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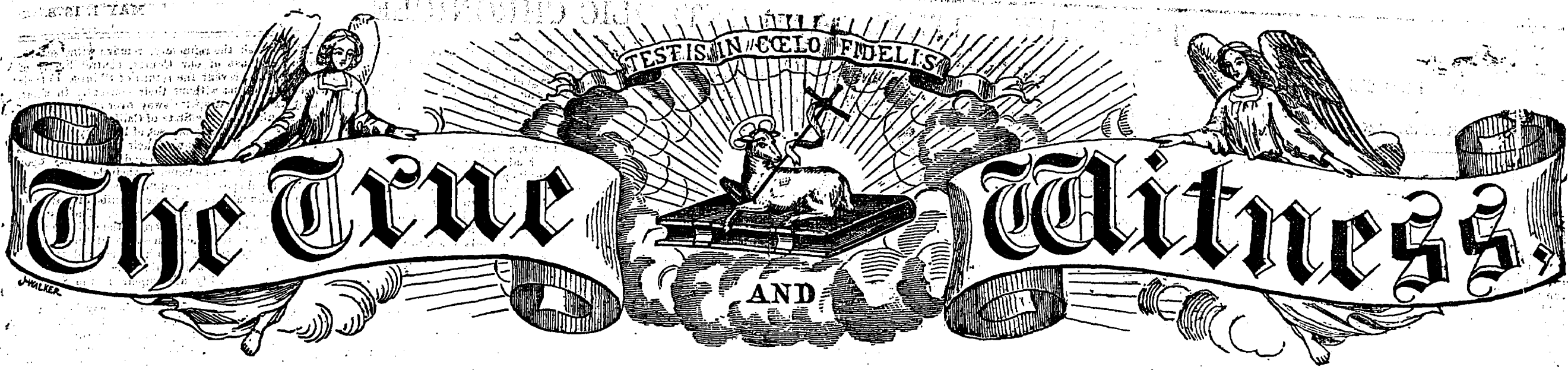
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 38 MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1878. TERMS:—52 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

RITUALISM.

The Ritualistic spirit of the age, which seeks to exalt human reason over the divine reason and to drive God out of the world, is well characterised by Cardinal Pecci, now Leo XIII, in the following extract from a Lenten Pastoral addressed to the clergy and laity of his diocese in 1876:—

PROTESTANTISM.

A Protestant paper thus pronouncing Judgment on Protestantism.—The Christian Intelligencer says:—

When such a man as professor Goldwin Smith deliberately writes, 'The foundations of general morality have been shaken, and a crisis has been brought on, the gravity of which nobody can fail to see,' it is plain that the days are evil and threatening.

HUMILITY OF LEO XIII.

The Semaine Religieuse, of the diocese of Rouen, in its last number, gives the eloquent allocution pronounced by his Eminence Cardinal de Bonnechose, in his cathedral, to a crowded audience, after his return from Rome.

THE NEW EARL OF LEITRIM.

The new Earl of Leitrim has offered a reward of £10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of his uncle, and intends to inaugurate his accession to his title and estates by redressing all grievances among his tenants.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN HOLLAND.

Holland is going to have a system of compulsory education forced upon her. Herr Bappeyne, the new premier, has devised a plan for making the State pay thirty per cent. of the cost of all schools, if conducted on the godless principle, and the proviso is added that for those children who are not on the school list no grant is to be paid.

DONEGAL MURDER.

AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN ON THE MURDER.

The following is an extract from a letter which appears in last week's Spectator:—

ALLEGED FENIANISM AT MULLINAVAT.

Under this heading the Killenny Moderator, of the 10th instant, says:—

LORD LEITRIM.

A FEARFUL SCENE AT HIS FUNERAL.

The body had been conveyed to Killadon a residence which he owned, near Celbridge, County Kildare, about nine miles from Dublin.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE IRISH PARTY.

We learn from a letter of Mr. John Bright, M. P., to the Tullamore board of guardians, that a petition in favour of Mr. Butt's Land Bill had been sent to him by that body for presentation to the House of Commons.

"NO-POPERY" DEMONSTRATION IN GLASGOW.

BURNING THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

SERIOUS RIOTS.

A Central News telegram, dated Glasgow, Saturday, says:—

THE EARL OF LEITRIM.

A SHOCKING REASON FOR HIS DEATH.

Reference has been made to the murdered Earl's merciless enforcement of his legal rights with respect to his tenantry. In England the belief is universal that the murder was agrarian.

THE DONEGAL MURDER.

A FRENCH JOURNALIST SEIZED FOR EXPRESSING HIS OPINION ON THE SUBJECT.

A Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says:—

SISTERS OF CHARITY AMONG THE TURKS.

RUSSIA.

RELATIONS OF THE EMPEROR TO HIS PEOPLE.

Says the Russian correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, "the fourth day of the Carnival the Emperor sends his state carriages, with outriders and postillions, to carry the school children to the Champs de Mars, where they amuse themselves for a few hours. This he does every year, and he also sends them to the opera one evening, and provides them each with cakes.

THE DONOGAL MURDER.

A FRENCH JOURNALIST SEIZED FOR EXPRESSING HIS OPINION ON THE SUBJECT.

A Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says:—

SISTERS OF CHARITY AMONG THE TURKS.

RUSSIA.

RELATIONS OF THE EMPEROR TO HIS PEOPLE.

Says the Constantinople correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, "The typhus epidemic is raging here to a fearful extent among the troops and the fugitives. A sanitary commission, under the presidency of the sultan himself, has been formed to check its ravages. The Imperial summer residence at Aledagh, in the elevated region beyond Scutario in Asia, has been given up for a hospital.

SHAUN OF THE TORCH.

OR THE PETRIFIED TROOPER.

A LEGEND OF BALLINCOLLIG CASTLE.

BY JOHN FITZGERALD.

It was on a wild dark night, in the autumn of 1601, that a strong detachment of mounted troopers...

On still on, went the detachment, bent for the present on higher game than harassing the miserable peasant...

The sergeant, before mentioned, was stationed with another trooper a rear guard, and beguiled the way with snatches of hymns and psalms...

"Close up, Gideon Fox; have I not often held forth to the in goodly English on the sinful practice of nodding asleep on your horse during night march...

"I stand rebuked Captain; I was only giving a word in season to this confounded ass—I mean Gideon Fox, our brother in the Lord—when the speaker suddenly drew a pistol and fired at some object...

"Follow, follow some of you," said the Captain; "it may be some lure of the Bapparees. Follow to the rescue of brave old Grimbsy, whom, if ever he comes back, I shall put under arrest for quitting the ranks without leave."

"I have him," cried the sergeant, from a distance. "He is the captive of my bow and of my spear. The word of the Lord and of Gideon—oh, hang Gideon—and of Habakuk Grimbsy. I have captured an uncircumcised Philistine—I mean a Bapparee."

"Now we part," said the peasant, "I have guided you to the castle of the Barrets: let me go my way."

"Not if I can help it, dog of a Bapparee," said the Sergeant, presenting a pistol, which was immediately knocked up by the captain, who said—"For shame, Grimbsy: is this the way you would have me keep my promise? You are free; here is your reward," he continued, turning to the prisoner and placing a purse of gold in his hand.

A muttered order, and the sudden blare of a trumpet, awoke the echoes far and wide, flinging its brazen summons to the highest battlement and as suddenly dying away: then a voice spoke—"In the name of their most potent majesties, King William and Queen Mary, of England, Scotland and Ireland, I, George Wilton, Captain in their majesties Cavalry, do hereby summons John Barrett, of Barrett's Castle, to surrender to me the same castle and barony, on their Majesty's warrant the same being lawfully forfeited to the Crown, for your support and adherence to the cause of James Stuart, falsely styling himself James II. Said castle to be disposed of according to their Majesty's will and pleasure; you, Colonel John Barrett, overholding the same at your risk and peril."

"Light up the torches. Come forward with your hammer, master smith. Now John Barrett, I give you five minutes to surrender; the consequence be on your own head."

A dozen torches soon flared in the hands of the troopers, and flung their wild and ghostly light on the faces of the veterans, the grey walls of the keep with its small iron studded door—and high over all the grey battlements of the still silent castle, where as yet no sound was heard, though some thought they caught occasional glimpses of a wild face, that one moment seemed to peep through an embrasure, again was seen at a loop hole, and again disappeared altogether.

"Break me down that door! Let the rebels look to themselves."

A gigantic trooper advanced, and taking off his buff coat, he hired his brawny arms, with sinews like an Hercules; then swinging a ponderous hammer round his head, he brought it down with a bang against the iron-studded door. It scarcely vibrated the might as well have struck the solid rock on which it is built. A rain of blows succeeded, but without effect, till the giant flung away his enormous hammer completely exhausted.

"Bring on that petrid," cried the now excited Captain. "We shall see if gunpowder will smoke this wolf of the Barretts from his lair. You, Grimbsy, and the smith, fix it in its place, and when the door gives way, storm the den of rebellion. Cut down all who oppose you, but give quarter to those who ask it. Forward!"

The men scattered themselves round the angles of the building to avoid the danger, the sergeant and the giant advanced and fixed an odd-looking engine against the door; then setting fire to a slow match they retreated round the keep, a blinding glare followed by a loud explosion and the fall of some masonry, the men rushed up and beheld the door rent from its hinges, and a breach in the keep, revealing part of the narrow spiral staircase.

"You speak of wouldst refresh the inner man, or even some cold meat wouldst not be amiss; but have you nothing left in the flask?"

"A murrain on this prying pate, seeking after forbidden things. Did I not tell thee—ho!"

"Fire and purple," cried the half-brained trooper; "it is that prowling devil, Shaun of the Torch."

"These close rocks flung the words back into his throat, but no answer was returned."

"Come back! come back! oh, give me the means of striking a light, and do not let me perish in this fearful darkness. Come back, and let us grope our way from this accursed place! Come back! come back!"

"Sergeant, sergeant! help for an old comrade! help, for I am blind!"

"Blind! no, no; he remembered all; the cave, Shaun of the Torch; and the rest. Is this madness? his feet are turning into stone—into solid ice. Hark! was that the yell of a fiend that rang through the cave, or the howl of a beast of prey? Gideon Fox, in his unutterable agony, listened—"

"Help! help! Gideon Fox, if you are human, save me! I am congealing into ice."

"Sergeant Grimbsy, can it be possible you are here? I have the torch, have you the flint and steel?"

that odd-looking, projecting lump of stone. Heavens it breaks, revealing a skeleton hand, and letting fall a shower of gold pieces. The peasant gazed a moment in horror. Then, seizing his sleeping children, he rushed from the cave into the howling night blast.

One month after, a gallant steamer sailed from Liverpool to the land of the "Stars and Stripes." It contained among its passengers, a comfortable-looking, but melancholy, man and two well-dressed, but delicate children. The man was civil and kind to all about him, but no one knew from whence he came, though many remarked that before he started he exchanged for gold dollars a number of ancient-looking coins of gold, bearing the effigies of William and Mary, and dated 1689.

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

REMARKABLE REPORT FROM CALIFORNIA SENATORS.

As a basis to the people of the United States upon the evils of Chinese immigration has been prepared by a Committee of the Senate of the State of California the opening passages of which are given below. On the third of April, 1876, in the Senate of the State of California, the Hon. Creed Haymond offered resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, authorizing a Senatorial Committee to investigate the Chinese question. The report says:—

NUMBER OF CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

There are in the State of California over 100,000 subjects of the Empire of China. Of this number, all but about 3,000 are male adults, and that 3,000 are females held in slavery by their own people for the basest purpose. The male adult Chinese population in this State very nearly equals the number of voters in the State. The influence upon our interests are much more serious than it would be if this population was made up of families. Then, according to the accepted ratio, it would only represent a male adult population of about 20,000. This is a view of the situation not fairly presented as yet to the citizens of our sister States.

THE EFFECT OF THE PRESENCE OF THE CHINESE UPON THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

It has often been said that the State of California is the "Child of the Union." It is certainly true that her citizens are the representatives of Society as it exists in the other States. They brought with them to this State that love of law and order which is part of the traditions of our race, and far from Eastern civilization have founded upon the Pacific Coast a State Government and municipal governments which for a quarter of a century and more have compared favorably with any known to civilization. The laws have been enforced, financial obligations have been met with religious fidelity, and in all things governmental we have been worthy—we urge it with a just pride—of that exalted station which the States of this Union have taken in the world's empire. We call the attention of the Representatives in Congress from our sister States to these facts, that when they come to the consideration of the grave problem forced upon this State, and upon the Union, they may not attribute the evils which have resulted in this State from Chinese immigration to anything peculiar to the people or government of this State, or to any lack of willingness or ability upon the part of either to grapple with the question. The accident of locality brought the evil to our door, as it might have brought it, or some other, to yours.

All must admit that the safety of our institutions depends upon the homogeneity, culture, and moral character of our people. It is true that the Republic has invited the people of foreign countries to our borders, but the invitation was given with the well founded hope that they would, in time, by association with our people, and through the influence of our public schools, become assimilated to our native population.

The Chinese came without any special invitation. They came before we had time to consider the propriety of their admission to our country. If anyone ever hoped they would assimilate with our people, that hope has long since been dispelled.

The Chinese have now lived among us, in considerable numbers, for a quarter of a century, and yet they remain separate, distinct from, and antagonistic to our people in thinking, mode of life, in tastes and principles, and are as far from assimilation as when they first arrived.

They fail to comprehend our system of government; they perform no duties of citizenship; they are not available as jurymen; cannot be called upon as a posse comitatus to preserve order, nor to be relied upon as soldiers.

They do not comprehend or appreciate our social ideas, and they contribute but little to the support of any of our institutions, public or private.

They bring no children with them, and there is, therefore, no possibility of influencing them by our ordinary educational appliances.

There is, indeed, no point of contact between the Chinese and our people through which we can Americanize them. The rigidity which characterizes these people forbids the hope of any essential change in their relations to our own people or our government.

We respectfully submit the admitted proposition that no nation, much less a republic, can safely permit the presence of a large and increasing element among its people which cannot be assimilated or made to comprehend the responsibilities of citizenship.

The great mass of Chinese residents of California are not amenable to our laws. It is almost impossible to procure the conviction of Chinese criminals, and we are never sure that a conviction, even when obtained, is in accordance with justice.

This difficulty arises out of our ignorance of the Chinese language, and the fact that their moral ideas are wholly distinct from our own. They do not recognize the sanctity of an oath, and utterly fail to comprehend the crime of perjury. Bribery, intimidation, and other methods of baffling judicial action, are considered by them as perfectly legitimate. It is an established fact that the administration of justice among the Chinese is almost impossible, and we are, therefore, unable to protect them or punish them for offences against our own people.

