should be at once arrested, and no bail should be taken for his appearance. But I suppose the authorities know better, and so it will. Your obedient servant,

(I enclose my card.)

PATHER CALLAGHAN'S ADDRESS AT QUEBEC ON THE OCCASION OF

THE PILGRIMAGE. Inish Catholics of Quebec :- Before giving you my blessing, allow me to address you a few words in the name of the Montreal pilgrims, whom I represent We have gone today in a body to worship at the illustrious shrine of St. Ann of Benupre. We have gone to honor Her whose Immaculate Daughter is, of all beings, after our Divine Lord, dearest to the Catholic heart, and to the heart of Catholic Ireland. We have also come from Montreal to proclaim our belief in the grand dogma of the Communion of Saints, a dogma which unites Heaven and Earth a dogma which binds together two hundred and fifty millions spread over the surface of our globe a dogma which has created, and still fosters between Montreal and Quebec, sentiments of the noblest, the most generous and most lasting Christian friendship. Between these two cities there exists a union such as perhaps does not exist between any other two cities in the world. It was the spirit of religion, of the dear old religion which has survived the wreck of centuries and human institutions which prompted our pilgrimage from Montreal, and it is the spirit of religion which has given rise to this grand and imposing demonstration which we have witnessed to-day. Quebec enjoys a wide-spread reputation for hospitality, and of this hospitality we have received a public expression upon this occasion. We are proud of and most grateful, Irish Catholics of Quebec, for the magnificent and cordial manner in which you have welcomed us in your midst. Nothing could be more suitable at this moment than to repeat a sentiment embodied in the immortal verses of the bard of Scotland. When Robert Burns was leaving the Highlands of Scotland, where he had been most hospitably entertained, he

spoke these words :-When death's dark's stream I'll ferry o'er, A timethat surely shall come; In Heaven itself I'll ask no more Than just a Highland welcome.

If Robert Burns were on this deck in my

place, and if he were surrounded by the Montreal pilgrims as I am at the present moment, he would alter these verses somewhat and say :-When death's dark stream we (Montrealers) will

ferry o'er,
A time that surely shall come;
In Heaven itself we'll ask no more,
Than just a Quebec welcome.

Acquiril in the Authorities

Another skeleton, supposed to be that of one of the fathers who came to Cadada about 250 character of its original, for (mirabile dictu) it gone? Where were the men of former days? years ago, has been discovered near the entrance of the old Jesuit Barracks now being [For the Post.]

THIS CANADA OF OURS. Mid heartfelt praise the standard raise
Of Canada our glory—
Bid her "God-speed"—she who's decreed
To live in song and story!

Where, where's the land whose hopes expand In brighter bues or purer— Whose future lies 'neath calmer skies, Whose march to fame is surer."

What aims so high as to defy Her native pluck and patience? May she not e'en one day be queen Amongst the foremost nations?

Has she not youth and health, for sooth, A nature self-reliant— Limbs lithe and free as limbs can be, The frame, too, of a giant?

Then look around! what wealth is found— What subterraneon treasure— In mines that store the rarest ore, Mines rich beyond all measure.

Rich is her soil, the yeoman's toll In germs of promise budding; From farm and field the harvest yield In streams of wealth keeps flooding.

Let the Swiss boast his wild glens most, His mountains that, careering, Grand and sublime, upward still climb, In cloudland disappearing;

That matchless place for every grace, Killarney Lakes invite us— Thro' heart and eye the magic sky And woodland charms delight us.

But Celt and Swiss may yount the bliss Their "lakes" and mountains tender— Canadians, too, can proudly view Their saguenay's seenle spiendor;

Their "Thousand Isles," where nature's smiles, The tourist woo so blandly, Or Richelieu's enchanting views And vistas op'ning grandly.

While far away, her realms and sway From ocean sweep to ocean. And to her throne brave millions own Allegiance and devotion.

Tho' young in years, her history cheers Those millions by example— Shows how t'oppose till death the foes, Her freedom who would trample. Thus, fought and bled her dauntless dead,

Her trusted sons and cherished At Chateauguay and "Lunday's Day" Where her invaders perished. What glory crowned her sons renowned— How valiantly they bore them, As for their rights on Queenston Heights, They bore down all before them!

There, side by side with England's pride, In pluck and prowess vielng, Canadians stood, none firmer could, Danger and death defying.

But see! their foes now round them close, On crushing odds relying,— Quick subres flash—dread cannon crash, Carnage and bloodshed plying.

Mad war steeds plunge, flerce swordsmen lunge! Maim'd riders reel and tofter— But still they stand, that patriot band, Cool mid onslaught and slaughter.

But the' hurled back on each attack, The enemy undaunted,
Forward once more dash to the fore,
With bravery unwonted.

Yet, British steel and native zeal, Despite the forman's number. Show that in vain that forman's slain The battlefield encumber. Like some cliff seen fixed and serene.

In conscious strength despising
The lightning's finsh and thunder's crash,
And storm-swept billows rising.

Thus, firm of nerve, sworn ne'er to swerve, Their patriot bosoms swelling.
The home-phalanx close up their ranks,
Charge after charge repelling!

Until the cry is heard: "They fly," And "victory" is shouted, As from the field, compelled to yield, The foe flee, crushed and routed.

Then, 'mid loud praise, the standard raise Of Canada, our glory;
Bid her "God-speed"—she who's decreed To live in song and story!
W. O. Kary W. O. FARMER. Montreal, August, 1878.

IRISH NEWS.

THE new rules in Irish prisons compel prisoners to sleep in their clothes and on a mark for the first month of their incarcera-

In the event of a general election it is reported that is the intention of Mr. Robert Webb, J. P., Quarterstown Park, Mallow, to seek the representation of the borough of Mallow on Conservative principles.

The extensive grain stores of Messrs. Bannatyne, Limerick, were totally destroyed by fire. After burning for about three hours the whole of the building fell to the ground. The grain destroyed is valued at £50,000.

At a meeting of the Beltast Town Council in committee, it was resolved to appoint Mr. Samuel Black, Town Solicitor, to the vacant office of Town Clerk, thus amalgamating both offices, the salary to be £1,500 per year.

It is said that Henry Villiers Stuart, son of the late Lord Stuart de Decies, has intimated that he will, in the event of a general election contest the county of Waterford in opposition to Mr. Delahunty.

The Lismore cattle show took place recently and was in most departments in advance of its predecessors. The tenant farmers put in an excellent appearance as exhibitors. There was a large attendance, and the weather was most favourable.

Mr. Barnett, of Whitehall, London, will. it is said, contest l'ortarlington at the next election. He has a conditional promise of the support of the English Home Rulers, and only waits the decision of the Dublin branch of the party. Another is said to be in the field.

The fishermen of Kilkeel have just made some large takes of herrings off the Mourne coast. The largest sum for one "spot" was obtained by Wm. M'Kee, owner of the "Guiding Star," who disposed of his cargo in Howth for \$182-not a bad result of one night's fish-

Messrs. Joseph G. Biggar, M.P., and Charles Stuart Parnell, M.P., have been invited to a public meeting which is to be held in Ballinasloc. The day of meeting is not fixed. Those two carnest and indefatigable members will receive a hearty ovation from the people of Ballinasloe.

The shareholders of the Munster Bank met in Cork to receive the half-yearly report. Mr. Shaw, M.P., who presided, remarked that the effects of the general depression of trade had been felt by the Bank, but that the worst now seemed to be over, and that the ordeal had left the carning powers of the Bank unimpaired. With respect to the losses sustained by the Bank through two local firms, he said the statements in circulation as to the amount were exaggerations. A satisfactory account was given of the general condition of the concern both in Dublin and the South. The report and balance-sheet were adopted un-

animously McCabe, two of Robert Draffin, one of a man the meetings are sanctioned by the police authorities, prohibit the sale of interdicted printed matter in the streets, restrict the sale or possession of arms, and expel unemployed one of James Nulty. Dr. McFadden, the

coroner, held an inquest on Friday on the bodies. The jury, after a long and patient investigation, found that the deceased seventeen persons met their death by accidental drowning caused by the upsetting of an overcrowded boat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Post says Parliament will not be dissolved.

