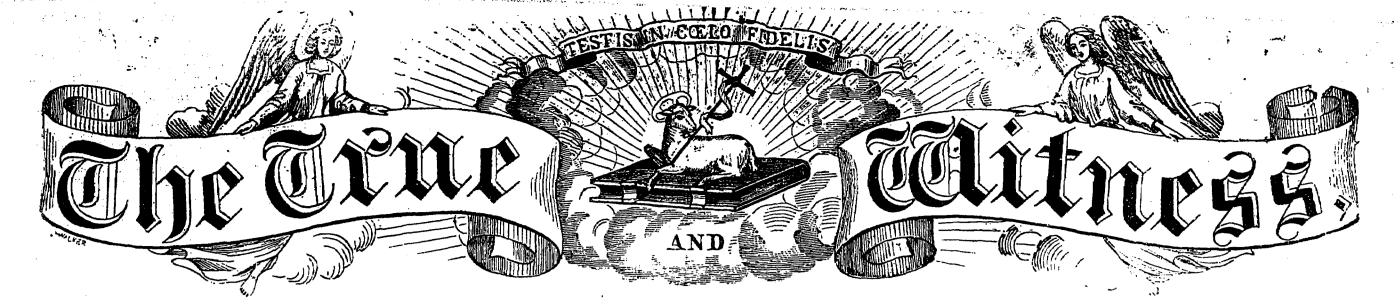
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### CHRONICLE. CATHOLIC

# VOL. XXVIII.-NO. 51

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY JULY 31, 1878.

# THE ST. HENRI SHOOTING AFFAIR. [From a Special Reporter of the ENEXING POST.]

In consequence of the many statements published in reference to the shooting by the volunteers of several children at the Tanneries West junction, a member of our staff was on Saturday despatched to Sherbrooke in order to ascertain, if possible, a true account of all the facts. From what can be gleamed from the statement of a gentleman who was on board the train at the time, and whose name we are prepared to give, should circumstances demand it, has assured our reporter in the most positive terms that the following is an exact report of the proceedings on that oc-casion. The members of the volunteer force from Sherbrooke, almost without exception. went to Montreal in the expectation of protecting the procession. Had matters not been so arranged many of them would never have thought of coming into Montreal.

In the train there were thirteen cars from Montreal, the first of which was filled by vol-unteers from Richmond, also in the Province of Quebec, while the last ones contained Her Majesty's defenders, hailing from the city of Sherbrooke, while in Montreal, it is needless to say, the volunteers were, for the most part, indignant on account of the treatment received by the Orangemen, and when they became aware of the fact that Mayor Beaudry had arrested the Orange leaders, their excitement knew no bounds, and their consternation was something painful to behold. This matter having been disposed of, some of the brethren belonging to the battalion asked that the Riot Act be read, which, however, was not done, and they were, consequently, disappointed in their expectation of what principally brought them to Montreal, the satis-faction of firing on Irish Catholics, or, in fact, Catholics of any nationality, who might have the audacity to make any opposition to their way of acting, or their socalled religious persuasion. While stationed on Place d'Armes square some members of the 53rd, Sherbrooke corps, had a long conversation with a prominent Orangeman, and although the result of the interview is not known to us, we are in a position to state that several expressions of a character otherwise than Christian were passed among the volunteers not only concerning the Major, but also in reference to that "rag," THE Post.

When the battalion was about leaving the Tanneries, after departing from the Crystal Palace, the men were ordered to hand over to their respective captains all the ammunition which had been served out to them. This, however, some of them failed to do, and the remai in հորժ

tleman, as well as Col. Ibbotson, congratulated in the bold defenders, three cheers were given again prevail. for Mr. Hennicker, as well as three groans for Information generally was difficult to obtain, Mayor Benudry, all of which were given with and, in fact, many persons who were in a posithe Orangemen or their friends imagine that conduct of this description will help their might be jeopardized. On Saturday afternoon, cause, they are sadly disappointed, as there are in the town of Sherbrooke many young men who can and will resent an insult by whomsoever offered.

Another informant, a gentleman in a prominent position in the town, informed our reporter that Colonel Ibbotson, on his return from Montreal, when asked by several of his friends why he had not shot Beaudry, replied.

WE DIDN'T HAVE A CHANCE, OR WE MIGHT HAVE PONE SO.

This capped the climax. Capt. Moorehouse, when interrogated as to the matter, said there had been no firing whatever, while another officer, named Greenwood, admitted that shots were fired, but stated it had been done in selfdefence. When the volunteers were mustered, before leaving for the city, many of them were found to be missing, but this did not seem to place the officers in any difficulty, as the places of the absent ones were filled by wellknown and prominent Young Britons who, of course, without hesitation, donned the uni-form, well pleased with the prospect of getting to Montreal in order to protect the brethren. On last Monday evening the city was coniderably excited by the appearance in front of Camirand's hotel of a mob, evidently not over peaceably disposed. The object of the assemblage was soon discovered, for on arriving in front of the store of Mr. Wm. Murray, a well known Catholic of the place, the mob proceeded