This anomalous condition in which the authority of law is so generally vacated, imperils the existence of our republican institutions to a degree hitherto unknown among us.

This mass of aliens are not only not amenable to law, but they are governed by secret tribunals unrecognized and unauthorized by law. The records of these tribunals have been discovered, and are found to be antagonistic to our legal system. These tribunals are formed by the several Chinese companies or guilds, and are recognized as legitimate authorities by the Chinese population. They levy taxes, command masses of men, intimidate interpreters and witnesses, enforce perjury, regulate

trade, punish the refractory, remove witnesses beyond the reach of our Courts, control liberty of action, and prevent the return of Chinese to their homes in China without their consent. In short, they exercise a despotic sway over one-seventh of the population of the State of California.

They invoke the processes of law only to punish the independent action of their subjects; and it is claimed that they execute the death penalty upon those who refuse obedience to their decrees.

We are disposed to acquit these companies and secret tribunals of the charge of deliberate intent to supersede the authority of the State. The system is inherent, and part of the fibre of the Chinese mind, and exists because the Chinese are thoroughly and permanently alien to us in language and interests. It is nevertheless a fact that these companies or tribunals do nullify and supersede the State and National authorities.

Their government in the main may be just, but is subject to the terrible abuse which always belongs to irresponsible personal government. But whether just or unjust, the fact remains that they constitute a foreign government within the boundaries of the Republic.

That we have not overstated the facts, we beg to refer briefly to some of the testimony of reputable witnesses, given under the sanction of an oath, before this Committee.

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

THE SECOND LORD LEITRIM'S WILL.

We (Dublin Freeman) publish below several extracts from a very remarkable document which has passed into our hands, a copy of the will and sixteen codicils of Nathaniel, the second Earl of Leitrim, and father of the late unhappy Earl of Leitrim. The Earl, who lived to the age of nearly ninety years, was universally beloved by all who came in contact with him. The great number of codicils to his will were caused by the fact that, as times changed, he from time to time altered the disposition of his property. In the passages we quote, the Earl's piety, love of his tenants and dependants, and kindness of heart, shine out conspicuously. The first passage we quote is the advice given by the deceased Earl to whichever of his sons succeeded him. How little it was regarded events show: "I hereby appoint him (Lord Leitrim) my residuary legatee, and (as much as all the property which he will inherit is situated in Ireland, as he was himself born in Ireland, and that his family and nearest connections are all Irish, I trust that he will ever consider himself an Irishman, and that he will not adapt the very contemptible modern fashion of looking down upon his country. Attachment to Ireland and attachment to England are perfectly compatible, without either renouncing the former or feeling jealousy of the latter. I hope he will always feel a strong attachment to both countries, for upon the mutual attachment of the inhabitants of each to the other their united strength and happiness must depend; but he should recollect that he never can be of consequence or even respectable in England unless he is respectable in Ireland, for which purpose I trust that he will esteem it both his interest and his duty to have, at least, his country residence in Ireland, to visit his estates as often as he conveniently can, to attend to the wants and interests of his tenants, and to cultivate their attachment and good opinion. Should he ever attain a seat in either House of Parliament, let him regard it as his most essential duty

TO WATCH OVER THE INTERESTS OF IRELAND

a duty now peculiarly incumbent on every one connected with that country since the Parliament of Ireland has merged in that of England. Whatever objects of ambition he may have, I trust that he will never pursue them by any but honorable means, and that if he attaches himself to a party he will connect himself with men of strict constitutional principles, of liberal, enlightened, and disinterested views, but, above all, with men that are friends to Ireland. There are merely loose hints, upon which I have no doubt that his dear mother will enlarge more fully, and request that she will inculcate upon whoever has the care of his, as well as my other sons, education, the advantage and necessity in this corrupt age of instilling early into their minds firm constitutional principles, high sentiments of honor and disinterestedness, and, above all, strict moral and religious principles, which are the only safe foundations of political virtue of any good quality whatever. To all my dear children I leave my blessing. I trust that when they are grown up they will continue to be united in interest and affection, as they have ever hitherto been; that they will in every instance mutually assist and support each other, and, above all, that they will have the greatest respect and deference for the wishes and opinion of their beloved mother."

"I hereby empower my above mentioned sons and their sons, when they shall severally and successively, by virtue of this codicil, become seized and possessed of the above mentioned estates, then bequeathed to them respectively, although entitled to an estate for life only, to demise or lease the lands thereof for any number of years not exceeding 21, and for one or two lives, the years to commence with the lives, and the leases to be in possession and not in reversion, provided also that no sum of money or any other consideration be taken by way of fine for such lease or leases, and that

A FAIR AND REASONABLE RENT

is reserved in every lease so made, such as a solvent tenant would be willing to pay, but not a rack rent."

"I cannot venture to assert that I may not possibly have erred in some of the bequests that I have made, or with respect to others which, perhaps, it may be thought that I ought to have made; but human minds are differently constituted, and there is scarcely any subject upon which a difference of opinion may not take place. I can only declare most conscientiously that it has been my most anxious wish to divest myself of any partiality in the little I have in my power to dispose of. Again, I say God bless you all, and I humbly pray that through the intercession of our Blessed Saviour, the Almighty may forgive us all our sins, for we all have sinned, and that we may all, including those that we have lost, meet again in a better and happier world."

"I fully acknowledge the opinion therein expressed as to the duty of a father abstractedly towards his eldest son, but that principle, like many others, is liable to be influenced by circumstances, and I should not be carried to an extreme. I think I am justified in endeavoring to make some little compensation to my dear son, Charles, for the disappointment he has experienced in having lost his election for the county of Leitrim, and having thus also lost his occupation of Parliamentary business, in which he took so much interest and pleasure. Upon the cause of that disappointment I shall not express any opinion. After much deliberation on this subject I think I cannot act wrong if I imitate the conduct of my respected father, who left the small estate of Bohey, in the County of Leitrim, to his youngest son, my dear brother, from whom I inherited it. I, therefore, now declare that I give and bequeath the above mentioned estate of Bohey to my dear son, Charles Skerrington Clements, entailing it upon his heirs male, lawfully begotten; and in default of issue male, to revert to his elder brother and his heirs, male."

THE GRAND DUKE.

HIS VISIT TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

A correspondent of the Times, telegraphing from San Stefano on March 26th, says:

The Grand Duke Nicholas proceeded on board the steam yacht, Livadia, this morning at half past eight o'clock, accompanied by his son, Prince Eugene Leuchtenberg and Prince Oldenburg...

THE BOYHOOD OF LEO XIII.

We take the following interesting particulars relative to the early youth of the new Pope from the Roman correspondent of the Tablet:

The present Pontiff, the son of Count Lodovico Pecci, by his wife Anna Prosperi, was born on the 2nd of March, 1810, and was baptised by the names of Vincenzo and Gioacchino.

LEO THE THIRTEENTH AND IRELAND.

LETTER FROM HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL CULLEN TO THE LORD BISHOP OF LIMERICK.

The following letter from his Eminence Cardinal Cullen to the Lord Bishop of Limerick will be read with interest:

Irish College, Rome, April 2nd, 1878. My DEAR LORD—I had the honour of presenting at the Vatican, to his Holiness, the beautiful address to him from the Corporation of Limerick which your Lordship forwarded.

Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Lord Bishop of Limerick.

THE WONDERS OF SWORD SWALLOWING.

Anything more extraordinary than the feats of Benedetti, the sword swallower, who is now astonishing London audiences, it would be hard to imagine. These performances are no mere feats of clever deception, but, as competent authorities have established, are accompanied by the veritable disposal of the sword in the body of the performer.

A WORD ABOUT "SCOTCH-IRISH."

Gentlemen of the press—you who habitually designate the successful Irishman as Scotch-Irish if there is the slightest mixture of foreign blood in his veins, and frequently when there is not—a friendly word with you:

By the term "Scotch-Irish," you mean something better than Irish, an improvement of Irish stock by an infusion of Scotch blood.

This favorite phrase of your gentlemen is unknown in Ireland, even where the supposed Scotch element prevails.

Suppose you apply the rate at home, and call New Englanders for instance, Anglo-Americans? The name would certainly fit better than the one you apply to Irishmen.

The stock that goes by the name of Scotch-Irish is good stock. All Irishmen have reason to be proud of it, and most Irishmen are. But to single out for special compliment, at the expense of those whose blood does not contain the foreign mixture, is in apparent ignorance of the fact that Scotch-Irish is but little more than an empty phrase.

CONVICTION OF TWO MORE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

The jury in the case of James McDonnell, at Mauch Chunk, Pa., charged with the murder of George K. Smith, returned a verdict April 15th at six o'clock the Court adjourned.

The verdict in the case of Charles Sharpe was rendered April 18th. Mauss Kelly, "the Bum," upon whose testimony Hester, Tully, and McHugh were hung March 26th, testified against Sharpe.

In consequence of the number of arrests made lately, and of these two convictions, many Mollys are leaving the country.

THE DREADED NAME.

AN ENGLISH PAPER ON LORD LEITRIM.

Mayfair, of a recent issue, says:—There are a good many stories current about Lord Leitrim. Here is one which I heard from a neighbor of his lordship's, and which I believe has not appeared in print.

Probably the last letter (says Saunders) the late Lord Leitrim ever wrote was one which he despatched to the Bureau of T.C.D., enclosing a cheque for £1,500, being a half-year's rent for the land he held under the College.

A GOOD MOVE.

The Irishmen who belong to the St. Patrick's Society of Brooklyn, are about to do a very graceful thing, preparatory to a ceremony in which all love of wit, geniality and poetical imagery will be interested.

ODDS AND ENDS.

General Massey, the poet, was born in a mud hut. The abolition of hell has reduced the emphatic vocabulary of North Carolina to nonsense. Bayard Taylor said the secret of his enormous power of work is an unflagging appetite.

PROTESTANT ASCENDANCY IN SLIGO.

Protestant ascendancy is rampant in Sligo. Of the two members who represent the country in Parliament, the population of which is Catholic in the proportion of ten to one is a Protestant.

ALMOST A PANIC.

A BISHOP'S COOLNESS PREVENTS A STAMPEDE.

The Providence Journal, says:—"At the most solemn moment of the Mass, at the Cathedral on High Street, great excitement was caused among the immense assemblage of people by a sudden alarm created in the east wing of the church.

VISCOUNT BANELAGH.

Viscount Banelagh whose family name was Jones casts his weather eye about him with a stern discrimination as far as the fair sex is concerned.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

At the meeting of the Limerick Corporation held recently—the Mayor presiding—the town clerk read a letter, signed "Godfrey Lushington," dated from Whitehall, in which the writer says that he is directed by Mr. Secretary Cross to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial from the Corporation of Limerick, praying for the grant of a free pardon for the remaining Fenian prisoners.

The True Witness

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
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761 CRAIG STREET.
M. W. KIRWAN—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS—\$2.00 per annum—in Advance
MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1878.

WEDNESDAY, 1—St. Philip and James Apostles.
THURSDAY, 2—St. Athanasius, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.
FRIDAY, 3—FINDING OF THE HOLY CROSS, SS. Alexander, Pope, and Companions, Martyrs.
SATURDAY, 4—St. Monica, Widow.
SUNDAY, 5—SUNDAY SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
MONDAY, 6—St. John before the Latin Gate.
TUESDAY, 7—St. Stanislaus, Bishop and Martyr.
Monster Meetings at the Curragh of Kildare, 1844.

WANTED

REPORTERS, CANVASSERS,
PRESSMAN, PROOF-READER.
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A SMALL VERTICAL BOILER, ENGINE
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THE NEW DAILY PAPER.

THE TRUE WITNESS.

At last we are to have our DAILY PAPER. After many attempts, and the long expectation of our friends, the consummation so devoutly wished for, is to be realized. Twelve months ago, this very day, the TRUE WITNESS changed hands; to-day it partly changes hands again. A partnership has been formed between the editor and proprietor of yesterday, with three gentlemen of this city, by which the TRUE WITNESS and the new DAILY PAPER are made into a joint proprietary. The new paper will be called the

"EVENING POST"

as originally intended, and the first number will be issued about the middle or latter end of this month, the editor of the TRUE WITNESS retaining the chief editorial chair. THE EVENING POST will be a

COMMERCIAL PAPER,

for which department a special editor will be retained. The POST will be

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS.

Abuses of all kinds will receive from us such exposures as the interest of the public may require, and while the EVENING POST shall assail no man's religious belief, it will, we trust, combat for FREEDOM FROM INSULT FOR ALL. It will be the open foe of bigotry in every form, and the projectors hope to do some good by enabling men of different beliefs to understand each other better. Hitherto, very often, only one side of the story has been heard, and while the EVENING POST will undoubtedly take sides upon some of the grave issues of the day,—yet when both sides of public issues are heard—much hard feeling is avoided and the road to peace and good citizenship made easier.

Intending subscribers are requested to send in their names at once to the Manager of the EVENING POST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, 761 Craig Street, Montreal.

The TRUE WITNESS, by this arrangement, will become the

WEEKLY EDITION

of the DAILY PAPER, and will be sent out to

our subscribers as usual. Canvassers, duly authorized by the Manager, will, in a few days, call upon the public for subscriptions and advertisements.

THE CURSE OF ORANGEISM.