The Thousand Islands' Sunday School Parliament is busy in session. The charities of Sir Cowasjec Jehangeer, who died in Bombay the other day, are esti-

mated at \$2,500 000. The Tramway Company of Edinburgh pays a dividend of \$1 per cent. Street railways in that city have been very successful, and have completely driven out of the system of omni-

Miss Beckwith, daughter of the ex-champion swimmer of England, has succeeded in swimming tween miles in the Thames, from Westminister to Richmond and back. She was in the water six hours and twenty-five minutes.

OBED USHER, a lime-burner of Farnham, Surrey, not liking the flavor of the beer taken to him at his dinner-time by his twelve-yearold daughter, brained the child with a sledgehammer, and threw her body into a lime-

A MAN was fined lately in London for insisting on riding on a platformof the street car instead of going inside, but no instance has been recorded of the fining of the company for providing no adequate accommodation in-

In the House of Commons on the 13th, Mr. Bourke, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to an interrogation, stated that it as possible unchecked. In this way, if the was impossible for the Government to say heifer be naturally a good milker, she has the where the Russian forces in Central Asia were stationed. The Government was quite willing to take the responsibility of sending a mission to Cabul, as it could not regard with indifference what had been passing in Central Asia during the last two months. Sir S. Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, also pointed out that it was always understood that England had a greater interest in Afighanistan than she had in Russia, and was therefore bound to send thither a mission of equal weight and influence with that of Russia.

UNITED STATES.

The Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco deny the report that they have contracted to supply Chinese shoemakers for Chicago.

Professor Dwight, of Wheeling, Va., made 39 consecutive bulls-eyes at 800 yards.

Unacclimatized foreigners are the principal sufferers from yellow fever at New Orleans,

and children come next. There has been an extraordinary increase of vellow fever in New Orleans within the last twenty-four hours. Things are getting very bad there.

The Tribune's letter from Reading says that city is the headquarters of the Knights of Labor; that the order is secret, and now numbers over \$00,000 members, oath-bound; and their object is to secure work for its members, and assist them when out of work; organize strikes; and make themselves felt in politics. In order to include Catholics, the latter are given to understand that the oath is not binding at the confessional.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

BAKER PASHA and three colonels are now the only English officers retained in the service.

The vernacular press in India is enthupolicy, and is full of most loyal protestations of native eagerness to fight for the Empress of India.

The Archbishop of Paris has promised Madame Thiers that a special funeral service shall be celebrated in Notre Dame on the 3rd of September, the anniversary of the death of her illustrious husband.

CAPTAIN FIRED. BURNABY, he of the ride to Khiva fame, after surmounting innumerable and end of tobacco, to be obtained at some perils, has met his match. He is to be stores and at all tobacconists for two and three married to a young Irish lady, young, beautiful, accomplished, and with \$50,000 a

Is may interest some persons to know that the association of Cyprus with the goddess of beauty is perpetuated to this day, the great fair of the place being held on the traditional anniversary of the birth of Aphrodite.

The Island of Cyprus at one time contained nine different kingdoms, and more than a million inhabitants. Owing to the alleged peculiar temperament of its people, it was called "the home of love and beauty."

La Semaine Financiere reports that the Spanish Government is expected to make arrangements with a Paris banker for a loan of \$26,000,000 at 6 per cent. interest, to run 15 years and to be guaranteed by the customs receipts of Cuba.

G. P. Sanderson, the officer in charge of the English elephant catching establishment in Mysore, says that elephants travel in herds and in strict Indian file. When a calf is born, the herd remains with the mother two days; the calf is then able to march and can ford rivers and climb hills with the assistance of its dam. They are fine swimmers. Mr. Sanderson says that a herd of seventy-nine which he sent across the country had the Ganges and several of its tidal branches to cross. In the longest swim they were six hours without touching bottom. After a rest on a sand-bank, they completed the swim in three more. Not one was last. Twice around an elephant's foot is said to be his height, and generally this measurement is correct. Their size is generally exaggerated. The largest Mr. Sanderson ever saw was nine feet ten inches

high at the shoulders. A bill for the purpose of preventing the spread of Socialism has been submitted to the German Federal Council. It prohibits associations, meetings and publications in furtherance of Socialistic or Communistic objects. The Central authorities of the Federal States are declared competent to deal with all offences against this law. An appeal will be made from their decisions to the Imperial Bureau, to be created for the purpose of considering questions concerning public meetings and the press. The penalties range from five months to a year's imprisonment. Socialistic agents may be expelled from town, and forbidden to pur-A melancholy boat accident happened on Sue their trades as printers, book-sellers and Thursday evening on Lough Croghan, near inn-keepers. The Central authorities may, Shercock, county Cavan. The children who with the sanction of the Federal Council, in were drowned were as follows:—Two daugh- districts where the public safety is endangerters of John Reilly, two daughters of John ed, prohibit public meetings for a year, unless

. ABOUT THE FARM.

DAIRYMEN should raise their own cows, whether they be engaged in butter or cheese making. The same is true if you are making milk for the city or village market. This should be done, because of the increasing difficulty of buying good cows. Cows that are faulty, and are nearly or quite worthless, may be and are purchased at nominally low prices, but such are really high, no matter how low you may have bought them, as milch cows. No dairyman can afford to keep a cow that only at first rather less active and more quiet, they gives milk enough just about to pay the cost of keeping. Yet many such cows are kept and milked wherever cows are milked. A man who bought two cows, and paid \$99 for one and \$100 for the other, got the best, the most profitable cows he ever purchased. Keep, before. The hair kept bright; the health perprofitable cows he ever purchaoed. Keep, therefore, none but the best cows.

little more than that of keeping a poor one. the experiments were instituted, thirty-seven The difference in product in a single year is gained in fatness, and eighteen in strength enough to pay the price of a good cow rather and endurance. Only eighteen lost flesh and than to accept a poor milker as a gift. The eight lost strength, whilst seventy-nine retime that a cow will go dry is often a matter of mained unchanged. A second series of exgreat importance. Some cows which yield a fair mess at first will not milk more than six or seven months per year. Such a cow is scarcely worth owning except to fatten for ful, where seventy-four horses, from four to beef. The length of time a cowmay be milk- thirteen years old, were fed exclusively with ed depends much upon previous management. | new hay, the quantity being increased until it If a heifer be milked after her first calf as long equalled the regulation ration of old hay, as possible, and has good milk processing food to stimulate the flow of milk, she will retain was no real sickness, but a general weakness, this light through life. Many the state of the regulation ration of old hay, straw and oats together. On this feed there was no real sickness, but a general weakness, this habit through life. More care should be frequent sweats, loss or appetite, digestion distaken in feeding and milking helfers after the turbed, diarrhoa, relaxation of the muscles first calf on this account. Give them roots, weariness, &c. The decision of the commisand milk them as long as a drop can be got. sion was that new hay can replace old hay in Heifers should come in the first time when the regular rations without injury, and pernot over two years old, and a little younger if haps with advantage, but that to feed them possible. Then let them go farrow several exclusively on new hay is injurious to the months, so that the heifer may get greater size horses. Experiments were made upon eightand also to let the milk serction run on as soon best chance to test her capacity and also to

increase it. FEEDING MILCH Cows .- The art of feeding milch cows in one that is not generally well hence it is useless to wait two months after the understood by dairymen. Cows accustomed harvest before permitting the use of new oats. to a variety of food are good eaters, and almost always heavy milkers. Thus the best cows in a neighbourhood are usually those of poor men whose one cow is made a pet of, and has all | On the other hand, it cannot be denied that sorts of food Such cows are usually a good horses to which new hay is given are frequent-bargain at almost any price, through they will ly exposed to collic. The danger is only rarely do as well when taken from their old homes, and turned in with the less varied fare | definite rations, but have put | before them as accorded to larger herds. Milkmen have learned that it is important to give cows a varicty of food. Hence their purchases of bran, meal, roots, and oil-cake. It may not pay farmers to take so much pains, but they can pro-mote the thrift of their herds and their own profits by changing the animals food as often as possible. Every man who keeps a cow, or a herd of cows, should heed these suggestion and hints about feed.