### TO BURN MAYOR BEAUDRY.

in effigy. To say that the volunteers, or a large number of them, were present, would give but an inadequate idea of their feelings, but when it is stated that nearly the whole of the volunteers belonging to the town of Sherbrooke were present as well as their officers. On their return a number of the volunteers and officers proceeded to the Magog House, where they partook of refreshments of consequence was that a quantity of death- a liquid character. Here Colonel Ibbotson, vnen asked why he and his men di DO SOMETHING IN MONTREAL, replied : "If it hadn't been for the skunk Beaudry we would have walked through them; but we will do so on the 16th July. When the effigy of Mayor Beaudry was burning, several members of the police force asked their officer, Sergeant lawson, to give them orders to stop the proceedings, but this Mr. Rawson declined to do, as he said it was the action of the great majority of the respectable inhabitants in the city. It is needess to remark that this official is a Protestant and a strong sympathizer with the Orange faction, and, although he would not positively prevent the men from interfering, still he told them that if they attempted to stop the proceedings they would be held responsible for anything that might occur in consequence. The feeling prevailing among the people in the town is most bitter, and people are commencing to look upon one another with a certain

say, however, the Mayor of Sherbrooke did to promote harmony and good feeling among | at apology by the Chancellor of the Exchequer | startling and as strange to him as I have not, as is customary, address the men of the all classes and creeds. In the city there is a was the difficulty of distinguishing the monount. no doubt it does to you, my dear sir. not, as is customary, address the men of the jair classes and creeds. In the city there is a battalion belonging to the city of which he well edited weekly called the *Pionnier de "Your money, unfortunately,"* says the sharper, I go without his approval, sanction, is the Chief Magistrate. His place was *Sherbrooke*, which has taken a decided stand ably filled by Mr. Hennicker, a government against Orangeism, and in consequence there is a are many threats by the Orange leaders that libel suits will be instituted. This, however, it." Such is in substance the argument of the had formed other plans for me, which are however. does not seem likely, and perhaps before long, Chancellor of the amount, and devote it to ations which are necessarily dashed to the the armed and uniformed roughs upon having if the brethren can be made to understand some specific Irish purpose, and we may ground. In conclusion, my dear sir. I have done their duty "nobly, well, and as befitting their true position, matters may improve, and promise him Irishmen will not cavil at anydone their duty "nobly, well, and as befitting their true position, matters may improve, and soldiers." After this expression of confidence true friendship and good fellowship will he has not a notion of doing anything of the

which on an international question combines a will, the heroes being especially jubilant tion to impact the particulars of the affair its great English and Scotch contingents to over the supposed insult to Mayor Beaudry. If were most reticent, and declined to give in-the Orangemen or their friends imagine that tormation, on the ground that their situations Chevalier O' Clery, in taking the division

tormation, on the ground that their situations on this question, offended the House, and will no doubt, be set down as an obstructive. His one Chouinard, a volunteer, who had been talking rather freely and frankly about the mode of doing it was to move the adjournment, shooting affray, left Sherbrooke, returning on whereupon he was called to order, but the Monday morning about seven o'clock. Shortly Speaker was forced to admit that though the course of the honorable member was highly inconvenient, it was not out of order. The afterwards he departed from the city, and the report is rife that he had been "bought off" by the Orangemen, and bribed to say nothing whatever of the occurrence. One thing is cerinconvenience was that Chevalier O'Cleary should introduce the debate on a motion for tain, he has not yet returned to his home, and adjournment. It was inconvenient, no doubt the presumption gains ground that he has to the Government and the House, which did

gone to the States, in order not to be present during the investigation. not want to have the subject broached at all but asit was probably the only chanceChevalier O'Cleary could have got of making himself heard upon the subject we cannot IRISH VOLUNTEERS. in the least sympathise with the Speaker's implied censure of the proceeding. In truth, much of what is assailed so viercely as

(The Cork Examiner)

In many little ways we are made to feel the inconvenience and humiliation of being at-Obstruction results really from the difficulty tached to a country like England. We are of getting Irish questions debated in the the dwarf and she the giant and have always House. We by no means approve wanten to pay the penalty for such an association. obstruction, or an interposition of obstanles to When real fighting has to be done we are exthe progress of business which has not h distinct and immediate purpose. But it is found, in a certain modified and judiciously mup ypected to bear our full share. Our men are readily admitted to the front rank, and are expected to signalize themselves as gallant Tipperary on Indian plains, or as Connaught Rangers in harassing and dangerous Caffre wars. When it is only a calling out of fore, passed over in contemptuous silence reserves is needed, working people are drawn because they were Irish. from our cities and farms, and introduced to This topic and its mode of treatment are



thing that seems like a fair calculation. But to you but to all our friends and relations to he has not a notion of doing anything of the sort as long as he leads a House of Commons, this letter or communicate its contents. It is this :- Feeling painfully aware that I have grieved and disappointed my father, beg my friends and his, one and all, of what ever religion they may be, to spare him inquiries or comments of any sort, for I cannot help feeling that anything of the kind would be illtimed and inappropriate. Trusting to your delicacy and to theirs to appreciate my motive in this, and to comply with a reques so easily fulfilled,

# THOMAS EWING SHERMAN

## COOL ASSUMPTIONS.

Where would Protestantism in Canada b but for the Orangemen? This is the innocent enquiry of many persons. It would be a d Orangeism has ever been to Protest-