One "Papist" dead and another dying. One Catholic hurried into the presence of his God, another momentarily expecting the portals of eternity to open and receive his soul. On Thursday, James Harney was walking along Nazareth Street; he has some slight altercation with one Russel, when Russel draws and fires and wounds the "Papist son of a —" to the death. Found red-handed in his crime, there can be no shuffling of evidence in his case, and the Catholics of the Dominion will expect that the full measure of retributive justice will overtake him. And the press, what of it? Nothing new indeed; the press of Montreal leant towards the Orange side again. *Star*, *Witness*, *Herald Gazette*, all, shuffled the issue, and indulged in vague generalities about "the impropriety of carrying arms." There were no ringing denunciations of the "murder," no indignant "citizens," and "Junos" and "Milos" wrote to the press denouncing the ruffian, found fresh and bloody in his crime. All were silent or nearly so. A few clergymen referred to it but in tones of regret, not in language of fiery condemnation. No, no; press and pulpit failed us once again. Every colourable lie that could excuse the deed was flaunted in our faces. We were told that Harney was a rough, and that Russel was a well conducted man. Of course! "The Orange lady and the Catholic female." Men spoke in bated breath of the attempted, and perhaps successful, assassination, "as a drunken row," when there was not the shadow of evidence to sustain them. The press brought out every petty incident that could varnish the foul crime and with honied phrases spoke of Russel's past, his present, and his future. No word of censure; all were silent, as silent as the grave. The city was not excited, the military was not called out, the public was not in the least alarmed, a "Papist son of a —" had been shot, perhaps to death, and public opinion allowed the "affair" to slide. Mark! there was no revolver found upon him; there was no weapon of any kind in his hand, but there was something in his soul worse, far worse than these,—he was "a Papist son of —" and that was his crime. Well he was brought to the hospital, and there too, he was subjected to an outrage of the most inhuman kind. Lying upon what he appeared to think, and what may turn out to be, his death bed, with, as believed, only a few minutes, or hours, to live; with the assassins' bullet lodged in the region of his heart; yet this stricken man Harney, was placed under a cross-examination by the man, who attempted to take his life. If there were any of the authorities present at this outrage they should be made to account for it. He identified Russel; about that identification there was no question, for Russel admitted having fired the shot, and yet the would be assassin was allowed to cross-examine his victim. If this is Canadian justice, the sooner it ceases the better. Meanwhile a day or two passes. The "affair" about Harney is being forgotten. People are not agitated about it for like Scots Highland widow, "with the morning cool reflection came," and then he was only a "Papist son of a —." The "Britons" gave a Concert on Monday last, for the purpose of raising funds to defend the "brethren" who are now awaiting trial for the party disturbances. The Concert was held, and after the Concert a row took place at Wellington Bridge and again a Catholic is shot, this time to the death. The bullet pierced his skull, and in fifteen minutes John Colligan was a corpse, and to the existence of orangeism in our midst the cause must be traced. Now about his death we have little to say. We take our report from another source. For ourselves we know but little, and can express no opinion either as to the origin of the row or the circumstances which lead to his death. The circumstances surrounding them are obscure, and we must await eventualities. But not so in the Harney case. His case is so clear that we shall await with no anxiety the fate of Russel. Unlike Hackett, neither Harney nor Colligan, had arms in their possession. If Colligan intended to attack the Orangemen why was he not armed? Would he venture into a melee against men, all of whom are known to carry arms, while he himself had no weapon of defence? Would he have bearded the armed rowdyism of the Britons, with his fists? As well might he attempt to face a soldier armed *cap-a-pie*, with "a bare bodkin." But if the circumstances surrounding his death are obscure, there is no obscurity about Harney. His was no shooting affair. Unlike "Brother Hackett" he did not make his last will and testament and deposit it in the keeping of a friend. He was not found with 70 rounds of ammunition in his pocket. He had "no murder in his heart," and did not fire the first shot, or a shot at all, like the vic-

tim of last July. The most that even his assassin could say was that Russel was attacked by Harney's friends, a charge which those friends indignantly deny. And now how is this to end. Gunning-Bell attacked and beaten, a bullet lodged in his body, and all because he was a Catholic walking quietly along the street: Carrey shot in the head by an orangeman who laid in wait for him, and coolly plotted his death: Harney shot almost to death in broad day-light while walking quietly along the street, and now Colligan offered as a halocust to the genius of orangeism. In each case the Catholics were unarmed, while the orangemen were in each case in possession of revolvers. What does all this mean? Is it civil war or is it a broad-cast conspiracy for assassination? Do the Orangemen mean to deluge the land with blood, or are they willing to accept the consequences of goading the Catholics of this Dominion to madness? Under two attempted assassinations we counselled calmness. We said that the man who "committed a crime gave strength to the enemy." But it appears to be unavoidable with our enemies. They threaten us now with an armed invasion. They vow vengeance upon all our heads and declare that they will put 150,000 Orangemen into our midst on next July. From Tuesday's *Witness* we take the following extract:—

BIGGER AND BIGGER.—A prominent Orangeman informs our reporter that if any interference is made with the Orangemen on the ensuing 12th July in Montreal in the exercise of their lawful rights, there will certainly be an Orange Uprising all over the country, and that there will be fully 150,000 Orangemen in Montreal in less than a week after. The feeling amongst Orangemen all over the country seems to be at fever heat.

Here is treason to the state. The authorities should at once find out who this "prominent Orangeman" is. He incites to civil war, and if there is any law whatever in this country such threats should not be allowed to pass unchallenged. They speak of "equal rights." What are "equal rights?" Is it the right to insult your neighbours; then there are no "equal rights," for we have yet to learn that Protestants say that Catholics offend them. The *Witness* too calls upon the authorities to protect the Orangemen; yes, to protect them to fling ribald affronts into our faces. The Catholics of Montreal are, we suppose, to pay an annual tax to "protect" Orangemen to "kick the Pope before them." It is too good a joke. But as we said before in these columns, there are, we fear, serious troubles in store for us all. We Catholics, rich and poor, educated and illiterate, are to a man unanimous in our opposition to an organization, whose history overflows with hatred and aggression to everything bearing the impress of our faith. Despised by respectable Protestants in every land, called "Boshi-Bazouks of Ulster," by the *London Times*, with a loathsome history, Orangeism are raising here a storm which successive generations will carry on from sire to son, until the craft is no more. In this country all men should be free from the feuds which disgraced the pages of Irish history, but we may all rest assured that wherever Orangeism exists and, with serpent's fangs, poisons the young blood of communities, withers up the impulse of men who might otherwise be generous, and creates in the minds of all good citizens a feeling, a repugnance, of pity or contempt. Let no one think that the "croppies" in this free land will ever allow themselves to be treated as their fathers were at one time treated in Ireland. Such an attempt can only end in trouble to us all. With Orangeism there can be no compromise. Between Catholics and Protestants there is no quarrel; a feud that nothing can appease. To respectable Protestants opinion we would make any concession by which no principle was violated; to Orange opinions we would make no concession, good, bad nor indifferent. Between us there is a war, wherever we meet there is war, and we prefer that war to continue forever rather than abate the smallest concession to their views. Let the Protestants of Montreal speak and we will harken, and as fellow citizens kindly consider any proposal they may make, but keep Orangeism away from us, for it would almost need another SAVIOUR to wipe away their crimes against their Catholic neighbors.

APPOINTMENT.

We notice with pleasure the appointment of Mr. Walker Kavanagh to the General Agency, of the Canada Fire and Marine Insurance Co. The new agent is son of one of our most respected Irish Catholic citizens, Mr. Henry Kavanagh, Inspector of Canadian Customs.

The Company has for the past few years been represented in this city by the late firm of Simpson & Bethune, in whose office Wm. Walter Kavanagh was for five years Inspector and chief clerk. The stock of the Company has been subscribed to in this city to the extent of \$50,000 and the balance is owned by the first commercial men

in the Dominion. The General Manager of the Company at Hamilton, Charles D. Carey, Esq, is well and favorably known as a fine underwriter of good judgment and ability, and in the management of the Company he is assisted by a Board of Directors composed of men of the highest respectability and standing.

In such hands we are sure that this Company will continue to do well, its annual income already amounting to \$207,000, and we feel assured that it is likely to become one of our most successful Canadian Institutions. A local board has been established here which requires no commendation at our hands, composed as it is of gentlemen known to every one of our city, and as business men of integrity and position.

PRECIOUS COLPORTEURS.

Whenever we desory a nondescript of the genus *colporteur*, we are reminded of a little story, as poor Mr. Lincoln was wont to say.

Once upon a time the Caliph Omar started from Cairo on the pilgrimage to Mecca. Now, everyone knows, or ought to know, that a caravan to Mecca, is called by the Bedouin Arabs, *Dummalufong*; that is, "a thing to be preyed upon by everybody." The cunning Caliph, knowing this, placed the crown jewels on the back of a donkey, rightly judging that no properly constituted Bedouin would seize a contemptible ass when there were plenty of heavily laden camels in the train. The way that that ass tried the patience of his master en route was a caution, and it is not surprising that Omar—in spite of the little episode of the Alexandrian library—was ever afterwards considered a Hadji of the first class. An ancient counsellor of the monarch illustrated the situation perfectly when he remarked:—"The miserable beast knoweth not the value of the burden he carrieth! Bismallah! is it not an ass?"

It is strange, but we never see a *colporteur* without being instantly reminded of Omar's donkey and the precious pack on its back.

As a rule, your *colporteur* is a brand plucked from somewhere or another. He is always an impecunious professor, is the brand. He "gets" religion just at the providential moment when he is sprouting at knees and elbows. Similarly, his hat is eloquent with the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune." His boots with several open mouths, seem to struggle for tongue with which to denounce the partiality of cruel Fate. His shirt would glare manifest, but he has not got a shirt. In general, his wardrobe is delapidated, and like a political meeting, is breaking up in disorder. His face has a sour look and he stares vengefully into every groggery he passes, for well he knows the base knights of the spigot have "shut down" on the credit system. He explores desperately, over and over again, every chink and cranny of his pockets, hoping against hope that some kindly sixpence may have concealed itself for some such painful emergency as the present, but his fingers come forth without having "struck file." He ponders with downcast gaze, over his boots, wondering if, by some extraordinary chance, that much desired sixpence may not be lying therein at that very moment. Furtive search; grinding disappointment. Tries the credit dodge but is cast forth with contumely. Sneaks off with less self-respect than the Newfoundland dog across the street has.

A week passes, and there has been a revolution! His clothes are new and so is his religion. Both the one and the other have an Evangelical cut. His hat, though not new, has a certain indescribable halo of sanctity pervading it. And well it should, for it has done duty on a ministerial head for years. Such a relic would pass anyone into heaven. His whole air is cringing, insinuating and deferential. He rubs his hands with pious fervor and tackles small reprobrates at street corners. His vengeful glare at the men of the Spigot has changed to a pitying glance of charitable forgiveness. He walks the pavement proudly conscious of a mission and sixpence in his pocket, happy result of the penny collection at his beloved Bethel.

The chrysalis bummer of yesterday has been transformed into the gorgeous butterfly *colporteur* of to-day.

Much training for his peculiar duties is not needed. A certain pious twist of the eyes—a tearful blowing of the nose—a trick of dropping into Bible texts on the slightest provocation—a rotund dwelling upon the "o" in "Popery"—and a general shakiness as from much enthusiasm, fits him out for his trade perfectly.

A bag of Bibles is adjusted to his reluctant back, and forth staggers our interesting Brand on his glorious mission. Here let the good reader recall Omar's donkey and the precious burden that recalcitrant beast carried. *Thig-gum thu?*

O! for the pen of Homer wide awake, to sing the triumphs of the heroic man! Behold him creeping down yonder alley, sweating and grunting under his load, like the golden ass

of Apuleius—an Evangelical Atlas with another world on his shoulder! The sun is hot,—he is tired and thirsty. Is it strange, if he curse, with carefully suppressed dudgeon, the untoward destiny which transformed a free and easy tap-room "snoozer" into a laboring Bible ox? He rests against a lamp-post and dreams regretfully of those halcyon days—those Attic nights—when he sought a similar support for a very dissimilar reason. When the lamp-lights, may Diana herself, doubled themselves for his delectation. When he was free to curse the peelers and offer to fight the force for sums ranging from five shillings to five thousand pounds. When the glorious orb of day and the peeler likewise, caught him napping on the soft side of a plank. When "one dollar or eight days" blasted for a while, the poetry of his life, and sent him to roost in a cage whose bars were not gilded. Shall we wonder if poor "translated Bottom" drop a tear over such memories as he shoulders his pack and passes on?

At last he espies a child standing in an entry and he approaches.

"Is your Papa within, my sweet child?" he asks mellifluously.

"Father's not in: he's out," responds the too explicit "sweet child."

"Will you inform your Mamma, little one, that a gentleman wishes to speak to her."

The "little one" looks around as if to discover the "gentleman" referred to, and presently the mother appears on the scene. The gentleman fumbles at his bundle and presently fishes out a specimen of his wares.

"Madam," he exclaims fervently, "take this book! In this book you will find—ah!—you will discover a—variety of things. In this book—um—there is Life! Listen unto me! In this—"

Here the apostle suddenly grabs his pack and takes to his heels, for "madam" has put herself on a war-footing and menaces his flanks with a bucket of soap-suds. This is his ordinary reception, though the fluid varies, being sometimes from more objectionable depths.

Now, here is the same adventure related in Evangelical journals:—

"That eminently pious and zealous young disciple, Mr. Longmachie, experiences glorious success in his Bible distribution. There is an extraordinary up-rising among the Papists in favor of Bible Christianity. Children run and inform their parents when the benign form of the *colporteur*, with his burden, appears, and their reception of the missionary is nothing short of enthusiastic. Old Mrs. B. near K. St., can spell large print very well, but protests against any notes in her Bible, as it interferes with her own proper interpretation thereof; Miss L. near M., is "anxious;" Mr. G. "inquiring;" Madame R. threw half a brick at the priest's horse, so, her fervor may be imagined. She is instant in "searching."

If the truth were told what would become of the contributions, and if the contributions were stopped where would the professors, *colporteurs*, their wives and children find themselves? But the truth will never be told, and the enthusiastic dudgeons who shell out the wherewithal to support the farce love to be deceived if the deception tally with their prejudices. They fold their arms before their domestic hearths and dream sweet, Evangelical dreams. They see thousands of benighted Papist's tearfully, gratefully accepting the Bibles:—they see the dreadful man of sin cloven down by the formidable weapon which they have put in the hands of his miserable followers,—they imagine an Evangelical millennium when the Scarlet Lady shall flee from the seven hills and resounding Bethels raise their lofty heads above the dome of St. Peter's—they see monasteries and convents emptied of their inmates, who rush from midnight vigils and stern mortification into the arms of the world, the flesh and the devil, and, seeing all this, they are happy. Be anything you like, Turk, Jew, Atheist, Mormon or Free Lover, only oppose Popery, and the Evangelical world will receive you with open arms. And, even while the gullible creatures thus dream, the zealous disciple, who is the destined agent of the great transformation, is dodging into secluded rum holes and furtively boiling Evangelical "horns" which are more to his taste than the ten horns of the Beast against which he pretends to wage relentless war.