BREEDING HORSES .- As to breeding this kind of stock both East and West, there is much uncertainty. For farm stock good mares may be used more profitably than geldings, as they may rear a foal every year, without interfering much with their work. But here, more than in any other department of stock breeding, we must be careful in our selection of breeding stock. In breeding cattle, or pigs, we want proper size, form and quality, but in breeding horses we must have, in addition, stamina, action and endurance. No mare in regard to which there is the slightest suspicion of unsoundness or weakness of constitution should be thought of for a breeder. Here, too, as with cattle, pigs, and sheep, there is more accurate discrimination made every year between the good and the indifferent ; and for this reason a breeding mare of good form and size with sound constitution and endurance, and properly bred, is worth, or should be worth, a great deal more money than a gelding of the same excellence; and we are very confident that our farmers will find it to their profit to use such mares and breed from them, and from such only.

MULCHING FRUIT TREES .- The fact of suffering from drought is sufficient to prompt the doing of this work, and, besides, it prevents the bruising of fruit when it falls. Use damaged hay or straw, as they will do well for this purpose. The mulch should be from four to six inches deep. Mulch favors the growth of the trees, and also their productive-

SMOKING THE GRAPERY .- Burning of the odds cents per pound, is the best thing to smoke out all the early vermin from the grapery and just now is a delicate time to watch the vines to see they are free from these enemies. The smoking, however, should be done without regard to their presence. It is a protection. No one who knows anything about raising grapes under glass will water the vines while they are blossoming. But when this is fully over, the large syringe should thoroughly sprinkle everything inside, including vines, soil, glass, etc., twice or thrice a day. This must be accompanied with powdered sulphur, placed in the vicinity of every vine as a protection against mildew; and should mildew unfortunately make its appearance, the vines themselves should be sprinkled with it. But take care that you do not burn the sulphur, as more than one grape grower has done to his sorrow. The fumes will destroy the leaves and hence the crop.

HENS AND DUCKS IN THE FRUIT YARD .-Young chickens and ducklings will get a large part of their living from insects if they have the opportunity. It is a good plan to give up the fruit yard or a part of the orchard to poultry. Chickens and ducks want shade as well as sunshine, and thrive better for it during the summer. They are always on the watch for worms and millers, and greedily devour every insect that falls from the trees. They are fond of fruit, and consume the windfalls which harbor the insects that are so destructive to fruit A brood of chickens left under an apple tree reduce affected with canker worms or caterpillers will reduce the stock, and finally exterminate them. One of the most successful fruit growers we are acquaintwith keeps poultry constantly under histrees. The apples and pairs are fair, and he has pay-

ing crops each year. CARE of Hogs.-Some farmers never bed their hogs as to make any extra manure. This is a mistake, as in the hog-pen the best manure may be made, and plenty of it, too, if litter is freely used. The pig-yard is the place to dump all the weeds and green stuff which may accumulate. One load of hog manure is worth in the garden or in the cornfield, as much, some good farmers think, as three of common barnyard or stable manure. This would give it a cash value of at least \$3. Two loads of such manure can be made from each little profit. A home market saves the wear and tear of marketing the corn, and this is an item. So it is better to keep the pigs and feed and fatten them rather, than sell them for a mere trifle. Young pigs do well on oats, and they are better for them than corn, as the latter is apt to founder them, while oats are not at all dangerous in this respect. We have known whole pens of pigs stiffened and spoiled by being fed too much corn. Barley is also nice and healthful food.

FEEDING HORSES ON NEW HAY AND OATS.

if they received the ordinary regulation ration along with other fodder. Some animals were sweated more freely, and the excrements were Somewhat softened; but in a short time this ceased. In general, the horses ate the new hay more willingly than the old. They refect. Of the one hundred and fifty horses THE COST OF KEEPING A GOOD Cow is but from four to thirteen years old, with which een hundred horses by feeding them on new oats, and were attended with favorable results in as much as the animals nearly all increased in bulk and strength, from which the commission concluded that new oats can be substituted for old ones with advantage, and These experiments refute most postively the prejudices that still prevails in many places against feeding new hay and oats to horses. present, then, when the horses receive no much as they can eat. In this case, they not only eat much more new hay, but they also eat much more eagerly and greedily, which can be so much more injurious, as experience proves that those very horses which are most inclined to the colic eat most greedily .- In

JOSH BILLINGS COUGH-DROPS.

dustrie Blatter

Prudes are equets, gone to seed. Good examples among the rulers, are the best laws they kan enakt.

A man who is good company for himself iz alwus company for others.

Ambishun tew shine in everything iz a sure way tew put a man's kandell all out. There is no good substitute for wisdom, but

silence iz the best that haz been discovered Sucking a whigt sillybub thru a rhy

straw is a good deal like trieing to liv on A dandy in love iz just about az bad a fix az a stick ov molassis kandy that haz half melted.

I hav seen men who had worn out their vices and supposed, ov course, that they waz lying on ther virtues.

What man iz the most afrade ov he sez he don't beleave in; this may ackount for sum men's unbeleaf in hell. Sum people won't beleave enny thing they

kant prove; the things I can't prove are the very things I beleave the most.

One ov the saddest sights ov all to me, iz an old man, poor and deserted, whom i once knew living in ease and luxury.

Cunning is very apt to outwit itself, the man who turned the boat over and got under it tew keep out of the rain was one or this The world owes all its energys and refine

ments to luxurys—digging roots for brekfast and going naked for clothes iz the virtewous innocence ov a lazy savage.

There iz lots ov folks in this world who rather than not find enny fault at all wouldn't hesitate tew say tew an angle worm that his tail waz altogether too long for the rest ov hiz boddy.

He who spends hiz younger days in disapashun iz morgaging himself tew disseaze and poverty, two inexorable creditors, who are certain to foreclose at last, and take possession ov the premises.

Bachelors are alwas a braggin ov their freedom!—freedom to darn their own stockings and poulties their own shins? I had rather be a widdower once in 2 years, reglar, than tew be a grunting, old hair dyed bachelor only for 90 days.

I never knew but one infidel in mi life and he had no more courage than a half drowned kitten jest pulled out ov a swill barrel, and waz az afraid tew die as the devil would be if he waz allowed tew visit the earth for a short season to recruit himself.

USEFUL DOMELTIC RECIPES.

THE CRUST for chicken or pot-pie should be always cut in small pieces, and placed in the steamer and steamed about 20 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 soda bis cuit receipt. REMOVING WARTS .- Take a tough stick,

sharpen the point, and run it through a cork into a bottle of turpentine. Wetting the wart with what turpentine will adhere to the point of the stick from ten to fifteen times a daybeing careful not to spread the turpentine over the skin-will cause the warts to grow out in about two or three weeks. GINGER SNAPS .- Two tablespoonfuls boiling

water, three of hot shortening, one heaping of ginger, one teaspoonful of salaratus; put all in a cup and fill up with molasses; repeat this as often as desired to make sufficient quantity; when all are mixed put in an extra spoonful of shortening and one-half cup of brown sugar; mix rather stiffly with flour bake quickly. APPLES WITH BUTTER .- Peel and core good

an hour in water and sugar; drain them, fill pig during the season, which is a very nice the hollows with butter, lay them on a plate covered with a layer of apple marmalade mixed with apricot jam, powdered with sugar, and allow them to color in an oven. At the moment of serving up, fill the hollows with