men kept him from landing at various towns. in Ontario by their determination to obtain recognition at his hands. It is true that Orangemen dispersed a St. Patrick's procession in Peterborough, and that the members of an affiliated society attempted to abolish Roman Catholic ceremonies in the streets of Toronto. But we fail to see what good all this has done to Protestantism. The only time we remember of their protecting anybody's rights was when they turned out, as is generally said, to protect Mr. Chiniquy on the occasion of some of his polemical addresses. It was bravely done, doubtless, and on the other hand possibly encouraged Mr. Chiniquy to be less winning, and even less civil, in his orntory thus he might have been. Politeness with re-gard to those with whom one is at controversy is a Christiantian virtue which one cannot too much study. Orangemen have given abundant opportunity for Roman Catholies to display most unchristian rancour and malice, but even this has done the cause of Protestantism no good that we can imagine. When men can gain converts from Rome by evoking her intred, the path of the Fospel will be made simple enough at all events, but it will be a queer Gospel. Our conviction is that the strongest bulwark of Rome is this very Orangeism, or to be more correct, that element of Protestantism which Orangeism represents. Protestant ascendancy and precedence before the law is traditionally the central idea of the Orange Order, and it is the ruling idea in many minds to-day. The history of the enforcement of Protestant asendancy has implanted all uncharitableness in the hearts of Irish Catholics, and every manifestation of the insignia which calls it to mind wakes up all the wickedest passions in their breasts. Romanism is a wreck in Italy, where it has had all its own way. So it is in France, where almost all the Protestants were killed off long ago, and so it will continue to be unless the Radicals are so foolish as to persecute it into new life, as the Huguenots, by severe legislation, did before them. It would also fall to pieces here if it had not this undying bugbear of Protestant ascendency to fall back upon as an incentive to union. The Globe asked the question the other day why the against Orangeism, seeing that Orangeism never did and never could make a single con-vert from its fold. The writer did not consider how powerful a reactionary force rests in the antagonism thus awakened. Far from the Orangemen protecting Protestantism there are no other Protestants who need protecting half as often as they do. A cool assumption, on the other hand, is that all the harm done in contests with the Orangemen is due to the Orangemen. A lot of assassins lie in wait to murder a number of youths going from a concert, and several people are shot at at the time when these were supposed to be passing, but when in point of fact not one Orange-man, Young Briton or True Blue was present. This, of course, is all the fault of the Orangemen. A lot of Roman Catholics go and burn down a mill, and again it is the fault of the Orangemen. In the old so fully with my own, repeatedly expresed days, when the wars of Cork against Connaught along the Lachine Canal caused just as much trouble as so-called Orange riots do now, there were surely no Orangemen in the looked upon as the most perfect field gun in Province, or why is not the expense of the military called out on that occasion also put down to the Orangemen. There seems to be nothing too unreasonable for their opponents to charge them with. The worst of it is that the injustice with which the Orangemen are treated makes it necessayr for all defenders of civil rights to side with them, and thus brings upon all Protestants the hatred with which they are viewed, and awakes a corresponding lack of confidence in their minds in return,-Witness.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

=omoted to be a Captain in excess of the ablishment in 1371. In 1374 hews, ra asferred to the Seventh Hussars as a Cap tain, and became a Major a year later. Upon attaining his majority, in 1871, he was granted £15,000 a year by Act of Parliament. The Duke's betrothed, Marie Elizabeth Louise Frederique, is the daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, the only son of Prince Charles, elder brother of the Emperor William of Prussia, and was born on the 14th of September, 1855. Her father is one of the most distinguished soldiers in Europe, and was the commander of the second army in the Franco-German war, and, as such, compelled Marshal Bazaine to surrender Metz.

THE INFLUENCE OF A GOOD WOMAN-

We sometimes think the influence of a good woman greater than that of a man. There are so many avenues to the human heart leftopen to her gentle approach, which would be instantly barred up at the sound of rougher footsteps. One may tell anything to a good woman. In her presence pride sleepsor is disarmed. The old child feeling comes back upon the world-weary man, and he wonders why he has exposed the unsought confidence which so lightened his heart-why he goes much more reasonable enquiry, where would forth again ashumed that one so feeble is so the Church of Rome be in Canada but for the bunch mightier—why he could doubt and doemuch mightier-why he could doubt and desthe control Protestantism which is represented pair where she can trust and wait—why here  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}$ so courageously tarries-why he thinks of the atism in Canada. It is true that when the dagger or pistol, or poisoned cup, while she, ride- of Wales came to Canada the Orange- accepting the fierce blast of misfortune, tneckly bows her head till the whirlwind beoverpast, believing, hoping, knowing that God's bright smile of sunshine will break through at last.

The world-weary man looks on with wonder, reverencing yet not comprehending. How can be comprehend?—he who stands in his pride, with his panting soul uncovered in the scorching Saharah of Reason, and their complains that no dew falls, no showers deseend, no buds, blossoms or fruits cheer him. How can he, with folded arms and defiant at-titude, comprehend the twining love-clasp and satisfied heart-rest that come only of love? Thank field, woman is not too proud to take what she so much needs; that she does not wait to comprehend the infinite before she can love-that she does not plant her foot and refuse to stir, till her guide tells her why he is leading her by this path instead of that, and though every footpriot he marked with her heart's blood, she does not relax her grasp or doubt his faith.

Well may her glance, her touch, the rustle of her garments even, have power to soothe or bless; well may the soft tauch of such upon brows knotted with the world's strife ing coolness and peace.

material dealing element from whom the ORL of citizens should and ought to expect nothing but

### PEACE AND PROTECTION.

Such fond hopes were unfortunately, blighted, and the following event will show the matter in its true light:

When Elliott, well known in connection with a shooting case on the occasion of the funeral of Hackett on the 16th of July, 1877, and who was on board the train (not as a volunteer, but as an Orangeman,) waved an orange colored hankerchief and endeavored by all means in his power to excite a number of boys who were seated on a fence a short distance from the railway track, the boys, it should be remembered, were at the time witnessing a lacrosse match, and would have paid no attention more than usual on the arrival of the train had it not been for the exhibition of orange colors. On making a show of the orange colored hankerchief some person on the side of the road said "take that in, you d-d Orangemen," whereupon Elliott,

### WITH HIS USUAL BRAVERY,

showed his courage by producing a re-volver, and making the following declaration, which, like that of all great heroes, should be made the subject of history : "I'll not give in so long as I have this, by G..... When the Grange emblems were exhibited to the astonished gaze of a lot of persons who had no favorable recollections of anything connected with such a display, some boys threw stones at one of the cars on which the Orange and anti-Papist volunteers seemed to be in full force. This excited their ire, and immediately the rifles from the last car