It is one of the most suggestive things in the world to reflect on this *colporteur* business, and the principles which set it in motion. If a deist want a Bible, let him go buy it, but the Catholic has it thrust under his nose at every street corner by a set of scurvy vagabonds who—we'll wager two to one—do not know the Lord's Prayer, and whose idea of morals is no higher than that of a Kerry goat. The explanation is quite obvious. The devil never troubles himself about the thousand forms of error, providing it be error. His whole effort is against the Church of Christ. A corrupted Bible serves his purpose better than obscene books, for morals may be mended but a lost faith is seldom or never regained. In a properly constituted state of society, the *colporteur* and the sanctimonious hypocrites who drive that animal, would be whipped at a cart-tail

and confined in a lunatic Asylum. If they were in good faith, we should praise their good intentions while pitying their ignorance. But they are not in good faith. They know very well that a Catholic child has a clearer and better idea of the Word of God than all the howling derisives that ever roared in basement or at camp-meeting. But they ignore facts as plainly visible as the noon-day sun.

If they had a religion to give in place of Catholicity it would not be so bad. But Evangelicism, by the confession of its own supporters, has gone to everlasting smash and is now bordering upon its only logical conclusion—pure Atheism. They deny hell, but let them beware of hell's most conclusive argument—itsself.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The Sisters of Charity will hold their annual bazaar on the 20th of May. The bazaar will be held at the Providence Orphanage, at the corner of St. Denis and Mignonne St. We are sure that this bazaar will be liberally patronized by the Catholics of Montreal. There is no more deserving charity in our midst and it becomes us all to do what we can to make the bazaar a success.

KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.

According to an advertisement, which appears in another column, it appears an effort is being made to establish a new organization, called the "Knights of St. Patrick," in Montreal. We opine that the objects of this society are in keeping with the name it bears, and if so, Irishmen generally will wish it success.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

Colligan, is to be buried on Sunday, and it is expected that the funeral demonstration will be an imposing one.

MORE FIRING LAST NIGHT.

Mr. J. Barry, who lives at the corner of McCord and William Street, states that last night about 10:30 a crowd of Young English passed his house in a carriage, and fired a pistol shot at his wife, who happened to be standing at the door. The ball passed within a few inches of her left side, and lodged in the door. All this business will, we fear, have a tragic ending. The limit of endurance has been reached, and one more outrage may, we fear, cause such a commotion as the local authorities will be powerless to quell.

SHEEHAN AND DOHERTY.

John Sheehan and Wm. Doherty write to us and say that there was any revolver used in the affair of Saturday night.

NOT FAIR.

A drunken man named Patrick Lacy was yesterday arrested for brandishing a revolver and threatening to shoot somebody. The Gazette in its report of the circumstance calls Lacy "a would be assassin." Just so, partial to the end. But the Gazette did not call the cold-blooded murderers who plotted the death of Carrey "would be assassins;" not at all. They were orangemen, and the "would be assassin" of yesterday is a Papist. The Gazette is practicing "Croppies lie down."

A TERRIBLE AFFRAY.

A YOUNG IRISH CATHOLIC SHOT DEAD—SEVERAL OTHER PERSONS WOUNDED.

(From the Daily News.)

Shortly after eleven o'clock last night, a desperate encounter took place at the Wellington Bridge, in which about one hundred persons participated. How the affair originated is up to the present a mystery, but one unfortunate fact is that a young man named John Colligan was suddenly and without warning summoned into the presence of his Maker. It appears that about eleven o'clock a cart called upon Sergeant Lancy, at the Central Police Station, and informed him that a crowd congregated near the Wellington Bridge. The sergeant did not think this information sufficient to warrant any action on his part, but in a few moments another cart drove up to the station, and stated that a most serious encounter had taken place at the bridge. The officer at once took all the available men with him, and proceeded in carriages to the locality designated. On their arrival everything was quiet, but they learned that Mr. John Colligan had been shot dead, and that his body had been conveyed to the Sarsfield Hall, on Colborne street. They were also informed that Mrs. Mehan had been shot in the foot. A young man named Beigue, who was returning from a political meeting at Point St. Charles, says that when near the bridge he heard several shots fired, and on coming still closer, he could see by the flashes of the revolvers that there was a body of about thirty men on one side of the road, and about fifty on the other, vigorously attacking each other. Mr. Beigue says he heard frequent cries of "I'm shot" from various persons engaged in the affray.

Immediately on Colligan's body being carried away from the dreadful scene, Dr. Macdonell was sent for, but, on his arrival, life was extinct. The wound which caused death was made by a bullet which entered the head by the eye, passed through the brain, and out behind the left ear. The deceased had neither revolver nor arms of any description on his person at the time he was hurried to an untimely end.

The face of the deceased was white and cold, but appeared as calm as if death resulted from natural causes. The hall was crowded with young men, looking sad and sorrowful, but at the same time angry for the latest victim of fanaticism.

Colligan bore an irreproachable reputation, and was as sober and steady as any young man in the city of Montreal. He was famous for his personal prowess, and although peaceably disposed, was often

compelled to engage in personal encounters with Britons.

It is understood that the funeral, which will not take place till Sunday, will be on a gigantic scale and that Irish Catholics are to be invited from all quarters to attend. The shooting of Colligan creates intense excitement throughout Griffintown, and in fact through all parts of the city. People shake their heads sadly and say that this is only the beginning of the end.

In the meantime, the police are making all the exertions necessary to "discover the parties in the business." An Orangeman of the name of Lang was wounded in the hip rather severely, and it is reported that several men—Union and Orange—were hurt in the fray, but are inclined to keep in the background.

Our reporter visited the Sarsfield Hall this morning, and was deeply struck with the solemn spectacle that presented itself. The body of the murdered man lay on the secretary's table, covered with a sheet, and immediately surrounded by his sorrowing wife, mother, and other relatives, all of whom were weeping bitterly. Statues of the Saviour and his Virgin Mother were placed one at the head and the other at the feet of the corpse.

The latest report concerning the death of Colligan is that he was driving to a carriage to his home at Point St. Charles and was taken out and shot to death by an armed party. The noise drew a large crowd of Irish Catholics together, and some skirmishing ensued. The question now is:—Supposing the carriage story to be true, who was the carter that drove the deceased and who were the carters that reported the shooting affair at the police station. They may be able to throw some light on the circumstances.

The fact of five bullet wounds being in the head of Colligan, is a reason why the story of the carriage affair is entitled to a fair share of belief.

LORD LEITRIM.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BAD EARL'S CONDUCT EXPOSED.

LORD LEITRIM'S "HOME RULE" DEFENDERS.

THE REPORTERS TURNED OUT—THE SECRET SITTING.

MR. GLADSTONE INSULTED.

On Friday night week, the 12th inst., Mr. O'Donnell brought forward his promised motion in reference to Lord Leitrim, and thereby gave rise to a remarkable scene in the House of Commons. The Freeman report begins as follows:—

Mr. O'Donnell rose to call attention to the action of the Government in Donegal with reference to the murder of the late Lord Leitrim, and to move that it is unconstitutional, unsuited to promote the ends of justice, and calculated to foster disbelief in the impartiality of the law. He said—I do not know that I could better bring the facts of this case before an audience which is so largely composed of English gentlemen than by supposing an imaginary case, which, with the substitution of a few names of persons and places, may easily afterwards be applied to the case of this deplorable murder in Donegal, and to the manner in which the Government are carrying on the inquiry for the discovery of the assassins. I would ask the House to imagine that on some morning the news appeared in the London papers that a terrible outrage had occurred in some quiet vale of Cumberland in the midst of a population conspicuous for their law-abiding virtues, conspicuous for their patient industry, and conspicuous for the practice of the duties of family and civil life. I will further ask the House to suppose that this landlord in Cumberland, accompanied by two servants, had been suddenly attacked in a lonely part of the country and had been shot down, and not only he, but his casual assistants and servants ruthlessly murdered along with him. Such an occurrence as that happening in Cumberland would have riveted the attention of England; but if on further inquiry it was discovered that while no portion of Cumberland was more conspicuous for its orderly virtues and for the absence of vice and crime, yet nevertheless that portion of what was believed to be a happy English country had been placed at the mercy of one who, by the lamentable shortcomings of the English land law, had been enabled to execute the caprices of some baron of a semi-barbaric age of civilization by means of the chicanery of nineteenth century legal procedure; if it had been discovered that during a quarter of a century these Cumberland daimons had been exposed to the tyranny of a mental torture, that they had been in the power of a man of iron-will and ruthless passion, who practically exercised absolute power; if it was known on inquiry that the villages had been cleared, that the valleys in some cases had been swept clear of their inhabitants, that over all was hanging the doom of eviction or of some punishment akin to eviction; and if, sir, it was known that in spite of all that continual torture, these wholesale evictions and that systematic extermination, the relations between the landlord and his Cumberland tenants had never been stained by one excess of an agrarian character on the side of this unfortunate tenantry; if it were further ascertained that the only case in which that Cumberland landlord had been exposed to outrage, attempted violence, and attempted assassination, was when his life was attempted by the wife of the humble girl whom he had dishonoured (shame), it would have flashed with the strength of conviction upon the minds of all men that in such a long-tryed and law-abiding community, whom no extremity of suffering during 25 years had goaded to a violation of the law—it would have struck every Englishman speaking with his brother Englishman that it would be in the highest degree unlikely that these peasants had entered into a widespread conspiracy of a mere agrarian character, and that the murder which had taken place would have required an enormous amount of proof to bring it within the category of mere attempts against life and property. If, on further examination, it was shown that this landlord was known throughout all the Northern counties as the "Bad earl" (no, no, and shame).

Sir A. Gordon—I beg to ask, sir, if this is language which is fit to be addressed to the House of Commons? (Cheers)

Mr. Parnell—May I ask you, sir, to protect the privilege of speech, when that speech conveys the truth.

Mr. O'Donnell, resuming, said that if such a man had been noted for his debauchery—(no, no, and shame).

Mr. King-Harman—I ask the hon. member to say whether he can give proofs of what he says, or whether he is maligning the memory of the dead earl on a matter of which he has no knowledge?

Dr. Keenly—There seems to be a systematic attempt to interfere with the freedom and independence of Parliamentary speech (laughter).

The Speaker—The language which the hon. member has addressed to the House is to be deprecated as being very strong, at the same time I am not prepared to say that he was not within his right in using the expressions he did.

Mr. Parnell—Hear, hear.

Mr. O'Donnell, resuming—I have endeavoured to push my forbearance to the utmost in the case of

my member for Sligo. What I state it will be for this House to consider the value of at the conclusion of my speech. I am endeavouring at present to bring the broad questions of right, of law, and of justice before the House. I have carefully taken up a sort of imaginary case, and this House will be able to find out whether that which I have imagined with regard to Cumberland may be a parallel capable of application elsewhere. Sir, if it was found that this landlord, known throughout all the northern country of England as the "bad earl," had carried on these practices of debauchery, and had carried them on not only by means of the vulgar wiles of seduction, but by means of his authority and power as a landlord—by means of the power of eviction so plentifully placed in his hands; if it was known through all the country, beyond the possibility of a doubt, commented upon in the public press, denied nowhere, that he had placed the alternative of eviction or disfigurement before the peasant girls on his property, and that when his infamous advances had been slighted he had carried out his threat of eviction—

Mr. King-Harman—Mr. Speaker, I beg to say that I see strangers.

The Speaker—The hon. member having taken notice of strangers, I am bound to take the course I have taken upon a former occasion, and to put the question to the House whether strangers shall be ordered to withdraw. As many as are of that opinion say "ay."

There being a loud volume of "ayes," the Speaker having put the negative, to which Mr. O'Donnell responded.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

Ayes.....27

Noes.....12

Majority.....15

The Strangers' Gallery had been cleared during the division, but the reporters remained. When Mr. O'Donnell resumed his address there were cries of "Order," "Strangers in the House."

The Speaker then said—The sergeant will clear the galleries of strangers.

The debate was then resumed in private, with the exception that the numerous attendance in the Ladies Gallery remained undisturbed, the Ladies Gallery being technically "out of the House."

After the strangers had been excluded, Mr. O'Donnell read extracts from the Freeman's Journal, as the popular daily paper of Ireland; the Londonderry Standard, an leading Presbyterian organ; the Belfast Morning News, an independent journal; and the Irishman, the organ of the Nationalist party, in corroboration of the statements he had made; all of them, he said, being unanimous in relating the same facts as to the licentiousness of the late earl. He condemned assassination most strongly, but begged to remind the House that it was quite possible that the murder of the Earl of Leitrim was not an agrarian offence, but based on motives of private vengeance, and he protested against the conduct of the Government in assuming, before investigation, trial, or conviction, that this offence had been committed as the result of agrarian conspiracy. He, therefore, objected to the branding of a whole barony with the stigma of membership of a murderous conspiracy against the rights of property, while it still remained unproved. What were the incentives to the act? The action of the Government had given the tone to public sentiment and "the murderous tendencies of the Irish peasantry" were now the common theme of English journals.

Mr. Parnell, in supporting the motion, went over the facts of the case, and also pointed out that there was quite sufficient ground existing for attributing the commission of the act to motives of private vengeance. The whole public opinion of Ireland decidedly declared in that direction.

Mr. King-Harman said there were no proofs of that.

Mr. Parnell said if the hon. member doubted the proofs supplied by the leading journals of the country he was welcome to ask for a Parliamentary inquiry. For his own part, as the House very well knew, he had no power "to send for persons, papers, or records," but the hon. member could ask for a Parliamentary committee if he wished. The fact was, the conduct of the late earl was simply admitted on all hands. He warned the House that the manner in which Irish tenants were abandoned to the worst caprices of men like the late Lord Leitrim tended to destroy all hope in constitutional agitation among the Irish people, and to lead the wilder spirits to think that the only way in which Irish public opinion could ever influence the British legislature was when it winged the bullet of the assassin. It was a terrible and a deplorable state of affairs, and he implored the House to do something to win back the confidence of the peasantry, and not wantonly to insult them by assuming them to be guilty of crimes that were utterly unproved, and with regard to which the probabilities lay all in the other direction.

The proceedings during the remainder of the private sitting are reported as follows in the London Observer:—

Mr. King-Harman made a strong complaint of what he looked on as an unprovoked attack on the character and actions of the murdered earl—an attack which was unsupported by any ascertained facts, and ought never to have been countenanced in that House.

Dr. Ward protested against the way in which that question had been raised. It had ostensibly been brought forward on constitutional grounds; but it had taken the form of an indecent attack upon the dead (cheers). Why was it so brought on? Was it in the interests of the tenants? It was notorious that it was not so, because it was brought on at the most inconvenient time, when Parliament was certain not to listen to it, and was sure to regard it as an apology for assassination. He firmly believed that this, like many other motions of the honourable members for Dungarvan and Meath, was not for the purpose of promoting great Irish questions, for they brought them on when they knew the result could only be injurious, but solely in order to acquire for themselves a notoriety which in this case looked very like infamy. It was a sad thing, indeed, to find that members of Parliament required to have recourse to the expedient of endeavouring to found a reputation on apologies for assassination.

Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Donnell rose to order.

Dr. Ward said they had seen that night what almost looked like an apology for assassination.

Mr. O'Donnell again rose to order, and said the charge brought against him by Dr. Ward was an infamous lie (uproar).

Mr. Parnell also contended that Dr. Ward had been out of order.

The Speaker, however, ruled that nothing improper had been said by Dr. Ward.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked that an expression had been used which he thought the House would insist on being withdrawn (it was that in which the member for Dungarvan had charged another member of having been guilty of an infamous lie).

After a good deal of uproar and contention, Mr. O'Donnell agreed to withdraw the objectionable remark.

Dr. Ward, continuing, remarked that Mr. Parnell said it was a hollow fallacy to recommend constitutional means, but he was not surprised at its being so if that was the hon. gentleman's idea of what were constitutional means. He believed these proceedings were taken with a deliberate purpose, and were intended to appeal to the unconstitutional and

revolutionary section, which the hon. members, however they might foster, had not the courage to belong to (great uproar).

Mr. Parnell again called the hon. member to order, but

The Speaker again ruled that there had been nothing irregular in Dr. Ward's remarks.

Dr. Ward continuing, and things had come to a sad pass when men calling themselves Irish patriots dragged the cause of Ireland through blood and mire in order to build up their own reputations (uproar).

For the third time the hon. member was called to order, with the same result.

Mr. McCarthy Downing, as an Irish member, expressed himself deeply pained at the scene he had been forced to witness that evening. He assured the House that he had done all he could to prevent Mr. O'Donnell from proposing his motion, and he felt bound to express his deep regret that any Irishman could submit such a proposal within a few days only of the three fellow-creatures having found a bloody grave, and while the administrators of justice were engaged in the endeavor to discover the perpetrators of the abominable crime. He had always been an advocate of the Irish tenants, but could never lend himself to asserting their rights by violence or intimidation. He did not think, however, that the murder of Lord Leitrim was of an agrarian character, and it might have arisen from other causes, glanced at by Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Parnell. Of course it might turn out in the end that it was agrarian, but at the present stage the Government was evidently giving a partial complexion to the case, and he was quite sure that no murder, however terrible, in England could entail on an entire neighborhood of innocent people the stigma and the penalties inflicted.

Mr. Gibson condemned the course that had been taken by the supporters of the motion.

The Marquis of Hartington spoke against the action of Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Parnell; but both he and Mr. Gladstone confined their remarks to the statement that they voted with the minority on the question of the exclusion of the press. They saw no reason why the question should not be publicly discussed. They complained of the hooting to which they had been subjected by the Conservative members as something unparalleled in the history of Parliament. The words of Lord Hartington were specially strong in resentment of the insult offered to him and his right hon. friend.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the conduct of the hon. members for Dungarvan and Meath could only be regarded with reprobation (cheers, and cries of "oh, oh"). He had never used such language before, and he was sorry to do it now; but he was glad to see members from Ireland, and more especially those at the other side of the House, taking the manly course of protesting against such conduct (cheers). He regretted, on the whole, that the press had been excluded, because he thought it would have been well if the speeches of those gentlemen had been published.

Mr. O'Connor Power supported the resolution, and said it was no use attempting to evade the question which had been brought before the House by the hon. members for Dungarvan and Meath. All sides condemned assassination equally; but panic measures and superfluous coercion were not calculated to promote the interests of justice, and the manner in which a crime took place in a special locality should not be seized hold of to punish the innocent or made a handle to fix the stigma of murderous conspiracy on whole classes of the Irish people. That was not likely to create confidence in the justice of the law.

Dr. Keenly defended the whole of the action and language of Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Parnell.

Sir W. M. Harcourt remarked that it had been left to Dr. Keenly to defend the monstrous language of those two hon. gentlemen (cheers). What had occurred had had the effect of showing how unfounded were the claims of those members to speak on behalf of Ireland.

Mr. Callan joined in the condemnation of the conduct of Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Donnell.

Sir Patrick O'Brien said it was all a matter of taste (laughter). He had been in the House twenty six years, and had never seen such an example of bad taste (laughter).

Mr. David Plunket passed some severe criticism on the conduct of the minority. He had heard language from the member for Meath which, he thought, could only be tolerated by the foul rabble which had hooted the corpse of the late earl in Dublin the other day. He expressed his delight at finding other Irish members repudiating the language of those two gentlemen, and hoped that they would not be contaminated by that policy any longer.

A division was then called for, but was not taken as Mr. O'Donnell did not press his motion, and the reporters were re-admitted at half-past twelve o'clock.

A correspondent of the Nation sends the following account of what happened when Dr. Ward was called to order:—

Both Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Donnell rose to call Dr. Ward to order amid terrific hooting from the Tories.

Raising his voice, Mr. O'Donnell exclaimed—"Any suggestion that I countenance assassination is a foul and infamous lie."

Dr. Ward made some explanation which was ruled by the Speaker to clear him of having imputed approval of assassination to any hon. members, and called upon Mr. O'Donnell to withdraw his statement accordingly, as it seemed to imply unparliamentary conduct to Dr. Ward.

Mr. O'Donnell replied that as Dr. Ward was held by the Speaker to have explained himself in a Parliamentary manner, of course he bowed to the decision of the chair. The cheering for Dr. Ward and the hooting of Messrs. Parnell and O'Donnell were continued during the whole episode.

The London correspondent of the Freeman thus describes the insult offered to Mr. Gladstone by the infuriated Tories.

The comparatively full and almost exclusive report I was able to give you on Saturday morning of the proceeding at the "private" sitting of the House of Commons requires supplementing but on one point, and that was the marked insult offered to the Liberal leaders who voted against the exclusion of the press. The scene when the Tories found that Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Lowe were voting in the negative was most disgraceful. Those about to vote with the "ayes" had all passed into the lobby, and the glass door was locked behind them as usual by the officials. Instead, however, of moving on to record their votes at the other end, a considerable number remained watching at the door looking into the Opposition lobby. It was soon seen what they were waiting for. As the ordinary members who might have been expected to support Mr. O'Donnell's motion passed they were received with no more than usual manifestations, and it was only when Mr. Lowe and Lord Hartington appeared that the Tory manifestation became apparent. Yells, shouts of "Yah, yah," hisses, hootings, and groans then broke out. Lord Hartington passed by with a haughty smile imprinted on his features. As Mr. Gladstone walked out of the "no" lobby with his usual sedate demeanour the storm raged with tenfold violence. "Yah, yah," was repeated until the roof rang again. Howls, derisive cheers, hisses, cat-calls were continued as long as the right hon. member remained visible, and even until after he had passed from sight into the House. As the Liberal leaders resumed their seats on their benches a consultation on the extraordinary and insulting scene evidently took place between them. They took no immediate notice, however, of the demon-

stration and in this, perhaps, made a technical mistake. The time for bringing the outrage under the notice of the chair was immediately after it was committed. The distinguished statesman who was subjected to this foul outrage, however, felt reluctant to expose the name of it, and it was only towards the end of the debate on the general question that Mr. Gladstone first, and Lord Hartington afterwards, complained of the scene in the lobby. Mr. Gladstone spoke most temperately, describing the sounds which issued from the Government lobby as ironical cheers of a character that had never before fallen within his experience. Lord Hartington spoke with more spirit, evidently feeling the insult to the veteran statesman, his former leader more than that to himself. He roundly stated that Mr. Gladstone underrated the character of the demonstration by speaking of it as "ironical cheering." "Howling," he said, was the word which would better describe it. To the regret of many members, the Chancellor of the Exchequer sought to palliate the outrage by referring the excited feelings of his followers to their belief the right hon. gentleman meant to support the motion of the member for Dungarvan, but the excuse may be taken for what it is worth.

Mr. O'Donnell has supplemented his excellent speech by the following excellent letter, which he has addressed to the Freeman:—

Temple April 13.

SIR—The device which covered with the veil of secrecy the exposure of the meaning and scope of the Tory measures ostensibly adopted for the sole purpose of discovering the assassins of Lord Leitrim, having prevented a report of my speech from appearing in your columns, I beg to lay before your readers the following brief notes of my address:—

In order to bring home the Englishmen the truth of the situation, I asked them to consider that not an Irish county, but, say, Cumberland or Yorkshire, had been the scene of the deplorable events. If an English landowner of the character of Lord Leitrim had been murdered anywhere in Cumberland, would an English Government have dared, before trial, before conviction of the assassins, to have assumed that they acted in confederacy with the entire population of the district, well known to consist of virtuous, law-abiding, and patient rural tenantry? Would the Government have dared to assume that not motives of private vengeance, but a general conspiracy against the rights of property, had led to the awful crime? Would any English Government have dared to proclaim an English district as suspected of murderous conspiracy, before even a single public investigation had suggested a shadow of a reason for an imputation of such a kind upon thousands of innocent persons? No, an English Government in an English county would have carefully held aloof from prejudging the character of an undiscovered crime, would have carefully respected the honour and the liberty of English people, and would have calmly and wisely proceeded to use the ordinary agencies of detection in all directions, and without conveying suggestions calculated to be used for class party purposes. Why should the tenantry of Donegal be treated on principles different from a similar body of tenantry in Cumberland or Yorkshire?

There was no excuse for the Government conduct. Had the people of Donegal offered the slightest opposition to the researches of the police and the detectives? There was not the shadow of such an imputation. Had the clergy failed to denounce the enormity of the crime? No, again. The venerable prelate of the diocese had at once and in the most solemn manner warned his people of the dreadful nature and the deep sin of murder on any pretext and under any provocation whatsoever.

It was well known that other reasons besides questions of rent and questions of rights to seaward and rights of turbary had existed to account for the detestation in which the murdered earl was held. When his life was attempted before it was by a relation of one of his ruined victims. I proceeded to quote the leading press of Ireland upon the notorious facts of the prosecution to which tenants on the Leitrim estates had been subjected, because, with Irish stewards, they refused to sacrifice the purity of an Irish home. I need not here remark upon the baseless pretence which sought to keep from the cognizance of the English public crimes published throughout the length and breadth of Ireland.

I commented upon the secret character of the information on which, perhaps, innocent lives might be sworn away. Whoever heard in broad England within civilized times of criminal investigations without the guarantee of publicity of any kind? I condemned the action of the Government as "unconstitutional," because it employed without proved necessity extraordinary powers, and because it assumed that the crime in Cranloo Wood was the result of a conspiracy of tenants against the rights of property when it might very well be the effect of the relentless vengeance of a handful of individuals. I condemned that action as "unsuited to promote the interests of justice," because by branding with an undeserved stigma a whole population it naturally set the natural instincts of many people against a law which seemed incapable of being set in motion in Ireland without outraging the best sentiments of the most numerous and the most worthy classes of the community. Finally, I condemned that action of the Government as "calculated to promote disbelief in the impartiality of the law," because, besides the other reasons, by the branding of the tenantry with the stigma of murderous conspiracy against the rights of property, every man in Ireland felt, and the tenants of Donegal felt, that an intimation was conveyed certain to be acted upon by the evicting landlords and their allies, that the peasantry of Ireland were in a murderous conspiracy against the just rights of the proprietors, and that, while nothing could be gained by further conciliation of such a criminal confederacy, the essential security of property required sweeping and unsparring measures of coercion.

As a result of the intimation which the Government had given, as a result of the official rendering of the relations between the evil Earl of Leitrim and his tenantry, the Tory party, the whole Tory press, and a considerable section of the general public, had expended their energies, ever since the fearful crime in Cranloo Wood, in seeking to fasten the guilt upon the natural character and tendencies of the Irish tenantry, instead of waiting, as the Government should have waited, for the calm investigations of impartial justice to have detected the criminals, and to have punished the crime.

At the same time, sir, that publicity was refused to the exposure of the truth about the Leitrim tenantry in the House of Commons, a debate was permitted to proceed in the House of Lords in which the Government theory was fully ventilated and applied, and in which the murderous proclivities of the tenantry of Ireland were urged as conclusive reasons, not only for going no further in the way of doing justice to the oppressed population of our country districts, but for even condemning the slight approach to a reform contained in the Gladstone Land Act.

I would be permitted to conclude with a single observation on the "opportunities" or "inopportunities" of tearing the mask from the tyranny which weighs upon our country. When Ireland is misjudged, when Ireland is calumniated, when the enemies of the Irish people are loudest in their insolent and interested defamation, then I claim that it is always opportune for an Irish member to vindicate the truth and to smite the lie wherever it can be confronted.—I have the honour, sir, to remain your obedient servant,

FRANK EGTON O'DONNELL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WESTERN DIVISION

GENTLEMEN. Having received the unanimous nomination of the Reform Party of the City of Montreal, I beg to offer myself as a candidate for suffrages at the approaching election.

In accepting the nomination I do so with the firm purpose of protecting the interests of the city against any efforts that may be made to cripple and embarrass her trade or commercial prosperity.

I shall strenuously oppose those measures in connection with the Railway Bill that have not for their object the strict fulfilment of the original contract between the City of Montreal and the Directors of the Northern Colonization Railway Company.

I shall also oppose strongly all attempts at unnecessary taxation. All measures calculated to further the education of the poorer classes will receive my hearty support.

Differential Legislation I will oppose as I cannot see the justice of changing more for licenses in the City of Montreal than in any other place in the Province.

I shall also move for a bill having for its object the better protection of the working classes with contractors, making every contractor employed by the Government deposit a sufficient sum as a guarantee against fraud on their part in their engagements with their employees.

As your representative in Parliament I shall act independently and I shall be found always ready and willing to support measures having for their object the good and welfare of our Province.

Your obedient servant, J. McSHANE, JR.

Montreal, 3rd April, 1878.

THE MAMMOTH.

JOHN RAFTER & CO. 450 NOTRE DAME STREET.

The stock of Dry Goods held at the above address comprises a full assortment of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the following price list, and for quality and value we defy competition to the trade of Canada.

CATALOGUE OF PRICES:

Flannel Department. Canton Flannels, 10c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 17c, 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c, 32c.

Roller Towing. Heavy stock of Towing, prices, 5c, 7c, 9c, 10c, 12c.

White and Grey Cottons. Horrocks White Cottons, full stock. Water Twist White Cottons, price from 5c.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c. Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. Large lot of all wool Tweeds, only 50c.

Underclothing Department. Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers, prices, 35c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00.