HAIRDRESSING.-Whatever you use, avoid any kind of animal grease. All preparations made from bear's oil, hog's lard, beef marrow, &c., are invariably injurious, and incline the scalp to scurvy and dandruff. Vegetable oil only should be used, and that from the castor

bean is conceded to be the best. Both savage and civilized nations use it for the purpose, as it possesses most admirable properties. It does The question whether horses are injured by not dry rapidly, and after taking on the chebeing fed on new hay and fresh oats has been mical changes which occur in all, on exposure made a subject of investigation by a French to light and air, no gummy offensive residuum military commission who has been experimentappears. It is best diffused by the agency of ing upon cavalry regiments. The results of strong spirits, in which it dissolves. The the experiments prove that the health of the

alcohol evaporates, and does not in the slight-

horses was not essentially injured by new hay est degree injure the texture of the hair. WATER FOR THE EYES .- Whatever hesitation there may be justly called for in recommending one or another of the various lotions now so popular, there need be no such doubt in respect to cold water or pure water. In cases of much inflammation or difficulty of opening the cyclids in the morning, experienced by so many, the water should be warm, and it may be mixed with warm milk; but in nearly all other cases it should be cold. All those who have been engaged in reading or writing during several hours at a stretch, and especially at night, should carefully bathe the eyes with cold water before going to bed, and the first thing in the morning's ablutions. All artis-ans, too, who work at a blazing fire, ought often to wash their eyes with pure, cold water, and so should all those who work in wool, particularly carders and spinners, and those likewise who are employed in woolen and cotton manufactures, the fine dust which such works disperse often producing cataracts, obstinate inflammation, swelled eyelids, &c.

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No fraud in our advertisement. Our prices are honest and just. I will invite every one to give me a call before going elsewhere. I will take a measure and make a suit in ten hours, in all-wool Tweed, at half price, from

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Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY.

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

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

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Can be given with impunity to infants in cases of Colics, Darrhose, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c., and is now regarded as the standard remedy for the above.

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

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rie to any address, and contains complete intructions how to obtain Patents, and other aluable matter. During the past five years we have obtained nearly three thousand Patents for American and Foreign inventors, and can inventory references in almost every lounty in the Union.

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Dame 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, instituted an action against her said husband for separation as to property.

Montreal, 27th July, 1878.

Plaintiff's Attorney.

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

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

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. LADIES, DO NOT FORGETTHE CHEAP SALE

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

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

" Value for Value Received." CATALOGUE OF PRICES: Flannel Department. Canton Flannels, 10c., 13c., 14c., 15c., 16c., 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 171c., 25c., 25c., 27c., 39c.,

White Welsh Flannels, 25c., 30c., 33c., 55c., 38c., White Weist Flannels, 15c., 56c., 56

Blankets for Man and Beast. Stocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1.75 to

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

Table Lineu Department.

Grey Table Linen,—price from 14c, to 50c. Unbleached Table Linen,—price from 25c, to 60c. Half-bleached Table Linen,—price from 25c to White Table Linen,—price from 3%, to 7%, Napkins in endless variety,—price from 7%, per dozen.

Roller Towelling. Heavy Stock of Towelling,—prices: 5c., 7c., 9c., 19c., 12]c. Huckaback Towelling,—price, 12]c., 14c., 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain,—price, 8c., 12c., 14c., 16c. Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c. each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 30c., 35c.

White and Grey Cottons.

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

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c.
Large lot of All Wool Tweeds, only 50c.
Good line of Tweeds, only 60c.
Extra large lot of English Tweeds, only 70c.
Splendid assortment Scoten, only 80c.
Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c.
Real English Buckskin, only 95c.
Special lot Slik Mixed, only 95c.
Special lot Slik Mixed, only 81.
Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only 81.
Best West of England Tweeds, only 81.
Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1.35.
Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1.30.
Basket Coatings, only \$2.20.
Extra Harge lot Coatings, selling at \$2.40.
Best make Diagonal 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.

Underclothing Department.

Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers.—prices, Sc. Men's Canada Shiris and Drawers,—prices, 58c., 56c., 5

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

Call early and Secure the Bargains.

Our Retail Establishments.

THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF

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

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

A large Stock just received. To be sold cheap.

--AT--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 SOLICITED AT

273 WILLIAM STREET. [32-1,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

ADDRESS OF ERIAN BOROTHME TO THE IRISH ARMY BEFORE THE BATTLE OF CLONTARF.

[The battle of Clontarf, fought Good Friday, April 23rd, 1014, was the Waterloo of the Danes It is one of the proudest memories of a high-sprited, gallant, but un-money-grabbing race. May Irish liberty see another Clontarf!]

Men of the Celtic race, the hour Long wished for—prayed for—now has come! See, blazing red from yonder tower Our foemen's sign of death and doom! Is there a man among ye fears
These pirate sea-woives' yelping clack?
By Patrick's name and Erin's tears
We'll hurl the robber rovers back!

Our blessed shrines, with blood they've stained Our fathers' bones they've scattered far; The wealth which we, by peace, had gained Has fed the mouth of hungry war! Dishonor black and endless wee Upon the coward who would flee The battle push and fearless blow For Erin and for Liberty!

O Celts! remember Who this day
His sacred blood gave for us all;
Then, in His name—Ho! clear the way!
Victors remain or freemen fall.
What man loves life bound down with chains?—
The breathing of a catiff's breath—
A slave's existence hath more pains
Than the bold freeman's glorious death!

1V. From you bright skies our dauntless sires Look down upon their sons below;
Their shades have haunted our camp fires,
I saw them awful in the glow!
Who would his father's bones disgrace
By faltering in this pregnant hour?
Then, on! Dash from dear Erin's face
The slavery of foreign power!

Fling out our banners, sons of Gael! Hurl foul disaster on the foe! One freeman's cheer for Innisfail— Victry awaits each warrior's blow My years are many, but, I swear, The brayest in the coming fray No stouter heart nor arm shall bear Than Brian in the fight to-day!

FR. GRAHAM. SEWERAGE OF CITIES (MONTREAL IN PARTICULAR.)

BY A SANITARY ENGINEER.

No. 5.

In the late communication to this journal on the subject of sewerage, it was shown how dangerous it is to entrust amateurs with the construction of sanitary works, and bad as such a course may be, it is worse to give control of such works into the hands of any com-mittee of town councillors. This latter body what is required; yet they often arrogate to themselves the entire control, and force their views on the engineer in charge of the works to such an extent, that although he may be thoroughly competent officer, he is sometimes obliged to submit to their views, or re-

sign his ottice. The City Engineer should be independent of any committee of town councillors in the execution of his professional duties. Their duty should be to provide the ways and means. His duty is to design and carry out the neces-sary works and he should not be interfered with. If a committee of town councillors commence to theorize on sanitary science and with self importance openly assert that their that a rush of water enters the sewer so as to views be carried out; in such a case the citizens would be in a terrible predicament,

for their lives are at the mercy of those men. Medical men inform us that the mortality and sickness, in proportion to the number of inhabitants are greater in Montreal than in any other city of North America. They inform us that the sickness is chiefly zymotic disease, in one shape or another. Medical science states that diseases of such a nature are generated by gases produced from the decomposition of filth contained in the sewers. It follows, therefore, that there must be serious Montreal, compared with the other cities of of its members who are taken off by scarla tina. small-pox, diphtheria or some other one of those terrible plagues caused by sewer gas. Among the "general conclusions" arrived at by the English Board of Health, after a

thorough investigation of the whole subject of sewerage, is the following :-"Offensive smells proceeding from any works intended for house or town drainage indicate the fact of the detention and decomposition of ordure, and afford decisive evidence of mal-construction or of ignorant or defective arrangement." The odour mitted from the gullies in the city of Montreal is such as to render it dangerous for a person to stand on the footpath near one of them. Arguing from the above quotation it follows that the sewerage of Montreal gives evidence of mal-construction, or of ignorant

or defective arrangement. It may be asked, how long will this state of Mallow with Mr. John G. MacCarthy; a Whig things be permitted to exist? or how long will the citizens continue to have the lives of their children sacrificed and their own lives hall, London, is spoken of as likely to stand jeopardized by continuing the system of sew- for Portarlington as a Home Ruler; Mr. asked here, what do I mean? or would I mean to build a new system? My answer is no, Sherlock at the last election, and who afterbut I would suggest some slight improvements on the defects of the present system, so as to get from it all the benefit it is capable of affording. I may be challenged to point

out these defects. I will point out some of Certain sewers are too large for the duty they have to perform, and are not, therefore able to give sufficient impetus to the sewerage matter so as to propel it to the outfall: the cumulates day after day until the sewer becomes entirely blocked. The manholes are too far apart. They should be located about the centre of the street; but they-are not. Their covers should all be perforated, but they are not. As it is desirable that I may be understood by the public generally, I may be permitted to explain that the manhole means the shaft leading from the sewer, in the centre of the street. It is always supplied with an iron cover. It is generally built large enough for a man to descend in case of repairs or cleansing becoming necessary. The gully, which is in some cities denominated the catchbasin, is a shaft built generally at the corners of streets, in order to catch the water running in the channel. There is always a subter rancan drain connecting the gully with the street sewer.

cause of much of the sickness that exists in the city.