### WERE PRESENTED.

a number of the men firing, while the others were prepared at all costs to do anything to massacre some Catholic before returning from Montreal. It would appear, in reference to this matter, that

### SOME OF THE OFFICERS.

at least, did all in their power to prevent the attempted murder, but, unfortunately, they were unsuccessful. Up to the present, however, the spirit and feeling of the volunteers of the 53rd seem to be that Montreal is a place which should not exist, and they are uttering all sorts of vengeance against it and its residents. There can be no doubt whatever that the volunteers (sworn defenders of the country) who entered Montreal from Sherbrooke, on the occasion of the last 12th, did so not with a view of keeping the peace, but simply with the object of having satisfaction by making an attack upon any person, Catholic of course, who might, perchance, make any remark in reference to the question which is now one which effects not only Montreal, but the whole country. From what can be ascertained in the neighborhood, there seems to be no doubt that the attack by the volunteers was a most unprovoked one, and that the respectable members of the corps will, before long, give information to the authorities as to the name or names of the perpetrators of this crime, which

### HAS BROUGHT DISCREDIT

not only on the actors, but upon all who as-

### AMOUNT OF SUSPICION.

The French Canadians, together with the Irish of the place, constitute a majority, but the trade of the place for the most part is in the hands of the Protestants and Crangemen. On the night succeeding that on which the burning of Mayor Beaudry took place, a rumor was circulated to the effect that the Catholics of the place intended to retaliate by giving similar treatment to an efligy of King Billy. There was, however, no intention on the part of the Catholics of doing anything of the kind, although the Young Britons seemed to anticipate such an event, and paraded the streets during the whole night. Loud and angry were the expressions they used, and if any unfortunate Catholic came under their grasp, the consequences would, doubtless, have been fatal. "The were pleased to style the French Canadian and Irish Catholics of Sherbrooke, wisely avoided giving cause for anger in any shape, and, although aggravated beyond measure, had no intention of adopting retaliatory measures. Another gentleman on board the cars at the time states that in expectation of the row they calculated on raising by their | partizan cheers and waving of orange handkerchiefs, a rifle-barrel was protruded through every window in the rear cars and a few from some of the windows of the more central. Both rifles and revolvers were fired from the rear windows. As regards the

### CROSS FIRE FROM THE RUFFIANS,

as the Montreal Press beautifully expresses it, the thing is all moonshine; not a revolver was fired except from the cars. When the battalion arrived at Sherbrooke on their return they were received as war worn heroes coming volunteers. About eighty thousand pounds is from a victorious campaign covered with laurels, but when after being dismissed some of the more imprudent of them told the glorious news of the shooting at the Tanneries, the enthusiasm knew no bounds.

The conduct of the officers in taking part in the commission of such an outrageous act as the burning in effigy of a well known and loyalty, our dissensions, or whatever the other he has done his duty, excites the indignation not only of the Catholic residents of all nationalities but also of the impartial Pro-

### JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN.

the demoralizing influence of militia life inot agreeable or creditable to England-But when it is only a question of playing at soldiers, when it is merely being enrolled in order that men may have drill, and exercise, demanded, the fact itself is the keenest conand abundant rifle practice, when it is a chance demnation that could be passed on the nature of their being mustered in reviews, under the of British rule in this country. Twenty years eyes of beauty, and complimented by royalty, after the Sepoy mutiny England professes not perhaps, on their admirable evolutions, then to be afraid to trust her defences to there is no need at all felt for the enrolement Sepoys. Eighty years after the Act of of Irishmen. They are denied admission to Union England fears to let Irishof Irishmen. They are denied admission to Union ranks whose chief attraction in the eyes of men fall into drilled and ordered ranks as thoughtful persons is that they give a man volunteers. According to the judgment of the feeling of self-dependence and self- the profoundest of modern political philosorespect which the capacity to bear arms in phers, by this fact alone English rule in Ircdefence of one's country should, if an emer-land stands self-condemned. In similar gency sufficiently great to demand such a manner the very mode in which Chevalier duty from him ever arose. But, while they O'Clery has been compelled to bring on his they are debarred from this privilege of free-representations on the subject, is the sharpest men, they are not excused from the pecuniary | censure that could be passed upon the mode burden it entails. Irishmen are placed in of dealing with Irish business in the House of something the position the Bulgarians used Commons, as well as a keen surcasm upon the to be in the good days Lord Beaconsfield is liberty and equality which we are supposed to

vainly endeavouring to preserve for them. possess The Bulgarian was not permitted the use of arms, but he was made to pay the cost of arm-

FOR THE PRIESTHOOD. ing the dominant race. Irisnmen may not

In consequence of the comments of the form volunteer corps, but they are permitted press upon the fact that Gen. Sherman's son to share the cost of arming English and Scotch has gone to England to study for the priesthood, the Hon. S. Reber, of St. Louis, has, by the estimated portion of the taxation for the consent of the parties interested, published a purpose which Ireland is called on to contriprivate letter addressed to him by young Mr. bute. The sum is a not inconsiderable one for a Sherman, from which we copy the concluding poor country, but the grievance is less because of the amount than the degradation of having paragraph :---

I write to inform you, and to beg you to to pay it at all. We do not even get the ex-emption which our insignificance, our discommunicate the information to those who communicate the information to those who carn, but of busices of Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.F., may enquire concerning me, that I assume to of Cobourg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.F., meself the whole responsibility of my choice, G.C.M.G. In February, 1866, he entered the respected public man, for no other reason that reason that may occur to the fancy of our myself the whole responsibility of my choice, rulers for depriving use of a right ought to as with me alone rested the duty and the Military Academy at Woolwich as a cadet, ontitle us to. English and Scotchmen in the burden of choosing a path of life; so with and became a Lieutenant of Royal Engineers House of Commons combine to wring the me alone fests the blame or praise of having in 1868. He left that corps in 1869, and ticulars are brought to light, it will be im-possible to disconnect individuals, especially on an occasion like the present. Strange to lim, and are willing to do all in their power lim their power lim the most palpable character. The one attempt

### DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught is the third son of Queen Victoria, and was born at Buckingham Palace on the 1st of May, 1850. He was baptized on the 22nd of June, 1850, his full name being Arthur William Patrick Albert. His tilles are Duke of Connaught and Strathcarn, Earl of Sussex, Duke of Saxony, Prince

# MILITARY NOTES.

A number of men in the German cavalry have been instructed in batches in the use of dynamite cartridges and other violent explosives which may be used in time of war for disabling railways. It is not impossible that such explosive service may soon become a regular feature in the German cavalry, cartridge men, skilled in the use of explosive cartridges, being attached to every mounted regiment. If this proposal be adopted it is thought that the men selected for the service will be told off in batches for a certain period for service with the railway corps.

The Deutsche Zeitung lately published a long article on English policy in the Eastern question by Baron Henry de Worms. After comparing the intrigues of General Ignatieff at the Porte with those of Sejanus at the Court of the Emperor Tiberius the author points out Church of Rome encouraged this irritation that the commercial superiority of England was gained by force of arms, and that it can only be retained by its own means. The history of all Europe, he goes on to say, and especially Germany, shows that in the world of commerce, as in that of politics, a leading position can only be maintained by a great military State. So it was in the case of Spain, Portugal, and Holland ; and if England should neglect to assert her rights, by the sword if necessary, or permit other nations to settle a great European question without her active operation, she will lose not only her influence in the European concert, but also her commercial superiority. The trade and prosperity of England are envied by more than one Power, which would readily seize any opportunity of thrusting her from the great position she occupies in the world, and of putting itself in her place. How true this is. I am glad to find Baron de Worm dd Worms' view coinciding in your columns.

The new 12-pounder field gun which has heen completed at the Royal gun factories is existence. At present it is proposed to make only fifty on the same pattern, but no doubt exists that it will hereafter become the service arm of the entire artillery force. The most noticeable feature in its outward form is its length, for it is nearly five feet long.

The most flattering reports are furnished on all hands by commanding officers as regards the conduct of the men of the militia reserve, lately called to the colours, and altogether the most golden opinions have been formed with respect to these men, and their prefect fitness for service.

A swarm of bees took possession of a church recently at Frome, in England, and prevented service until some means should be devised for dislodging them.

WHAT COOLness the Philadelphia Bulletin man has to write as follows: "As we loll back in our easy chair and watch the wonderful tracery of the frost upon the windows, and listen to the merry clang of the sleigh bells, we catch ourselves calculating whether those icicles on the leaves will reach down the windows or not.

How kindly he spoke.

2

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

### JEAN INGELOW'S BEST POEM.

An empty sky, a world of heather, Purple of foxglove, yellow of bloom; We two among them wading together, Shaking out perfume, treading perfume.

Crowds of bees are giddy with clover, Crowds of grasshoppers skip at our feet; Crowds of larks at their matins hang over, Thanking the Lord for a life so sweet.

We two walk till the purple dieth, And short dry grass underneath is brown; But one little streak at a distance lieth, Green like a ribbon to prank the down.

Over the grass we stepped unto it, And God, He knoweth how blithe we were ! Never a voice to bid us eschew it ; Hey the green ribbon that showed so fair !

Hey the green ribbon ! we kneeled beside it We parted the grasses dewy and sheen ; Drop over drop there flitted and slided A tiny green beck that trickled between.

Hand in hand, while the sun peeped over, We lapped the grass on that youngling spring, Swept back its rushes, smoothed its clover, And said : "Let us follow its westering."

Sing on twe sing in the glorious weather Till one steps over the tiny strand, So narrow, in sooth, that still together, On either brink we go hand in hand.

The beek grows wider, the hands must sever, On either margin, our songs all done; We must move apart, while she singeth ever, Taking the course of the stooping sun.

He prays—" Come over "-I may not follow; I cry "Return "-but he cannot come; We speak, we laugh, but with voices hollow: Our hands are hanging, our hearts are numb.

A little pain when the beck grows wider. "Cross to me now"-for her wavelets swell: "I may not cross"-and the voice beside her Faintly reacheth, though heeded well.

No backward path; ah ! no returning— No second crossing that ripple's flow; • Come to me now, for the west is burning; Come ere it darkens;"—"Ah, no! ah, no!"

Then cries of pain and arms outsiretching— The beck grows wider, and swift, and deep; Passionate words, as of one beseeching— The load beck drowns them; we walk and

A heavierswell, a swifter sliding; The river hasteth, her banks recede; Wing-like tails on her bosom gliding Bear down the lily and drown the recd.

While, O my heart ! as white sails shiver, And crowds are passing, and banks stretch wide
 How hard to follow, with lips that quiver, That moving speek on the far-off side.

Farther, farther—I see it—I know it— My eyes brim over, it melts away; Only my heart to my heart will show it As I walk desolate day by day.

And yet I know, past all doubting, truly— A knowledge greater than griet can dim; I know, as he loved, he will love me duly— Yea, better—e'en better than I love him.

And as I walk by the vast calm river, The awfal river so dread to see. I say:—"Thy breadth and thy depth forever Are bridged by his thoughts that cross to me.

## DORA

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

### CHAPTER XV .--- CONTINUED.

"What a pity Doctor Richard is not a friend of ours," she sometimes thought, "it used to do me good when he came. His fancies are rather wild sometimes, and one does not exactly know when he is in jest or in earnest; but he used to set me thinking, and I feel the want of it now that he is gone. It is wonderful all I learned from him when he came and stood behind my chair and advised me. Some of his criticisms were so many rays of light I know I want a critic, and mamma and aunt admire all 1 do."