Call early and secure the Bargains. Oct 31st-12-ly

BASKERVILLE & BROS. (OTTAWA CITY)

Previous to their removal first May next to the large Brick Store now occupied as Furniture shop, two doors east of their old stand, on Rideau Street, they have their ENTIRE STOCK AT COST PRICES.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending April 27th, 1878: 4448. Corresponding week last year: 4665. Decrease: 217.

S. Carsley's Prices:

Fair quality striped and checked Washing Dress Challis at only 70c per yard. Good quality striped and checked Washing Dress Challis at only 80c per yard.

S. Carsley's Prices:

Fair quality all wool striped Debaige at only 150c per yard. Good Snowflake Debaige at only 25c per yard. Extra quality Snowflake Debaige at only 33c per yard.

S. Carsley's Prices:

Good quality Scotch Debaige in all the leading colors at only 24c per yard. Very good quality Scotch Debaige in all the leading colors at only 29c per yard.

S. Carsley's Prices:

Children's Patent Twill Umbrellas with cups and chains attached at only 25c each. Good Patent Twill Umbrellas with cups and chains attached at only 50c each.

S. CARSLEY.

393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.

STILL GOING ON!

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

We are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE AT THOMAS BRADYS, 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

JAMES FOLEY.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY, 113 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Opposite Dow's Brewery.

Ladies' and Childrens' Jackets. In great variety.

Also, a large assortment of Gents' Shirts and Drawers.

OUR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS. THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, in the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishments that can be fairly called representatives of their trade.

Mr. Hogg says that the most simple, least expensive, and most certain method of exterminating the gooseberry (and currant) caterpillar, is to cover the surface of the ground, early in spring, all round the bushes, and two or three inches deep, with fresh tan from the tan-yard.

Farmers are slow to learn the value of carrots for horses. They are so nutritious that lively stable men feed out large quantities to their horses, instead of grain.

CONCERNING QUEEN BEES. The introduction of a strange queen into a strange hive where only one already reigned, I do not believe troubles the latter any way.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!—30 Bleury Street.

NEW DAIRY BUTTER.

Received daily by Express from the Eastern Townships, very choice, at the EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

DRIED BEEF, BEEF HAM, SUGAR CURED HAMS, SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED DOGS, CAMPBELL'S BACON (in packet cuts).

AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE. APPLES (very choice, for table use), ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet), LEMONS, BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, THOMAS CRATHERN, 1363 St. Catherine Street.

WILLIAM DOW & CO. BREWERS & MALTSTERS.

Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in wood and bottle.

Families Supplied. The following Bottlers only are authorized to use our labels via: Thos. J. Howard, 373 St. Peter Street; Jas. Vincent, 39 St. Vincent Street; Pergusson, 289 St. Constant Street; Jas. Rowan, 152 St. Urbain Street; Wm. Bishop, 479 Jagerschichters Street; Kinisella, 144 Ottawa Street; G. J. Missonville, 585 St. Dominique Street.

AGRICULTURE.

THE BEARING YEAR OF APPLES.

Changing the bearing year of apple trees, in certain cases, is highly beneficial and profitable. The Rural Home refers to experiments in this direction made by Prof. Beal. "The Northern Spy was the variety experimented upon: Last year, which was the bearing year, some of the trees were severely thinned. This year they have a fair average crop of fruit, while the trees of the variety which had not been thinned, are standing close to them without fruit.

GREEN FOOD FOR HENS.

A daily ration of green food is actually necessary for laying hens. Vegetables, either cooked or raw, are relished also, and serve in some measure to supply the place of green diet: Onions chopped fine and mixed in their food are exceedingly wholesome and if not a cure, are certainly a preventive of disease in many instances. Growing chickens are even more anxious for green food than laying hens. They crave it, and when necessary to be housed from it on account of inclement weather, it should be provided for them. There is no green food so healthy for them as onions cut up fine.

CONVENIENCES ON A FARM.

The successful farmer is he who provides conveniences for the care of his property and the performance of his work; he counts time as an important item in the yearly calculation, and care of all his various effects as a factor in the annual returns. When he puts the horse in the stable there is a place for the harness where it will be safe from weather or any other damage; his waggons and tools are provided with coverings to preserve them; about with coverings to preserve them; about his premises will be found a little shop or room where he keeps his saws, hammers, vises, augers, and the various tools that are needed to mend and put in order the different machines he uses. These simple articles prevent days and weeks of delay, besides adding to the length of time implements will last. It pays to have conveniences, and also get what you do buy of good quality.—Lancaster Farmer.

TURNIPS.

Recent experiments have shown the result of growing turnips three successive years in the same ground without manure to be as follows: The first year the yield of roots was 3,388 pounds; the second year 4,356 pounds, and the third year, 4,338 pounds. The result from the same piece of land and the same crop for three successive years, with the addition of twelve tons of farmyard manure, was an increase in the yield the first year to 21,233 pounds the second year crop increased to 24,108 to 25,108 pounds; whilst in the third year a crop was obtained of 38,170 pounds. In these experiments the beneficial influence of the farmyard manure is clearly evident two years after its first application.

STRAW FUEL.

In these hard times it is well to practice economy in every possible direction. Americans, as a rule, particularly Western farmers, waste an immense amount of everything. There is an old saying that a French family could live well on what an American family throws away. The Menonites, who emigrated from Southern Russia and came over into our Western States, are teaching the people of that section an important lesson in this matter of thrift. Prof. Butler writes of them from Nebraska that he had recently eaten a dinner from the Menonites which was cooked with grass; and he says he has examined straw furnaces in the houses of the bishop and the men of his flock. The house in which the bishop lives has been built two years. It is forty-eight by twenty-six feet.

EGG PRODUCTION.

A writer in some late agricultural journal thinks he has found out the secret of making hens lay in winter. He bought a lot of corn that had been damaged by fire and fed it to his hens. He found that they laid wonderfully well all winter. Upon this hint he has since acted, and has found no difficulty in securing plenty of eggs in winter by keeping his fowls in good warm quarters, and feeding them largely with roasted or parboiled grain principally corn. This is an easy and simple receipt which every fowl-keeper can follow. When eggs have risen from twenty to forty cents per dozen, it seems worth while to make considerable effort to have a few dozen eggs to put on the market. It costs no more to keep fowls when their eggs sell for forty cents a dozen than when they sell for eighteen, and we can all see just at this point the profit comes in. Whatever is done at all is worth doing well, whether it be in producing thorough-bred stock, Claeon wheat fruit or eggs.—Columbia Republican.

TAN BARK FOR CURRANT WORMS.

Mr. Hogg says that the most simple, least expensive, and most certain method of exterminating the gooseberry (and currant) caterpillar, is to cover the surface of the ground, early in spring, all round the bushes, and two or three inches deep, with fresh tan from the tan-yard. This course can be recommended the more, because of its being so easy and excellent a means of suppressing the weeds, which are so apt to grow up among the low spring branches and are protected by them from the fogs that keep away from other plants. The season for its application, too, is the time in May when young shoots spring up from the collar of the plants, and help to rob and smother them. All of these that have not ample room are easily rubbed out while the tan is being applied. The tan mulching preserves moisture to the roots, and gives off some of the leaves, and this is especially necessary for the gooseberry, which loves humidity, and mildews badly in very dry air.

CARROTS FOR HORSES.

Farmers are slow to learn the value of carrots for horses. They are so nutritious that lively stable men feed out large quantities to their horses, instead of grain. Four quarts of oats and the same of carrots are considered as good for a horse as eight quarts of oats; and horses that are not worked much will keep in good condition on hay and carrots only. A few small potatoes are also very good for a horse, especially to give a smooth glossy coat. The farmer who has no carrots, beets, or turnips for his stock when winter approaches has made a serious mistake. In England where land is dear, the farmers grow immense crops of "mangolds" (beets) to feed out in winter, and if profitable there, why not here? Probably the most easily raised, most productive, and most profitable root crop in the country is some of the varieties of beets, some of which grow eighteen to twenty-four inches long and yield a thousand bushels to the acre, if the land be highly manured; but the best way to grow them is to grow a crop of potatoes the previous year on the land, with a heavy application of manure, and with no manure the year the beets are grown, and there will be but few weeds, if the land was kept clean the year before.

CONCERNING QUEEN BEES.

The introduction of a strange queen into a strange hive where only one already reigned, I do not believe troubles the latter any way. I have put in scores and find the result as follows: The first bee which discovers the intruder, seizes it by the leg or wing and holds it, and then comes another she is covered with the bees crowd on, holding to one another until a solid ball as big as a bantam's egg is formed, with the queen in the midst. A vigorous heaving is kept up, and so intent are they on their attack that the ball of bees may be taken up in the hand without any fear of stinging. At the Alexandria Bee show I several times caused the formation of such a ball, which was handed round among the spectators from hand

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Changing the bearing year of apple trees, in certain cases, is highly beneficial and profitable. The Rural Home refers to experiments in this direction made by Prof. Beal. "The Northern Spy was the variety experimented upon: Last year, which was the bearing year, some of the trees were severely thinned. This year they have a fair average crop of fruit, while the trees of the variety which had not been thinned, are standing close to them without fruit.

GREEN FOOD FOR HENS.

A daily ration of green food is actually necessary for laying hens. Vegetables, either cooked or raw, are relished also, and serve in some measure to supply the place of green diet: Onions chopped fine and mixed in their food are exceedingly wholesome and if not a cure, are certainly a preventive of disease in many instances. Growing chickens are even more anxious for green food than laying hens. They crave it, and when necessary to be housed from it on account of inclement weather, it should be provided for them. There is no green food so healthy for them as onions cut up fine.

CONVENIENCES ON A FARM.

The successful farmer is he who provides conveniences for the care of his property and the performance of his work; he counts time as an important item in the yearly calculation, and care of all his various effects as a factor in the annual returns. When he puts the horse in the stable there is a place for the harness where it will be safe from weather or any other damage; his waggons and tools are provided with coverings to preserve them; about with coverings to preserve them; about his premises will be found a little shop or room where he keeps his saws, hammers, vises, augers, and the various tools that are needed to mend and put in order the different machines he uses. These simple articles prevent days and weeks of delay, besides adding to the length of time implements will last. It pays to have conveniences, and also get what you do buy of good quality.—Lancaster Farmer.

TURNIPS.

Recent experiments have shown the result of growing turnips three successive years in the same ground without manure to be as follows: The first year the yield of roots was 3,388 pounds; the second year 4,356 pounds, and the third year, 4,338 pounds. The result from the same piece of land and the same crop for three successive years, with the addition of twelve tons of farmyard manure, was an increase in the yield the first year to 21,233 pounds the second year crop increased to 24,108 to 25,108 pounds; whilst in the third year a crop was obtained of 38,170 pounds. In these experiments the beneficial influence of the farmyard manure is clearly evident two years after its first application.

STRAW FUEL.

In these hard times it is well to practice economy in every possible direction. Americans, as a rule, particularly Western farmers, waste an immense amount of everything. There is an old saying that a French family could live well on what an American family throws away. The Menonites, who emigrated from Southern Russia and came over into our Western States, are teaching the people of that section an important lesson in this matter of thrift. Prof. Butler writes of them from Nebraska that he had recently eaten a dinner from the Menonites which was cooked with grass; and he says he has examined straw furnaces in the houses of the bishop and the men of his flock. The house in which the bishop lives has been built two years. It is forty-eight by twenty-six feet.

EGG PRODUCTION.

A writer in some late agricultural journal thinks he has found out the secret of making hens lay in winter. He bought a lot of corn that had been damaged by fire and fed it to his hens. He found that they laid wonderfully well all winter. Upon this hint he has since acted, and has found no difficulty in securing plenty of eggs in winter by keeping his fowls in good warm quarters, and feeding them largely with roasted or parboiled grain principally corn. This is an easy and simple receipt which every fowl-keeper can follow. When eggs have risen from twenty to forty cents per dozen, it seems worth while to make considerable effort to have a few dozen eggs to put on the market. It costs no more to keep fowls when their eggs sell for forty cents a dozen than when they sell for eighteen, and we can all see just at this point the profit comes in. Whatever is done at all is worth doing well, whether it be in producing thorough-bred stock, Claeon wheat fruit or eggs.—Columbia Republican.

TAN BARK FOR CURRANT WORMS.

Mr. Hogg says that the most simple, least expensive, and most certain method of exterminating the gooseberry (and currant) caterpillar, is to cover the surface of the ground, early in spring, all round the bushes, and two or three inches deep, with fresh tan from the tan-yard. This course can be recommended the more, because of its being so easy and excellent a means of suppressing the weeds, which are so apt to grow up among the low spring branches and are protected by them from the fogs that keep away from other plants. The season for its application, too, is the time in May when young shoots spring up from the collar of the plants, and help to rob and smother them. All of these that have not ample room are easily rubbed out while the tan is being applied. The tan mulching preserves moisture to the roots, and gives off some of the leaves, and this is especially necessary for the gooseberry, which loves humidity, and mildews badly in very dry air.

CARROTS FOR HORSES.

Farmers are slow to learn the value of carrots for horses. They are so nutritious that lively stable men feed out large quantities to their horses, instead of grain. Four quarts of oats and the same of carrots are considered as good for a horse as eight quarts of oats; and horses that are not worked much will keep in good condition on hay and carrots only. A few small potatoes are also very good for a horse, especially to give a smooth glossy coat. The farmer who has no carrots, beets, or turnips for his stock when winter approaches has made a serious mistake. In England where land is dear, the farmers grow immense crops of "mangolds" (beets) to feed out in winter, and if profitable there, why not here? Probably the most easily raised, most productive, and most profitable root crop in the country is some of the varieties of beets, some of which grow eighteen to twenty-four inches long and yield a thousand bushels to the acre, if the land be highly manured; but the best way to grow them is to grow a crop of potatoes the previous year on the land, with a heavy application of manure, and with no manure the year the beets are grown, and there will be but few weeds, if the land was kept clean the year before.

CONCERNING QUEEN BEES.

The introduction of a strange queen into a strange hive where only one already reigned, I do not believe troubles the latter any way. I have put in scores and find the result as follows: The first bee which discovers the intruder, seizes it by the leg or wing and holds it, and then comes another she is covered with the bees crowd on, holding to one another until a solid ball as big as a bantam's egg is formed, with the queen in the midst. A vigorous heaving is kept up, and so intent are they on their attack that the ball of bees may be taken up in the hand without any fear of stinging. At the Alexandria Bee show I several times caused the formation of such a ball, which was handed round among the spectators from hand

to hand. I find the workers very stingy, a strange queen; they will keep her enclosed until she dies or their fury abates, and then release her. I have known one confined in this manner for a fortnight, when she died; it is certain that they must at least sometimes, feed the prisoner, for a queen will die of starvation in twelve hours.—London Journal of Horticulture.