The operation of descending the man-hole is always a dangerous one, and if the sewer had no ventilation, it would in some cases be certain death from the effects of the gases pent up therein. This consideration alone is a sufficient reason why the sewers should be ventilated so as to allow the gases to escape into the air, where, in consequence of their great levity, they are soon dispersed and rendered harmless. Another reason why the sewer should be ventilated, is that the sewer being relieved by ventilation, the gas that may escape through bad house-drains and pipes into the houses may not be so noxious as it otherwise might have been if it had been renewed vote of confidence from the meeting Mountains, and the trout are growing fewer a long time pent up in the sewer.

the sewers is accomplished by sanitary engineers, is by perforating the iron covers on the man-hole. It follows, then, that the more numerous the man-holes, and the more numerous the perforations of the covers, the more effectual will be the ventilation of the

sewer, and the less noxious the escaping gas. In every city where an intelligent sewerage system exists, those man-holes are placed at proper distances apart, and the covers of the man-holes are perforated to not less than half their area. The gullies, or catch-basins, are invariably placed at the corners of the streets, and where the blocks are beyond a certain have found out how and where the enemy is length, there is an intermediate catch-basin. Every gully is trapped, and every precaution that science can discover, or ingenuity can invent, is taken to prevent the escape of gas from those gullies to the sidewalks, and thus free the passengers from its contamination.

In the city of Montreal a contrary course has been pursued and every thing seems to have been done hitherto with the apparent view of showing a contempt for sanitary science,

The man holes are some five hundred feet they seem quite opened without trap or impediment to the emission of sewer gas; they seem as if intended to poison the passengers and inmates of the houses in their vicinity. The stench from these gullies need not be alluded to here, for every person in the city must at one time or another have been annoyed if not sickened by it.

It appears that this deplorable state of things is the result of a sanitary theory which lished fact that no better men could be had, has hitherto existed here and is peculiar to Montreal, but fortunately for the world at selves as best they could to their fate; but large does not extend beyond it. The theory while there is any chance that men of a superfree emission of gas, in order that in case of an increased pressure of air in the sewer, didates of the half-hearted, the indolent the which may arise from an increased flow of water or a forcible wind blowing into it those gullies may act as safety valves for the escape of the gas, and thus relieve the water trans in the dwelling houses and prevent them from being forced by the gas passing through them and into the apartments of the houses. Oh,

tempora! In reference to this doctrine, I must say that whether the gullies are trapped or not can have no pretensions to a knowledge of trapped, the result, in case of increased air pressure in the sewer, would be the same; for the sewer gas would force the water trap as well when the gullies are opened as when they are trapped for the following reasons:-

Let us suppose the gullies be untrapped and that the diameter of the drain leading from those to the sewer is 10 inches, let us suppose there are four of these in the vicinity house. Then their joint area will be 2.18 square feet. Let us suppose the sewer is egg-shaped and of 5 feet verteial diameter, its sectional area will be a little over 12 square feet-and the portion of it filled at all times with sewer air, except in time of rain, will not be less than 11-7 square feet. Let us suppose occupy half this space, then it is evident that the sewer air will now be compressed by a force which is competent to reduce it to half its bulk. The air will therefore seek to escape with a force equivalent to the increased pres-

It is now evident that a column of sewer air of the entire length of the sewer, and having a sectional area of nearly six square feet, is rushing through the sewer and will seek to escape with a force of about 15 pounds to the square inch. The gullies can only accomodate an area of 2 18-100 square feet, the reblunders existing in the sewerage system of maining portion of the column must, therefore seek an outlet through the house drains and North America, a fact which is brought home pipes into the houses and everywhere it can to many a family by the loss of one or more find vent. From these facts it is evident that the untrapped state of the gullies is of no avail

as a relief to the house traps. In justice to the gentlemen who holds the office of city surveyor, I feel bound to state on the authority of those who seem to know the facts, that none of the mistakes referred to above are attributable to him, for the sewers had been planned and nearly all built before

his accession to office. PREPARING FOR ACTION.

Items of election news have begun to

appear in nearly all the newspapers. They are especially numerous in the English journals, but in our home press also we find some indications that the approach of a general election is exciting some degree of attention. A Tory candidate is named as likely to contest candidate, it is said, will oppose Mr. Delahunty at Waterford; a Mr. Barnett, of Whiteerage as hitherto carried out? It may be Bernard C. Molloy, a Home Ruler, who contested King's County with Mr. Sergeant wards, yielding to bad advice, committed the great mistake of contesting Louth against Mr. George Harley Kirk, has put himself into communication with the Edenderry Club with a view to ascertain their opinion touching a renewed candidature on his part for King's County; at Maryborough, on Tuesday, a meet ing of the Queen's County Independent Club was held to consider the relation in which the present members for that county stands, consequence is that the heavier portion of it ceases to flow and forms a deposit, which acarrangements for strengthening the popular vote at the next election. Just as in Polar latitudes a general softening and cracking of the ice-crust, a set of the "floes," and a movement of icebergs that had long seemed fixed as the solid rock, denote that far South the sun has begun to retrace its annual northward route, so do these movements in political circles and political bodies that long seemed lifeless, blind and as deaf as the icebergs, herald the approach of a general election. We are glad to see any signs of awakening among the Irish constituencies; but, now that some of them have begun to move, we would respectively counsel them to be careful of their action. If they are waking up and beginning to look ahead, so are their members. The do-nothings and the deserters who mean to run for re-election are preparing to exercise all possible arts of sweet suasion for The gully in Montreal I consider to be the their beguilement. Excuses of all sorts for negligence and non-attendance are doubtless being got ready by those gentlemen even now. By-and-by visits will be paid to influential electors; the soft-hearten ones among them will be talked over, and somewhat later on an appearance will be put in at a public meeting, please of ill-health and "urgent private affairs" will be brought forward, ingenious defences for particular acts, arguments which no one is prepared to answer on the spot, will be urged; two or three friends will be set up to back these representations objections and inconvenient questions raised

by some straightforward persons will be either

evasively answered or shouted down, and

then the Parliamentary cheat will ask for a

The manner in which the ventilation of earnest and sterling men of the constituencies to have a look-out for the playing of this game. and to defeat it where they can. We make this appeal to them because we have a thorough consciousness and deep conviction that the next election will be one of immense importance to this country. During the past sessions of Parliament the Home Rule members were, so to say, only learning their business. They were experimenting upon the enemy's lines, feeling his position, searching for his weak points. The men who had the courage and energy to make this "reconnaissance" have not failed in their object. They to be hit, by what means concessions can be extorted from him, and in what way complete victory can ultimately be won. And now what has become necessary is, that men shall be sent to Parliament who will utilize the knowledge which has thus been acquiredmen who will fight the battle of the country in accordance with that plan of campaign which has already been shown to be most fruitful of results. Several of our present members may well claim re-election if they but undertake to act in this manner. No new apart. There does not seem to be one cover member should be returned-by any constin every three of them perforated, and in such | tuency in which the popular power is dominas are perforated, the perforated area is not ant-who will not promise so to act. Will over one-fifth the area of the shaft. The Mr. Bernard C. Molloy give such a promise? gullies are not placed at the corners of the streets, except in rare cases. They are built ask him that question. Is there the faintest in the channels adjacent to the sidewalk; likelihood that Mr. Digby or Mr. Dease would enter into such an engagement? And if they would, another question is yet to be considered -have they fulfilled the promises they made