But requisite though his presence was to Dora, Doctor Richard came not. Then she did her best to remember all that this judicious critic had said. And memory brought it all back to Dora. Looks, words, the very intonation with which they had been spoken,

humor. Dora's cheek, no emotion to her heart; but it was pleasant, though brief.

"What a pity he does not like our society as come and sit here with us, and yet I am selfish enough to wish that he would come again !"

As she confessed thus much to herself, her mother pushed the cards away, and exclaimed a little pettishly : "How dull you both are! I wish Doctor

Richard would come in," she added. Dora could not help smiling at this coin-

cidence in their wishes. "But you are not ill, mamma," she said,

gayly, " so why should he come ?" "Not ill !" replied Mrs. Courtenay, looking much injured-" and pray, how do you know that I am not ill ?"

"But I may hope, mamma, you are not so," gravely answered her daughter.

" I do not feel at all well," triumphantly rejoined Mrs. Courtenay, sitting up in her chair

and looking around her with a sort of exultation at her superiority over her daughter and her sister-in-law-"I have the most extraordinary buzzing in my right ear." Spite this ominous symptom Dora testified

no great uncasiness, and Mrs. Courtenay saw it and looked offended.

"I think you might send round for Doctor Richard," she said a little warmly; "I really think you might, Dora, seeing me so poor-

"But, mamma," argued Dora, " you were so well a while ago, that it seems a pity to disturb Doctor Richard uselessly."

"Uselessly !" exclaimed Mrs. Courtenay, raising her voice in mingled amazement and indignation. "Uselessly !" when I tell you I am quite poorly, and when Dr. Richard has only to cross the street to come to us.

Dora did not reply but bent her burning face over her work. She felt ashamed to send for Doctor Richard without cause, and she longed to do so, yet did not dare to indulge that longing. For suppose it should affront him to be disturbed from his reading ? A while ago she had stood at the window and Loked down the street, and she had seen a light burning in Doctor Richard's casement ; sure proof that he was within. What right had they to intrude on his solitude? But Mrs. Courtenay could be wilful when she chose; she now persuaded herself that she was very unwell indeed, and that it was quite unkind of Dora not to send for Doctor Richard, and what she thought she said. Thus urged, Dora hesitated, then at length yielded.

went to fetch Doctor Richard at once, whilst Dora sat in her vacant chair. She wanted to see Doctor Richard before he went up-stairs. and to make some apology for thus disturbing him. But there was no need to do so. Madame Bertrand came back alone. The house was locked up-Doctor Richard was gone. "And when he goes away," added Madame Bertrand, "it is for days and weeks."

"Then how do his patients manage? "He has no regular patients." replied ma-

dame Bertrand. " my impression," she con-fidentially continued, " is, that he goes about the country bleeding, extracting teeth. and so on ; and when he has made a little money, he comes back here and buys a heap of rubbish with it."

Dora laughed at this vision of an initerant doctor, and went back to her mother, who looked much injured on hearing that Doctor Richard had probably left Rouen.

Days passed on, and he did not return. Dora asked Monsieur Merand if it was Doctor Richard's habit to forsake his patients thus without warning.

"Patients!-he has none. Besides." h tapped his forehead-" hem ! you know."

"Indeed I know nothing of the kind," re-Doctor Richard should certainly not attend on so much; but she thought him common-

The vision brought no blush to its consecration five mindred years ago, when gladness, Dora tried to laugh it off by saying : it was first opened to human worship? It was bright and strong and new then. Every one of its outlines was sharply chiselled; much as we like his!" she thought, honestly; every one of its ornaments was painted in but it is no great wonder. It must be dull to gaudy blue, deep violet, strong red, or pure gold. Doctor Richard, I remember, told me once we can have no idea of the revel of color in those mediaeval times. We are too apt to fancy them gray and stern as they look to us how, through the dimness of so many hundred years."

Her thoughts had gone thus far when the sound of a step up the street made her look down. She saw Doctor Richard coming slow-, and as his look was never onceraised to the window, she could scrutinize him as closely as she pleased. He looked pale and somewhat worn.

"He has had trouble," thought Dora : " but what trouble? His carriage is not erect and free as it used to be."

"I wish Doctor Richard would come," little querulously said Mrs. Courtenay; "I confess I want my tea."

"He is coming, mamma," answered Dora, leaving the window. They soon heard him talking below to Ma-

dame Bertrand, who in a loud, plaintive voice informed him that she had been dreadfully ill during his absence.

"Such pains as she had had in all her limbs !" Then followed a separate description of each particular pain, after which came Doctor Richard's prescription. "Madame Bertrand is a very good sort of

woman," superciliously said Mrs. Courtenay, " but she does take liberties. To think ofher keeping Doctor Richard in that way ?

Doctor Richard's entrance put an end to the cause of her displeasure.

"I am so glad to see you, Doctor Richard! she cried warmly: "I was so sorry you were away\_and, goodness me! where have you been all this time ?"

She looked at him with the most innocent curiosity beaming in her face. "I have been in the country with one of

my putients," he replied quietly. "Then he has patients," thought Dora. "Is it pretty about there?" asked Mrs.

Courtenay-"I mean the landscape, you know.

### Doctor Richard smiled.

"Yes." he said, - it is pretty according to the present day's idea of beauty; for I need to scrutinize too closely, and scan our own scarcely tell you, Mrs. Courtenay, that the springs of feeling and action as they rise with beauty of a landscape is as much subject to the laws of fashion as a lady's dress." "Dear me!" cried Mrs. Courtenay, amazed

I never knew that !"