HANDLE THE COLTS.

The horse submits to man's authority for the reason that he is made to believe man is the stronger. He is kind and tractable from being treated kindly and handled lovingly. What a horse is once taught no matter how young, it never forgets, forgets. When the colt is running by its mother's side it can be taught valuable lessons. Man's strength can easily overcome it. The more you talk to and handle a colt, the more it will know and the kinder it will be. No one should ever permit a colt to have the mastery in strength, consequently small boys should not handle them until the colt is entirely subdued in this respect. Nor should a colt be ever hitched or led by a halter which he can break. If he once learns that he can break his halter it will take years to cure him of the fault, if it is ever cured. But by the kind handling and playing with them—whichever any one can enjoy who has a heart within him—they will ever after be easily caught, kind in service and more trusting in danger or difficulty. Now is the season of the year to attend to this matter. When the colt comes about you never abuse him, but with kindness educate a familiarity with him. Thus he will be always gentle and easily adapted to any work. There will be no trouble breaking such a colt. He will naturally take to it. By being treated viciously the colt can also be learned mean tricks and vicious habits.—Iowa Register.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Remittances received at this office to the 15th March, 1878. OREGON.—Newbury, Miss E. M. \$3; Rector, M. O. C. 2; Richmond Hill, M. T. 2; Toronto, per T. J. K. C. B. 2; D. K. 2; T. F. 4; T. D. 2; Rev. J. M. L. 4; J. O. D. 4; M. O. H. 2; T. D. 4; T. M. 2; J. H. 2; Very Rev. F. P. R. 2; J. M. 2; E. O. K. 2; Bro. T. 4; P. S. 2; Alexandria, A. M. G. per A. M. C. D. 2; W. P. 2; J. A. S. 2; Mount Elgin, J. D. 2; Ottawa, N. J. T. per J. Bro. 2; Benbrook, D. S. 2; Renfrew, T. H. 4; Kingsbridge, P. H. per F. L. E. 2; Hamilton, W. J. P. 12c; Port Hood, R. M. C. 2; Hamilton, G. 2; Pilkington, T. O. G. 1; Guelph, per T. J. K. E. O. C. 2; D. S. 1; 2; B. 2; Derrydale, M. D. 2; Mount Elgin, J. D. 2; Fairview, J. M. 2; P. H. 2; Madoc, J. G. 4; Ottawa D. O. C. 1; J. G. 4; Metcalf, per P. G. P. G. 1; 50; J. M. C. 1; 50; M. J. 1; 50; D. C. 1; 50; J. S. 1; 50; Fallbrook, per J. B. T. F. 2; Lambeth, T. H. 2; Keyser, J. L. 2; Westwood, J. S. 2; Beckwith, M. G. 2; J. O. 2; Ont. per G. Wm. K. 2; Glenroy, J. J. M. C. 1; Birchwood, per N. J. P. K. N. E. 2; M. J. 2; J. B. 2; Clinton, per N. J. P. K. M. S. J. 2; Merrickville, per G. M. T. R. C. R. C. 2; East Hawkesbury, per S. L. J. W. 1; 50; Corowald, D. A. M. C. 2; Danville, per T. M. D. H. Bro. 2; Egansville, L. C. S. 2; Hamilton, W. H. H. 2; Shamrock, P. F. 2; Vank-land, H. D. 2; East Hawkesbury, per S. L. J. M. C. 1; 50; Walkerton, Wm. G. 2; Leonard Hill, P. R. 2; Dundas, F. C. 2; Ottawa, C. A. G. 2; Guelph, per T. J. K. E. O. C. 2; P. S. 2; High Falls, J. B. 2; Niagara Falls, J. M. 2; Picton, H. M. C. 1; 50; Chapman, Rev. T. D. 2; Westwood, J. B. 2; Brechin, per J. B. R. M. D. 1; 50; T. M. 1; 50; T. M. 2; J. B. 1; 50; Newcastle, M. L. 1; Peck, J. N. 2; Malcolm, per D. S. J. M. 2; D. S. 2; Lucknow, A. M. C. 2; Beaverton, J. M. C. 2; Toronto, per T. J. K. E. O. C. 2; Ottawa, per T. J. K. E. O. C. 2; Toronto, per T. J. K. E. O. C. 2; Ottawa, per T. J. K. E. O. C. 2; Beaverton, D. A. C. 4; Head Lake, per W. McR. F. R. 4; Kirkfield, per W. 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NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

BEAR HUNTING IN AMERICA.—Large game is usually abundant in the Sierras. A great many bears are seen, and sportsmen find plenty of use for their rifles. Two hunters recently killed a grizzly weighing 1,100 pounds. They fired 17 shots at him, and the ferocious savage chased them up trees no less than eight times. Keeping up a running fight with a grizzly is rather exciting work. When you fire at the bear and simply wound him, he forces you to be as nimble as a squirrel in getting up a tree. If your foot should slip, you can sing, "Goodbye!"

VEGETATION OF AFRICA.—Fruit trees—the plum, the orange, the lemon, and the peach—grow wild in the jungle; the vines are luxuriant, and numerous streams everywhere irrigate and adorn this agreeable land, whose rich meadows, lowing herds, sparkling waters, and shady trees, often present a scene of European beauty to the traveller.

THE FULMAR FURBER.—The Fulmar Petrel, which is exceedingly rare elsewhere, is the most characteristic feathered inhabitant of the Island of St. Kilda, being worth as much to the St. Kildan in the way of profit as the reindeer to the Laplander or the camel to the Arab. He sells the feathers, which serve him besides for bedding; he calls the pink oil which flows freely from the beak when the body is squeezed; and he salts down the flesh for his winter food—each family laying in several barrels. "Deprive us of the Fulmar," writes a grateful native, "and St. Kilda is no more."

THE CAUSE OF SNORING.—In the act of breathing, the air may travel to and from the lungs through the channels of the mouth or the nose. Both channels unite in a common cavity just below the soft palate, which is attached by one end to the hard palate, or bone forming the roof of the mouth and the floor of the nose. The other end of the soft palate hangs loose, and is moved by the currents of air passing in and out of the lungs, as a window-curtain flapped in a breeze. If the air passes through the nose alone, the end of the palate is pressed gently down upon the tongue so as to lessen the movement or vibration, and no sound is heard. But if the mouth as well as the nose be open, so that two currents of air pass in and out together during the act of breathing, the soft palate is thrown into rapid and sonorous vibrations, and what we call snoring is the result. It follows that the remedy for snoring is to keep the mouth shut, and admit air to the lungs only through the channel of the nose. This can be effected by means of a simple cap fitting the head snugly, and united by an elastic band, near the ear on each side, to a cap of soft material fitting the chin.

A STRANGE METHOD OF HUNTING THE TIGER.—In the province of Oude a singular plan is adopted for successfully hunting this ferocious animal. The track of a tiger being ascertained which, though not invariably the same, may yet be known sufficiently for the purpose, the hunters collect a quantity of leaves of the prous, which are like those of the sycamore, and are common in most underwoods, as they form the largest portion of most jungles in the North of India. These leaves are empared with a kind of diadema made by bruising the berries of an indigenous tree. They are then strewn with the gluten uppermost, near the place to which the tiger usually resorts during the noonday heat. If by chance the animal should tread on one of the smeared leaves, his fate may be considered as decided. He commences by shaking his paw, with a view to remove the adhesive incumbrance, but finding no relief from that experiment, then rubs his paw against his head with the same intention, by which means his eyes and ears become agglutinated and occasion such uneasiness as causes him to roll, perhaps among many more smeared leaves, till at length he becomes completely enveloped, and is deprived of sight, and in this situation he may be compared to a man who has been tarred and feathered. The anxiety produced by this strange and novel predicament soon discovers itself in dreadful howlings, which serve to call the hunters, who in this state find no difficulty in shooting the object of their detestation.

THE SPIDER MONKEY.—The queen of all the pets is the black and grey spider monkey from Guiana, consisting of a tall which has developed at one end a body about twice as large as a hare's; four arms (call them not legs), of which the front ones have no thumbs; and a head of black hair, brushed forward over the forehead, kindly, and face, with its wide, suspicious, beseeching eyes and mouth which, as in all these American monkeys, as far as we have seen, can have no expression, because it has no lips. Others have described the spider monkey as four legs and a tail, tied in a knot in the middle; but the tail is, without doubt, the most important of the five limbs. Wherever the monkey goes, whatever she does, the tail is the standing, or rather hanging point. It takes one turn round something provisionally, and in case it should be wanted; often, as she swings, every other limb hangs in the ridiculous repose, and the tail alone supports. Sometimes it carries, by way of ornament, a bunch of flowers or a live kitten. Some times it is curled round the neck, or carried over the head in the hands, out of harm's way, or when she comes silently up behind you, puts her cold hand in yours, and walks by your side like a child, she steadies herself by taking a half turn of her tail round your wrist. The spider monkey's easiest attitude in walking, and in running also is, strangely upright, like a human being; but as for her antics nothing could represent them to you save a series of photographs and those instantaneous ones; for they change every moment—not by starts, but with a deliberate ease which would be grace in anything less ugly—into postures such as Collet or Broughal never fancied for the ugliest imps. All absurd efforts of agility which you ever saw are quiet and clumsy compared to the rope-dancing which goes on in the boughs of the Poul-tree. But, with all, this spider is the gentlest, most obedient, and most domestic of beasts. Her creed is that yellow bananas are the *summum bonum*; and that she must not come into the dining-room, or even into the veranda, whether, nevertheless, she slips, in fear and trembling, every morning to steal the little green parrot's breakfast out of his cage, or the baby's milk, or fruit of the sideboard; or in which she makes her appearance suddenly and silently, sitting on the threshold like a distorted fend, and begins scratching herself, looking at everything except the fruit, and pretending total absence of mind till the proper moment comes for unwinding her long, yellow nose and making a snatch at the table. Poor, weak-headed thing, full of foolish cunning; always doing wrong, and knowing that it is wrong, but quite unable to resist temptation; and then professing in futile explanations, gesticulations, mouthings of an "Oh! oh! oh!" so pitifully human, that you can only punish her by laughing at her, which she does not at all like. At present, she has more than one habit to learn or to recollect, ere she becomes as fit for human society as the dog or cat. Her friends are every human being who will take notice of her, and a beautiful little Guanaquito, or native deer, a little larger than a roe, with great black melting eyes, and a heart as soft as its eyes who comes to lick one's hand, and who believes in bananas as firmly as the monkey. When she can get no hand to lick, she licks the hairy monkey for mere love's sake, and let's it ride on her back, and kick's it off, and let it get on again, and take a half turn of its tail round her neck, and throttle her with its arms, and pull her nose out of the way when a banana is coming—all out of pure love, for the two have never been introduced to each other by man, and the intimacy between them, like the famous one between the horse and hen, is of nature's own making.

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QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEPT. 1876.
THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE
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Over 200 in Use in this City.
FOR SALE AT
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IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.
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MR. JOHN BURNS:
DEAR SIR,—The Cooking Range which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the Drollier which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my entire approbation.
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STOVE,
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Fresh Mined and well Screened. By the Ton or Cargo.
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TOWNSHEND'S BEDDING
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\$66 a day in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLATT & Co., Portland, Maine. Jan 30 '78-25

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

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FOR THE MILLION,
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The best and most reliable place to get cheap, stylish, and serviceable Hats. Come and see THE NEW HAT MAN, my DOLLAR HAT. Hats at Wholesale prices. Alterations and repairs in Hats thoroughly and promptly executed. [March 16, '78-1y]

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HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
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Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, School and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steam pumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.
Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propeller Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first-class water Wheels.
SPECIALITIES.
Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine.
Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers: Hydrants, Valves &c. &c. 1-y-36

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(ESTABLISHED 1819.)

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Cotton, Merino, Lambs Wool.

Infants White Sox, Nos: 1 to 6. Colored Sox. Children's White Sox, 1 to 6. Colored Sox, 1 to 6. Boys Cotton Hose for Knickerbockers—Slate, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Fancy, Seamless, no lumps in the toes or heels from 15c to 35c per pair.

Girls White Hose, 7c up to 60c per pair. Girls Brown Hose, 9c up to 30c per pair. Girls Fancy Hose, 15c to 60c per pair. Ladies White Hose, 5c to \$1 per pair. Ladies Unbleached Hose, 10c to \$1 per pair.

Underclothing. Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck and long sleeves. Ladies' Merino Vests, low neck and short sleeves. Boys' Merino Vests and Pants. Girls' Merino Vests and Pants.

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

Dress Goods. New Canterbury Cord, in seal brown, green, navy blue and olive green. Persian Cord, all colors, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, &c. Doluges, grey and brown (all wool), 20c to 60c.

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

Domestic Goods. English Prints from 6c to 17c per yard. Brown Cotton from 5c up. White Cotton from 7c up. An extra bargain in 36 in. White Cotton for 10c, worth 15c, per yard.

Gloves. The best assortment of Gloves, all kinds and makes at CHEAPSIDE. ALEXANDRES! JOUVIN'S! JOSEPHINES! Best Makes.

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THE NEW CATHOLIC DAILY.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

Table listing names and amounts: Miss E. McDermott \$5.00, Mr. John Kane 14.50, Miss B. Meehan 3.25, Rev. J. Connolly, } 10.00, Mr. P. Donovan 5.00, Inverness, Mr. Collins 10.00, Mr. J. Foley, Que., } 20.75, Mr. John Cuddy, of } 20.00, St. Bridget's.

ODE. INSCRIBED, WITH PROFOUND CONTEMPT, TO JUDGE KEOGH.

Immortal offspring of an honest sire, I hail thee, Jove-like on stern Justice seat, While crime stands trembling in the fated dock Watching that mighty front whose dreadful nod Shakes the vast globe as far as Tuscan's shore!

The brightest gem in all the British State,— Keen lever of deep, tortuous policy— Is clear discernment of those patriot souls Who, eager sleuth-hounds! do the game pursue Of pension, ribbon, wig, emolument

When bandits ceased to bay in Erin's glens A little while? Thy voice was still for war.— To forge the thunderbolt rhetorical And hurl swift lightning on the foe was thine!

Fearful and trembling, through an honest land, Whose love of justice e'en her foes applaud, Bayonet surround her and the clamping steeds Of martial horsemen tramp before; behind A trumpety mob of bailiffs, fiercely brave With lightened ladies and wee Celtic babes!