at the last election? We would urge on local clubs and meetings of electors by all means to abstain from pledging themselves to the support of candidates whose political declarations are unsatisfactory. If it were an ascertained and estabdoubtless they would have to resign themwhile there is any chance that men of a superis this, that the gullies are left open for the lior stamp may come forward, the electors should avoid committing themselves to canunreliable, or the incompetent class. It is not too soon to put these words of suggestion and warning before our countrymen. Parliament will shortly adjourn; many members will soon be back among their constituents; wirepulling for the next election is certain to be carried on vigorously during the recess; and no men will work harder at that occupation than those members who feel and know that heretofore they have not acted up to the level of their duty, and that only by the aid of tricks and stratagems can they hope to wheedle their constituencies into the folly of re-electing them.—Dublin Nation.

A LIVING REMINDER OF THE RESCUE FROM THE MANCHESTER POLICE VAN.

Captain Timothy Dacey, of Lawrence, Mass., formerly of the Ninth Massachusetts (war) Regiment, and, later, Captain of Company I, Lawrence Light Infantry, Sixth Regiment, is dangerously sick at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and his recovery considered hopeless. His disorder was caused by wounds received while in the army. Captain Dacey, after the war, went to Ireland, and engaged actively in the Fenian movement there. Ho was one of the ten prisoners of the now famous police van at Manchester, England, which caused the death of Sergeant Brett, and hanging of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien. After being hotly pursued, he and two others were finally captured by the British authorities; but, while being conveyed to prison, he was rescued by his countrymen, who attacked the vehicle. Unfortunately, the police sergeant in charge of them was killed, and three of the assailants, who were afterwards captured, were executed. Captain Dacey made good his escape to America, and has since resided in Lawrence, the home also of his parents Several times after his arrival there the cable despatches announced his capture in different parts of Great Britain. He has served in the Massachusetts Legislature as a Representativo

TOBACCO CULTURE IN IRELAND.

from Lawrence.-Boston Pilot.

In the house of Commons, Mr. O'Sullivan said :—I beg to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would consider the desirability of allowing small farmers in Ireland

to grow tobacco, which appears to be a crop likely to repay culture? The Chancellor of the Exchequer-This question is one which has been several times considered. There was an inquiry before a select committee of the House of Commons in 1830, and in consequence of the report of that committee the Act was passed which prohibited the growth of tobacco in Ireland. The growth in Great Britain had been prohibited since the days of Charles II. The question was again raised in 1865 and in 1870, and the conclusion was always the same-viz., that it would be impossible, if tobacco is to be retained as a source of revenue, to allow its growth in the United Kingdom. The excise supervision would be of a character that would seriously interfere with the operations of the grower, and it was also shown that the amount of duty on the produce would be so very large that it would render the cultivation impracticable. It was estimated on the last occasion that one acre would yield 1,500 lbs. per annum, and the duty would be £262 exclusive of the cost of supervision, so that it could hardly con-

P. J. SMYTH RETIRING FROM PARLIA-

sidered a crop that would be profitable to a

small farmer.

MENT. A cable despatch to the New York Herald of yesterday says :- The Right Hon. Patrick . Smyth, home rule member for Westmeath County, Ireland, announces that he will retire from Parliament after its dissolution. Mr. Smyth is one of the last surviving leaders of the "Young Ireland" movement of 1848, and is at present one of the most trusted chiefs of the Irish national party. It was he who rescued the late John Mitchell from imprisonment in Van Dieman's Land. He is a vigorous and trenchant writer, and some of his speeches in the present Parliament have been admitted by the English press to be the most brilliant efforts made in the House since the days of Grattan. He is a repealer, as opposed to Mr. Butt's federal scheme, but would prefer absolute independence to either. He was one of the first public men who advocated the establishment of a "peasant proprietary" in Ireland, and on the Eastern question he has consistently advocated the liberation of the subject nationalities of the Turkish Empire.

The philosopher, Josh Billings, has placed in the hands of his publishers the Farmers' Allminax for 1879. From its pages we are permitted to make the following extract. osh is summering at the Glen House, White -and perhaps get it. We ask the really every day.

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CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

Special to the Post.

Toronto, August 13.-The Orange demonspeeches by prominent local members and visitors. He told his hearers that he was the 12th, but said it had not affected his eating or said, endeavored to impart sound educational principles, which contrasted strongly with the educational instruction of the priests, chief object was instructing whose bow at the stroke of the bell. The speaker sons of Derry, and would fight for their cause until they enjoyed the same liberty as their brethren in Ontario. The irate County Master then referred to the Quebec Legislature, accused it of partiality, ridiculed its members, and called it a "Moccasin Legislature." About this time Brother Grant's voice began to weaken, and he spoke very hoarsely, but boasting, as he said the Catholics of Montreal feared him as much as they did Father Dowd. For the edification of the crowd, Grant gave a sketch of Mayor Beaudry's uppearance on the An address from the Britons was then presented to the

MONTREAL MARTYRS,

in which the Catholic Church was called the old harlot of of Babylon, and Montreal the Rome of Canada. Alexander, Deputy County Master of Montreal, made a moderate speech but said justice was a dead letter in Montreal, as even juries were always packed. He closed by expressing the hope that before two years passedaway there would be Orange processions in Montreal. Frederick Hamilton, the Marshal said he would, on the 12th, have marshalled the procession even at the cost of his life Brother Mackey, District Master, merely alluded to the reception and appearance of Toronto, saying he preferred it to Montreal. In the evening SECONDLY-They possess great merit, and the Britons had a promenade concert which the Montreal heroes attended. A little specifying was indulged in, Ex-Mayor Medcalf, Toronto, gave a sketch ofthe siege of Derry, and to convince his hearers that he knew something of history compared it to the

> SIEGE OF JERUSALEM. by Titus. The concert was brought to a sudden close about midnight by some of the Britons showing their brotherly love for each other by organizing a free fight.

The Hanlon Club has decided that our champion shall not take part in the Hamilton regatta on the 21st., but the club intend getting up a race on our Bay in September, for a purse which will be large enough to induce English oarsmen and Trickett, of Australia,

Queec, August 15 .- The workmen at the excavation of the Jesuits' Barracks this [Thursday] morning uncarthed a skeleton plicated in the recent party troubles. They encased in a wooden coffin fastened toge- were immediately bailed out by their friends. ther with wrought nails. The coffin was perfectly rotten, and the bones of the skeleton were turned to dust, with the exception of the skull, which was in a fair state of preservation, covered on one side with long, thick The Rev. Abbe Belanger was on the grounds with the hope of discovering some clue to its identity, but so far not a trace has been found that would indicate the name or age of the dead. The Coroner had it enclosed in a new coffin and buried at Belmont Cemetery. It is supposed to be the skeleton of one of the ancient Jesuit Fathers.

TORONTO, August 14.-The Montreal Orangemen were entertained at dinner last night by their brothren, about 250 being present. other address was here presented to the marlyrs, which bid them welcome to a city where they could wear their regalia without being insulted by the minions of Rome, and the hope was expressed that at no distant day the incubus of Popery would be dispelled from Quebec, and Mayor Beaudry and his Popish brigade quail before the march of freemen!