Madame Bertrand was much amazed at Mrs. It is a fact, I assure you," he gravely re-Courtenay's sudden illness; but colligingly plied : Switzerland and the Highlands are going down, like Byron's poetry. The fast generation which is coming on will probably call Mont Blanc an old impostor-I use a mild word-and scorn the Trosachs."

"I cannot say that I admire them much myself." confidentially said Mrs. Courtenay-"not that lever saw them, I coniess," she fankly added.

"To see is by no means necessary for admiration or dislike," returned Doctor Richard, with unmoved gravity, "since either is a mat-ter of fashion. The fact is, the sublime will soon be pronounced a bore. We are getting tired of it. Even the Romans got wearied of their classical landscape, and one of their latter poets complained that he knew the woods of Mars and the cave of Vulcan as well as his own house. We are in the same predicament. We know it all too well."

"Is commonplace so old, Doctor Richard!" isked Dora, with a merry laugh.

"Do not laugh at it, Miss Courtenay. Com-

monplace is one of the powers that be, and will make you rue it." Doctor lichard spoke in a tone of grave re-buke, which roused Dora's mirth anew.

"Dora has a horror of commonplace," remarked Mrs. Courtenay. "Such a charming plied Dora, gravely; "and if I thought so. | man as Mr. Brown was, and he admired Dora

"Your verdict is so favorable, Doctor Richard, that I will believe every word of it, and seek to know no more. And now, do tell us something about your little patient."

There was not much to tell, but Mrs. Cour-tenay uttered a little scream of horror, and little screams of relief, according as Catherine's state was described; and Dora listened and thought Doctor Richard's conversation delightful, and without saying anything about it at home, called on the injured child the next morning, on her way to the Picture-gal-

Catherine, who had a temper of her own was in a towering passion, and screaming at the pitch of her shrill voice, when, after crossing a damp court-yard, Dora entered the chill and dark room in which Catherine's mother lived. The child was kicking violently in her bed-kicking is one of the infantine protests most in use in every country; her mother vainly tried to soothe her, and Doctor Richard stood looking on helplessly with a linen bandage in his hand, when the door opened, and the bright face of Dora appeared amongst them.

"Some good angel sent you to tame this little lioness!" said Doctor Richard, gayly; Now we shall go on.'

Dora smiled and looked doubtful; but mothers connot always charm their own children, and there is a sweet and natural freemasonry between youth and childhood. Dora had scarcely sat down by Catherine, and taken her hand, when the child (ceased crying, stared, and finally smiled.

"You are accustomed to children," said Doctor Richard, with a keen look.

"Not at all." "A natural gift, then. Yes, children are wonderful physiognomists." His look rested on her bright face with that complacency which such bright faces as hers ever inspire. "Am I getting vain ?" thought Dora, ashamed at the glow of pleasure which

overspread her countenance. "Granted that he admires me, need I be any the prouder for

Oh! if wisdom would only come at our call, or, what would often be as great a boon, if a truer and a keener knowledge of our inner self than we have were granted to us in the crisis of existence! If we could know the why and wherefore of much that we care not perhaps in us-if we could do all this, how different a lot might be ours! But there is a languid pleasure in ignorance. To see through a mist, to hear as in a dream, to be borne down the tide of life, and idly played with by its waves, instead of bravely swimming our way to shore against them-all these things are fraught with a perilous sweetness. Happy, but surely few, are they who know how to resist that seducing torpor ere it be too late to repel it. Some forewarning Dora felt, however, for after putting on the bed of the little sufferer the sweetments she had brought it, she rose to go. Doctor Richard looked injured.

"Will you not stay and manage her whilst I dress her leg?" he asked. Thus adjured, Dora remained. Doctor

Richard expressed himself highly satisfied, with the state of the injured limb.

"I dare say the little creature will be able to get into mischief again," he said, gayly; "and of course she will do so, with that careless mother of hers. Pity," he thoughtfully added, "one cannot stop the growth of some children, put them in cages, and hang them up like canary birds. Look at this child, Miss Courtenay-she is lovely, with delicate, refined features, and if her great-great-ancestor had only been a baker, or a butler, or a groom in William the Conqueror's train, we should now have her portrait in a book of beauty, and be told in the letter-press how the infantine features, etc., of the honorable Adelina Fitz-Norman, etc., were the purest models of the Anglo-Norman type so remarkable in the is one of the many forms of action, whatever matter of fact may say. So I keep to my creed, and venture to blamc yours." "Oh! but I do read," said Dora blushing; ly at the Gallery," said Doctor Richard.

but I have little time and few books." "Then, as I have the command of a large library, allow me to lend you some. You will find the catalogue at Madame Bertrand's, and can mark the volumes you prefer."

Dora looked so happy as she turned round, that Doctor Richard exclaimed gayly. "Come, you are a reader, after all ?' But he gave her no time to stammer her

thanks; before they were half uttered he was brings warmth with it." goue.

### CHAPTER XVI.

THE catalogue was waiting for Dora, on Madame Bertrand's table when she went home. "How kind he is !" she thought; but to her sense of that kindness succeeded surprise when on looking over the catalogue she saw how valuable and extensive a collection was thus placed at her command. Doctor Richard seemed to know no one in Rouen ; this library must belong to his patient in the country. But that patient did not seem to take up much of Doctor Richard's time.

Early though it was when Dora called on Catherine the next morning, Doctor Richard was already with the child. He was alone with her too, and pulling the string of a little pasteboard puppet to amuse her. He stood with his back to the door, and did not see Dora.

"Faster!" said Catherine, who lay in her bed looking on gravely at Doctor Richard's performance—"do it faster."

"So," suggested Doctor Richard, giving the figure such a jerk, that its legs and arms both shot out in horizontal directions, wis that right?"