Who dares besmear the land that gave thee birth And cherished thee, thou viper! at her breast Till thou didst turn and sting her to the heart For all the love she gave thee! May the tongue Which did defoul the apostle of our Isle And call "disgrace" the reverence which our hearts Pay to the memory of great Patrick's deeds, Rot in thy craven throat!

Using the Bench to please a Cabinet; Thon echo of the hatred of our foes! Thou castle telephone, bad Jeffries shade! E'en Judas had some taste— he hanged himself, Wouldst thou do pleasure to old Inanifall? Go hang thyself in thy judicial robes—

IN SEARCH OF A RELIGION.

The World, noticing the mutations of modern belief, supplies us with the following record of the wanderings of a modern member of civilized society in his search for a religion: Nine years of age—An attentive Sunday school scholar. Ten—Has committed to memory 2,000 verses of Scripture. Eleven—Joins a church. Twelve—Model boy. Thirteen—Sent away to a boarding school. Fourteen—dot so model. Learns to smoke. Seventeen—Begins to be "liberal." Twenty—More liberal. Twenty-one—Slightly skeptical as to the Bible. Twenty-two—Doubts Noah's flood, Joshua's sun, and Jonah's whale. Twenty-three—Renews Bible belief and becomes Episcopal Low Church. Twenty-four—Becomes Episcopal and High Church and drinks lager. Twenty-six—Joins a scientific debating society and becomes a close student of geology. Twenty-seven—Orthodox belief wrecken on the "testimony of the rocks." Twenty-eight becomes a Unitarian. Twenty-nine—Becomes a Universalist. Thirty—Attends a course of parlor lectures Radical on all subjects. Starts a community of congenial spirits, who quarrel, bark, hiss and scatch each other like cats and dogs, after six week's communion. Leaves. Law suit and scandal. Thirty-one—Throws the whole Bible overboard, and laughs it to scorn. Is enraged at the least at the least mention of Moser, Aaron, and the Apostles, Slanders Abraham, David and Solomon. Very proud of speaking of, and announcing his "principles" in public. Declares his scorn of people who dare not.

Thirty-two—Is turned head and crop out of the Universalist Church. Falls through everlasting moral space into nowhere. Begins to think it does not pay to speak out so openly in meeting. Thirty-three—Becomes a secret tapping-tapping Spiritualist. Thirty-four—Becomes a piano-lifting, flower-growing, invisible-voiced, and body-lifting Spiritualist, and hunts for K'dd's money under spirit direction. Thirty-five—Becomes an apparitional materializing Spiritualist. Communes with Captain Kidd and Shakespeare. Thirty-six—Detects a fraud Renounces Spiritualism. Thirty-seven—Joins the Liberal Club and combats everything. Thirty-eight—Leaves Liberal Club and becomes a Theosophist. Grants premiums to ancient wisdom and communes with the "elementaries." Thirty-nine—Believes in total annihilation for a year and determines to get all the fun possible out of this life. Forty—Writes a book on "Pure Nothingism." Forty-one—Renounces Pottingham and joins the Scientists, Workshops mathematically, and praises it rhomboids, cubes, triangles, and chemical formulas. Reduces emotion and sentiment to vegetable and mineral constituents. Forty-two—Reads Darwin and ciphers his genealogy down to a clam. Forty-three—Shakes off Darwin, Takes to swedenborgianism for a rest, Advertises for some new faith. Forty-four—Thinks of joining the Catholic Church. Not that he can believe anything at present, but the Church, as he remarks, will "save him the trouble of thinking." Temporary faith.

CANADIAN CATTLE AND HORSES.—An interesting parliamentary return has just been issued, giving particulars of the growth of the cattle trade between America and this country. I take from it the following statistics:—In 1873, 62 cattle were imported into the United Kingdom from Canada, and 362 cattle and one sheep from the United States 1874, 273 cattle from Canada, and one lead of cattle and one sheep from the States; in 1875, 1,212 cattle from the Dominion, and 299 from the States; in 1876, 2,653 cattle and 1,865 sheep from Canada, and 392 cattle from the States; and in 1877, 7,649 cattle and 10,375 sheep from Canada, and 11,538 cattle and 13,120 sheep from the States. These figures speak for themselves. Canadian cattle recently landed have arrived in Liverpool in extraordinary good condition and have realized top prices. With regard to the extensive purchases of horses made, or about to be made by the Government, I am in a position to state that they have only bought some three thousand of the twenty-one thousand they require. Large numbers of very serviceable animals were offered to the Governments in various parts of Great Britain, and the buyers will not have to leave the United Kingdom to obtain the class of beasts they require at reasonable prices. These animals are second-class horses, but first-rate carriage horses as dear as ever, and will always fetch high prices. Hence I would advise Canadian breeders to bear these facts in mind when breeding this spring.—London Correspondent.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48 Thredneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, Eng.

DIED. KEARNEY.—In this city, on the 30th April, Patrick Kearney, youngest son of Patrick Kearney, aged 2 years and 14 days. The funeral will take place from his fathers residence, Corner Parthenalis and Mignouns Streets, on Thursday morning, the 2nd May, at 8 a.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 38-1

HAYES.—At New Mills, Restigouche, N.B., on the 18th inst., at her own residence, Catherine Hayes, at the advanced age of 88 years. The deceased was a native of the Parish of Killorglin, County Kerry, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in the year 1827, and was highly respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.—May her soul rest in peace.

LIVE STOCK MARKET. FAT CATTLE.—Twenty-one carloads of cattle arrived from the West during the past week for sale in this market. Although a good many of them were brought up for shipment to Britain, yet there remained on the market more than were needed to meet the requirements of city butchers, consequently sales were dull at prices tending downward, although the quality of the cattle offered was better than common. Prices paid by butchers ranged from 4c to 5c per lb. At St. Gabriel Market, where the following sales were made to-day. Fred Richings, of Rose Hill, sold a very fine five year old steer, weighing 2,150 lbs., to Aid. McShane, at 6c per lb., less 5c. This steer is destined for the English market. Mr. Richings also sold three steers weighing 3,610 lbs., to E. Charters at 4 1/2c per lb., and to J. Monette two steers for \$100, and two others for \$80. J. Elliott of Kingston had three carloads of cattle on the market he sold twenty cattle to Wm. Head at 4 1/2c per lb., also two fine bulls to Mr. McShane to be shipped to Britain, the price paid being \$10 for the two. T. G. Conn, of Stratford, sold twelve steers to H. Benallack at 4 1/2c per lb., less 25c on the lot, he also sold the balance of his load to other parties at from 4c to 4 1/2c per lb. At St. Ann's Market at 5c per lb. he also sold to other parties nine cattle at 4 1/2c per lb. William Jack of Lindsay sold ten steers to Aid. McShane at 4 1/2c or lb. J. McConvey sold nine cattle at 4 1/2c per lb. N. Kelly of Toronto sold a very fine heifer, weighing 1,200 lbs., for \$375. Wm. Head sold thirty cattle at from \$20 to \$60 each, or from 4c to 4 1/2c per lb. R. J. Hopper sold nineteen cattle at from 4c to 4 1/2c per lb. At Viger Market there was a considerable number of beef cattle brought from places near the city. N. Taillefer sold nine cattle at \$41 each. Wm. Roberts sold a number of fat cows and steers at from \$40 to \$50 each. A few fat cows belonging to milkmen were sold at from \$30 to \$40 each. Hogs.—There appears to be a slackness in the hog trade at present. The only sale reported to-day was twenty-three Ontario Hogs, sold by P. McConvey at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

MONTREAL MARKET. Superior Extra, \$6 00 to 6 15 Canada Wheat, 0 00 to 0 00 Extra Superior, 6 75 to 5 80 Corn, 56 lbs 55 c to 60 c Fancy, 5 50 to 5 35 Oats, 32 lbs 31 c to 36 c Spring Extra, 0 00 to 0 15 Barley, 75 c to 80 c Superior, 4 80 to 4 85 Beans, 17 c to 20 c French Bakers', 6 25 to 6 45 Butter, 15 c to 15c Fine, 4 25 to 4 30 Cheese, 12 50 to 13 00 Middlings, 3 75 to 3 80 Pork, 12 50 to 13 00 Pollards, 3 15 to 3 40 Dressed Hogs, 0 00 to 0 00 O' bags, 0 00 to 2 00 Lard, \$1 c to 1 00 Hides, 0 00 to 2 70 Ashes, 3 95 to 4 00 Caimal, 4 25 to 4 45

TORONTO MARKET. Wheat, \$1.21 to 1.23, Flour, large rolls, 0.10 to 0.13, Butter, 13b d. best 0.16 to 0.17, Eggs, fresh, p. do 0.10 to 0.11, Butter store p. kd 0.60 to 0.60, Eggs, per doz 0.07 to 0.08, Oats, per bu 0.37 to 0.38, Apples, per bu 0.50 to 0.55, Peas, per bu 0.35 to 0.36, Potatoes, per bag 2.60 to 2.65, Hops, per bu 5.50 to 6.25, Onions, per bu 1.00 to 1.20, Dressed Hogs, 4.00 to 5.00, Tomatoes, per bu 0.00 to 0.00, Beef, hind qtr, 3.00 to 4.00, Carrots, per doz 0.00 to 0.00, Meat fore qtr, 6.00 to 6.50, Turnips, per bu 0.30 to 0.35, Mutton per 100 lb 6.00 to 6.50, Apples, per bu 0.50 to 0.55, Chickens, pair, 0.30 to 0.45, Beans, per doz 0.00 to 0.00, Poultry, pair, 0.40 to 0.50, Parsnips, per bag 0.00 to 0.00, Ducks, brace, 0.50 to 0.70, cabbage, per doz 0.00, Geese, each, 0.25 to 0.65, Hay, new p. ton, 11.00 to 17.00, Turkeys, each, 0.70 to 1.20, Straw, per ton, 12.50 to 13.00, Butter, lb rolls, 0.20 to 0.23

KINGSTON MARKETS. Flour, per bbl \$8 50 to 7 00, Oats, per bu 0 60 to 0 70, Family " 100 00 to 100 00, Barley, per bus 0 10 to 0 10, Rye " 0 05 to 0 05, Peas, " 0 05 to 0 05, Hops, per bu 5 50 to 6 25, Wheat, " 1 00 to 1 05, Beef, per 100 lbs 6 00 to 7 50, Pork, per 100 lbs 6 00 to 7 50, Mutton, per lb 0 07 to 0 07, Lamb, " 0 09 to 0 12, Ham, " 0 11 to 0 12, Bacon, " 0 08 to 0 10, Hides, No. 1 4 00 to 4 00, No. 2 3 00 to 3 00, No. 3 all kinds, 4 00 to 6 00, Sheep and Lamb Skins, 0 50 to 1 20, GUELPH MARKETS. Flour, per 100 \$2 50 to 2 70, White Wheat, 1 20 to 1 25, Treadwell " 1 15 to 1 20, Spring Wheat, 1 00 to 1 00, Spring Wheat red 0 80 to 1 00, Oats, per bu 36 to 38, Barley do 45 to 50, Peas do 5 00 to 5 50, Hay, per ton, 10 00 to 12 00, Straw, 3 00 to 3 50, Wood, per cord, 3 60 to 4 00, Eggs, per doz, 0 06 to 0 08, Butter, diary pk 12 to 13, Butter, rolls, 13 to 15, Potatoes, per bag 5 00 to 6 00, Beef, per cwt, 4 50 to 5 50, Hides, each 4 50 to 6 00, Skins, 0 75 to 1 00, Hops, per cwt, 6 00 to 8 00, Chickens, pair 5 00 to 10 00, Cabbages, per head 9 00 to 12 00, Hay, per ton, 11 00 to 14 00, Turkeys, each, 7 00 to 10 00

THE OTTAWA MARKET. Oats, 35c to 35c, Partridge, 70c to 15c, Peas, 60c to 70c, Eggs, per doz, 12c to 14c, Treadwell, 1 15 to 1 20, Butter, rolls, 13 to 15, Apples, per bbl 2 75 to 4 00, do in bulk, 15c to 16c, Wood, per load, 1 50 to 3 00, do in firkin, 12c to 14c, Cow Hides, 4 00 to 6 00, Cheese, 13c to 14c, Sheep pelts, 7 00 to 12 00, Potatoes, per bush, 3 10 to 3 50, Beef, per 100, 5 00 to 6 50, Turnips, 20c to 25c, Lamb, per pound, 6 c to 7 c, Cabbages per head 9 00 to 12 00, Chickens, per pair 6 00 to 7 50, Hay per ton, 11 00 to 14 00, Geese, each, 3 00 to 4 50, Straw, 3 00 to 3 50, Turkeys, each, 7 00 to 10 00

HAMILTON MARKETS. White wheat per bush, \$1.22 to 1.23; Treadwell, \$1.20 to 1.21; red wheat, \$1.14 to 1.15; Spring, \$1.10 to \$1.12; Oats, 35c to 35c. Peas, 65c to 70c. Barley, 60c to 55c. Corn, 48c to 60c. Clover, \$3.75 to 3.80; Timothy, \$1.50 to 1.75. White wheat flour, per brl, \$5.00 to 5.25; strong bakers', \$4.90 to 6.00. Hay, \$12 to 15.00. Potatoes, 5c to 5c. Apples, \$1.80. Butter, 15c to 18c. Eggs, 9c to 10c. Dressed hogs, 25.00 to 25.25.

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ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION. The adjourned annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above Association is POSTPONED, and will be held in Perry's Hall, Craig Street, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order OF THE DIRECTORS.

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. The Adjourned Monthly Meeting of the St. Patrick's National Association, will be held at their rooms Toupin Block, McGill St., on Wednesday next, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock sharp. Every member is requested to attend. P. T. PATTON, Rec.-Sec.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S HALL (corner St. Alexander & Craig Streets), on MONDAY Evening next, 6th MAY, at eight o'clock. (By order) WM. J. WALSH, Cor.-Sec.

KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK. The second meeting of the above organization will take place in their Hall, BONAVENTURE STREET, opposite Little St. Antoine Street, on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 3rd, at Eight o'clock Sharp. Business, Formation of By-Laws, Election of Officers etc., N. B. Members of other French Canadian and Irish Catholic Societies, are cordially invited. (By order) FRANK BRADY, Secretary 170-tem, K. St. P.

GARD. NOTICE—All persons indebted to Dr. F. Rouk, are requested to pay the same at the office of Messrs Curran & Coyle, St. James Street, all accounts remaining unpaid after the 15th May, legal proceedings will be taken for their collection. 38-2

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