David Grant replied, and claimed that the Orangemen of Montreal were well educated and good attendants and supporters of the churches. He recommended the merchants present to have no dealings with Roman Catholic houses in Montreal, and said the future policy of the Order in Montreal would be to have a procession next Twelfth of July. The power of the Press, he said, must in future be relied on more than carnal weapons for the advancement of their cause, and the establishment of an Orange newspaper in Montreal was desirable. The speaker then drifted into politics and said he was a Grit, while the Consernatives were Ultramontanes

Grand Chaplain Doudiet defended the Britons, and said one entire lodge belonged to his Bible class. The action of Protestant clergymen who requested the Orangemen not to walk on the last 12th, had been beneficial to the speaker, as all those who entered the bonds of matrimony invariably patronized

Several other toasts of the mutual-admiration style were proposed and responded to, after which the party broke up.

A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late Apostolic Delegate, Bishop Conroy, was held yesterday in St. Michael's Cathedral. His Grace the Archbishop, assisted by Dean Proulx, officiated. Vicar-General Rooney, Dean Mulligan and Fathers Conway and Morris officiated as deacons of honor and of office. A large number of priests and laymen were in the Sanctuary. A mag-nificent catafalque, with a blaze of lights, stood in the church, and the altar and pillars were draped in mourning.

A special despatch from Hamilton, dated yesterday, says :- Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night a party of Young Britons, on their way home from the Brantford demonstration, made an attack with stones on St. Patrick's Church, breaking glass in four of the front windows, and a little further on made hostile demonstrations in front of the residence of Mr. Quinn, President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, but were driven away. These statements are made by an eye witness, who says he cannot have been mistaken, as they

says he cannot have been mistaken, as they were in regalia at the time.

About 10.30 last night a party of volunteers numbering about forty, belonging to the 10th Royals, while in uniform, for some imaginary insult, made an assault on St. Patrick's Hall, and, after breaking down the main door with a hastily-constructed battering-ram, ascended to the second flat. Finding the hall vacant, the uniformed rowdies descended, and abused several policemen who stood guard over the hall. They stayed around the hall until midnight, frequently crossing over to the Johnston House, where the Orange dinner was in progress, fortifying themselves with liquid valor, but no further damage was done. Last night was the regular practice night for the Young Irishmen's band, but some of the officers thought it advisable to abandon practice for that occasion, out of respect for the

parties opposite, and their self-denial and toleration was rewarded as here recorded.

TORONTO, August 15 .- The Globe to-day has an article on faction fights, which appeals to stration yesterday was brought to a close with both parties to exercise forbearance. It says As everyone knows, many Protestants have some of the Montreal brethren. County no sympathy with Orangeism and Orange pro-Master Grant was the first speaker among the Montreal and Ottawa leave them no alternason of a Covenanter, and imbued and drank tive, and force them, whether they like it or in Protestant principles with his mother's not, to insist upon everyone enjoying and exmilk. He referred to his incarceration on the ereising his rights as a Canadian citizen, within the limits prescribed by law. The drinking powers. Allusion was made to the violence of Protestants against Roman Catholabors of Protestant clergymen who, Grant | lies is even more objectionable, and to be

A large and influential meeting of Irish and French Catholics was held at St. Patrick's Hall last night, to receive the report of the deputation appointed to wait on Mayor Bangs. people how to make genuflexions and bow at the stroke of the bell. The speaker oghue, M.P.P., Dr. St. Jean, M.P., Messrs. said the Orangemen of Montreal were true Tache, Drapeau, Starrs and Ald. Hency. A patrol of twenty-one men was struck off by the meeting to watch events during the night, and in case of any danger they could give warning to the people by the ringing of the Cathedral bell.

The notorious rowdy Birch, "the man with the iron arm," was arrested yesterday morning for flourishing a revolver on the By

Ward market square. During last night a number of revolvers were fired off in Lower Town. At about 11 o'clock a man named Landreau was badly beaten on St. Patrick street. This morning 12th of July, picturing him as having beaten on St. Patrick street. This morning his gorsy foot swathed in flannel, and about 2 o'clock two men named Brown and lamenting that he had not yet had a drink. Salmon were beaten on Friel street. It is rumored around town that yesterday seven Young Britons were taken to the hospital. Charles Christian, reported shot in the arm, is in no way injured. Mr. P. Conway only received a slight bruise on the back of the neck. There is not a Catholic laid up from the effects of the riots. Beyond the few slight wounds they received they escaped

remarkably well. OTTAWA, August 15 .- The city presented a quiet appearance yesterday during the afternoon. A rumor having been started that the Orangemen intended to indulge in another raid through Lower Town, Mr. M. Starrs and some others waited on his Worship Mayor Bangs to ascertain if he had any information on the subject. His Worship said he would positively prevent any depredation of the kind, and expressed himself in very strong language against the outrageous conduct of the Young Britons, and said that if they did not stop their violence he should take their suppression in his own hands. The Guards, headed by their band, paraded through the principal streets last evening. They remained on duty during the night.

Quebec, August 16th, 1878 .- All the local Cabinet are in town and a meeting of the Executive was held to-day.

Miss Sunnie, residing with Mr. McCaghey, Oliver street, died suddenly this afternoon about 1.30. The deceased was sitting on a chair, preparing for her dinner, when she dropped dead.

OTTAWA, August 17 .- P. W. Mitchell is at present busy serving summonses on parties as vitnesses anent the recent troubles. Yesterday, W. P. Warren, James Brewer and James O'Neil were arrested for being im-

There are a large number of warrants out for the arrest of other parties. On Tuesday night last a Protestant named Eastale went into the Guards armory and provided himself with a uniform and rifle, though he did not belong to any company at

all. He was heard say before the night was over he would put a little cold lead through some d-d papist. On Thursday evening about a dozen members of Capt. Lang's corps walked out to Camp Stewart, along Elgin street, singing

"We'll hang Mayor Beaudry on a sour apple Rev. Father Coffey, Parish Priest of Onslow, will shortly be transferred to Almonte.

On Friday night, while on their way home from the wake of the late J. R. Battle, a number of young men were surprised near Maria street bridge by a gang of O. Y. B.'s. Both parties drew their revolvers, when the latter sneaked off. There is talk of trouble during the funeral, which takes places to-morrow. However, it is thought it will pass off quietly.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Conductors' Association had their annual convention at Ottawa yesterday. Mr. P. Valin, shipbuilder, is announced as the Conserva tive candidate for Montmorency

A number of emigrants left Ottawa Friday for Manitoba. Using coal to light a fire killed a boy named

Fogarty at Park Hill, Ont. The Pictou coal mines shipped 8,834 tons

last week. Total so far this season, 64,496

An Ottawa woman named Maxwell accuses her husband of the murder of Andrew Leamy ten years ago. Robert Carfrae, one of the original settlers of London, Ont., left for Scotland yesterday

ifter an absence of sixty years. The Intercolonial Express from Quebec ran over and killed a man named Edward Dion walking on the track near Rimouski.

Mr. James Boulton, the oldest-barrister in Toronto, died yesterday, aged 77. He was called to the bar in 1832.

There has been a sad drowning accident by the upsetting of a sail boat near Hamilton.

A Miss Conley was drowned. Some coins of Louis XV. and another skeleton were found in the ruins of the Jesuits' Barracks at Quebec Friday.

The Dominion Telegraph Company have opened an office at St. Roch des Aulnais, Quebec.

At Port Stanley on Friday a Mr. Delatre was enjoying a good long swim, and got back to find his clothes gone. When he had succeeded in getting out of this unpleasant predicament, he then found that on the strength of his clothes being found on the shore the news of his supposed drowning had been telegraphed to his home in London, Ont.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS.

DEATH OF J. R. BATTLE.

It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of Mr. J. R. Battle, which took place Friday afternoon, at the early age of 25 years, after a long and lingering sickness, which he bore with most Christian fortitude The late Mr. Battle had a large circle of friends by whom he was held in high estimation, as young man possessed of those notable qualities that naturally endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. During his lifetime he actively engaged himself in whatever tended to elevate the social and moral standard of his young Catholic fellow-countrymen. He was born in Quebec on the 6th of January, 1853, and came to Ottawa with his family in early boyhood about twelve years ago. Shortly after coming to this city, he entered the service of the Montreal Telegraph Company, and soon became known as a skilful operator, so that he was appointed next in position to Mr. Bethune, manager of the company in this city. However, about five years ago he went to Florida, where he had obtained a good position in the telegraph service. Having stayed there about a year he returned to Canada, and in partnership with his brother, carried on in Montreal and Ottawa the book and news business of Battle Brothers. During his leisure hours he was for some time a steady contributor to the press, conducting a small sheet called the Ottawa Monthly Journal, and writing correspondence to the Toronto Tribune and Montreal True Witness. About a year ago he was one of the leading organizers of the Catholic L. and B. Union, and became President of No. 1 Branch, and Treasurer of the Grand Council, but owing to his illness he resigned these offices some months ago. He was also Treasurer of the late Catholic Young Men's Society. He was a nephew of Martin Battle, Esq., Collector of Inland Revenue .- Ottawa Herald, Aug. 16.

THE BRITONS EN ROUTE TO OTTAWA-BEHAVIOR AT THE PRESCOTT JUNCTION-THEY CAVE IN THE SKULL OF THE BAR-TENDER-HEALTHY

companions a detachment of Young Britons, True Blues, Prentice Boys and others of that genus, proceeding to Ottawa to commemorate the closing of the gates of Derry. They amused themselves in several ways, but all The younger lads were given in charge to the older ones, and many were the orders issued for their guidance. One O. Y. B. said the Prentice Boys put on too many airs, to which the latter retorted by saying, "Well, wasn't it we closed the gates of Derry." A row of a serious nature took glace at the Prescott Junction. There are two versions of this row, (one from an Orange source) both of which are given below. The Grand Master—or whatever the dignitied commander of the unruly rabble is called-issued an order to the saloon keeper at the Junction to the effect that no liquor should be sold to those under his command. This advice-keeping in view the character of the crowd-was sensible enough. The saloon keeper however refused, saying that he would sell liquor so long as he was paid for it, and did not recognize the authority of the speaker to issue commands to him. Alas! the poor man had never come in contact with a

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

crowd before, he did not know the character of those in front of him, and no sooner had he refused than he was struck on the head with a glass by the lieutenant of the illustrious Grand Master. This was the signal for the combat, and immediately the hotel became a pandemonium. Two fought against two hundred, and the result was that the bartender was so severely injured that the doctor had to be called in. The other version is that the canaille spread themselves around the bar and each man treated the crowd as fast as he could, but paid never a cent. To this the bar-tender demurred, and for his insolence had his head caved in. Considering the lamb-like manner in which those innocents acted on the following Monday in Ottawa, the latter version

heroes slept till they arrived at the capitol. Your Ottawa correspondent has forwarded which may have escaped him. The Protestant press here say that the row began with an street. The less said about the lady the better, for, certes, if she lived in Rome in the time of the Antoninus she would have been refused admission to the

RANKS OF THE VESTAL VIRGINS.

I may mention, as an evidence of law-abiding and merciful disposition of the invaded and the insulted, that in at least a dozen instances the invaders were saved from castigation by Catholics, notably in two, where roughs from Montreal were shielded by Mr. Goulden, and again by Mr. Michael Starrs, who admitted a hundred True Blues into his store and there protected them. On Tuesday night Father Bouillon, having received information that the Cathedral was about to be attacked, notified a few leading Catholic citizens, and in a short time 2,000 men were placed at his disposal. From these detachments were sent to guard the other churches. Father O'Connor made a requisition for 200 to protect St. Patrick's, and they were immediately furnished. A plan was arranged by which at a preconcerted signal the bells of the Churches were to be rung if any of them were attacked. I cannot close this without expressing my astonishment at the raw material composing the detachment from Montreal. Boys were there scarcely eight years of age and not more than twenty were above fifteen, but all of them swore-infants and bearded men-in such a horrible manner as to cause the ladies in the same car to put their fingers in their ears while others wept in sheer compassion. One lady a Protestant, by the way exclaimed, " My God! is it

which drags these innocent children from their mothers and makes them blaspheme the name of the Creator in such a fashion."

CONWAY—At Victoria, British Columbia, on the 18th inst, of inflammation of the lungs, Edward Conway, eldest son of the late Thomas Conway, of this city, aged 37 years.

THE BASHI-BAZOUKS.

DEFENDERS OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

[From our own Reporter.]

On my way up to Ottawa on Saturday night it was my good fortune to have for travelling the ways were peculiar to themselves. When tired of blaspheming they took to tying the legs of two sleepers together and pulling on them. This pastime evoked roars of genuine laughter from all but the awakened victims.

should be taken with a

GRAIN OF SALT.

After performing this deed of daring, things were quiet for the rest of the time and the you full reports of events as they transpired in Ottawa, and I shall merely confine myself to a few general items of interest onslaught on two Britons and a lady on York

NOT A TERRIBLE SYSTEM

CUSHING—In this city, on the 15th inst., at the Providence Nunnery, Mary Agnes, daughter of Ellen Cushing, age 17 years, professed nun, sister to John Cushing.

WEEKLY TEST. Number of Purchasers served during week Increase..... 101 JUST WHAT THE LADIES' WANT.

The newest thing out in Dress Goods is the Cyprus Cloth.

All-wool, very fine Twill, in all the new shades, sultable for Ladles' dresses and suits, only 35c yard.

Louise Cloth. Is a Twilled Camel's hair in plain and fancy colors, suitable for Ladies' dresses and suits, only ise yard.

only 48e yard.]
Scotch Debeiges.
Superior quality Scotch Debeiges, in all the newest shades, only 13c.
French Debeiges.
Fine quality French Debeiges, in Oxford, Cambridge and Silm Grays, only 13c.
English Bunting.

[Superior quality and finish English Bunting, in all the new shades, only 25c yard.
Extra quality and finish Black Bunting, only 29c.

Our 25c French Twilled Lustres.
A Job line of French Twilled Lustres, in all the newest shades, only 25c.

13c Dress Goods.
On our Centre tables you will find a splendld assortment of Plain and Fancy dress goods, in the choicest colors and patterns, only 13c.
Fancy Striped Skirtings only 13c. Splendid quality and choice patterns in Fancy Skirtings, same as we sold in the early part of the season for 26c., reduced to 13c only.

A Real Bargain in Mantle Velvet.
Superior quality of Black Silk Lyons Velvet,
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Very fine quality Black Silk Lyons Velvet, 27 inches wide, only 2.75.
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Velvet, 27 inches wide, only 4.00.

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Very good quality Black Silk Velvet, 18 inches wide, suitable for trimming, only 60c yard. Superior quality Black Silk Velvet, 18 inches wide, suitable for trimming, only 80c. Extra quality and finish Black Silk Velvet, 18 inches wide, suitable for trimming, only 1.25.

Silk Finished Velveteens. A splendid assortment of Black Velveteens, uperior quality and finish from 45c to 1.25. All the new shades in Colored Velveteens.

Our Brunswick Velvets. Ask for our Brunswick Velvets, 27-inch super-tor quality and finish, looks as well as Silk Vel-vet when made up, only 1.25, 1.45 and 1.75. Our 49c Striped Silk.

Superior quality Washing Slik, assorted stripes, only 49c per yard. Short Lengths. All our short lengths of Black and Cold Silks

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Our 55c Glacee Silk. Black Glacee Silk, good quality, only 55c per Superior quality Gros Grain Glacee, very wide,

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PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES,

MONTREAL. July 22. OTICE!

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

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

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

2nd. To discontinue and a second per cent of allotments.

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

tain such shares, powes to make arrangements with them for the rephyment of what is due on their loans will be asked.

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

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

H. JEANNOTTE, N. P.

[From the Cleveland Herald, June 8.] OTICE.-Notice is given that Elizabeth Myette, wife commune en biens, of Andre Moses, of the City and District of Montreal, painter, duly authorized a ester en justice, has, on the day of July instant, instituted an action for separation as to property, against her said husband, before the Supreme Court in Montreal.

Attorney for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 9th July, 1878. 25-5

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