"No," was Catherine's peevish reply, and she turned her head aside and shut her eyes. than did these. So they talked of many things. A good deal of drawing, in which Dora now approached, and Doctor Richard turned round and saw her.

" Good-morning, Miss Courtenay," he said, gravely : "You find me verifying the truth of that saying, uttered by a woman of genius, that we are all born kings. This young lady, the food of his life. I can assure you, is born a queen. I offered to stay with her whilst her mother went out great pleasure in listening to Doctor Richard on some necessary errand, and all the return Mrs. Luan. She watched him. He looked very well. He was attired, too, in a respect-I have got for my kindness is that she has neither screamed, nor kicked, nor attempted to bite. In all else I have been treated with the most absolute contempt. Well, well," he added, sitting down on the edge of the bed, and looking down kindly on the little crea-Mrs. Luan saw, Dora engrossed him almest ture, who still kept her eyes shut, " this brief see her last drawing. She went and for the it somewhat diffidently. She had learned to royalty is the compensation granted by Nature for all the future maltreatment of society And after all, Miss Courtenay, is not life full of such atonements? My belief is, that the 'Arabian Nights,' for instance, and all such stories of enchantment and buried treasure, were meant to charm the poor man into a more patient endurance of his barren life. It drawing in silence—in silence, too, he gave it back to her; he noticed her flushed cheek and is glorious to finger diamonds and pearls, and have the wealth of an Emperor, even though troubled look, but her nervous little hands it be but for a moment. But the most glori-ous bit of all is to be Haroun-al-Baschid-to go about the streets of Bagdad at night with Giafar and Mesrour, and set every wrong right again-to give a bastinado to this man, and a purse of gold to t'other one, Happy Caliph!' I am accustomed to that from you, Miss Cour-

"The 'Arabian Nights' are amongst the tenay." "The blood rushed up to her face and dyed in "The blood rushed up to her face and dyed in books you so kindly offered to lend me," said Dora; "and I confess that, not having read them since I was a child, I have asked for them."

"And for Macchiavel's (Prince?" " he said, glancing over the list she handed him. " Do you really wish for that book, Miss Courtenay?" He looked up at her in surprise.

"I do," frankly answered Dora; "Mr. Ryan the whole spot to my mind in a second : and, would never let me read it. He would not to be frank with you, I was there, not here. help to ruin my political principles, he said; for the time being." and I contess that famous book has all the "What figure?" quickly asked Dora. charm of forbidden fruit for me."

"You shall have it. I shall play the part of serpent in this temptation, since you are so English aristocracy, etc. I am really sorry I | willing to be Eve. But you will be disap-

as soon be the painted Griselidis on her bed room curtains, as sit and purr." " But Miss Courtenay sits long and patient.

"He may be improvident," thought Dora:

but he is our countryman, we meet in a for

eign land, and surely we may take pleasure

in his society, and deal leniently with his

faults; these are but the excesses of a fine,

generous nature. Ah! how delightful it would

be if he would but continue to come and see

us every now and then ! His very presence

Thus she thought; but if there had not been

a bandage over Dora's eyes, she might have

seen that the cordiality with which Doctor

Richard was received in their home hud gen-

erated no confidence on his part, He was

quite familiar with all their concerns-of his

they knew literally nothing. Now, strangely enough, the first to be struck with this fact was Mrs. Luan. The perception had been

coming to her for some time, everything she

now heard and saw confirmed it, and with it

other suspicions which she had long had

She brooded over them in her usual sulky

silence, however, and went on with her patch

Doctor Richard seemed to take particular

pleasure in Dora's company this evening. She

elt happy, and looked as bright as sunshing

The genial light in her face did Doctor Rich-

ard good. He had been severed for sometime

from all pleasant society, almost as complete.

ly severed as Dora herself. So no wonder

that he enjoyed looking at the face and listen-ing to the voice of this radiant girl. If he

liked her society, his was new to her, as in-deed, it ever was, like manna after the long

fast to the Israelites. It was so pleasant to

place occurrences of daily life! Never did

danger and temptation wear a subtler guise

Doctor Richard gave Dora some excellent ad-

vice; a good deal of music, with the theory

of which he was thoroughly conversant, and

more than all of books, which were evidently

Now, perhaps, because Dora took evidently

was her danger so very plain this evening to

able suit of black, which Mrs. Luan had not

given him credit for possessing. Altogether

he seemed to be enjoying himself, and a

entirely. As soon as tea was over heaskel to

think a great deal of, and, indeed, to dread

haps, as ubtle, unacknowledged desire of pleas-

ing him in everything might be at the root of

that feeling. Doctor Richard looked at the

shaking as she tied the strings of the portfolio

" It is not good, is it ?" asked Dorn, unably

"Far from it. It is very good, indeed : but

with the most beautiful rosy glow, but she bent over the portfolio, and Doctor Richard

saw nothing, or, at least, he seemed to see no-

"But as I looked," he resumed, "I thought

" That of the youth. He is like one of the

of the paintings in the Campo Santo of Es-

something in one of your figures brought bak

to bear the suspense of silence.

he did not see.

thing.

talk about something beyond the common-

work, seemingly absorbed in it.

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returned so vividly that it sometimes seemed Doctor Richard himself stood by. And she never asked herself why she thus brought this stranger in her life, when he had evidently sought another path than that which she trod -why she compelled him to be thus with her in spirit, when his will kept him so fa away in body.

Some of the ancient philosophers thought that a man could be struck with a thunderbolt and neither know nor feel it. Perhaps they came to this strange conclusion from their knowledge of what happens in the mysterious world of a human heart. There, indeed, the thunderbolt may fall, and leave us unaware of its presence. The great calamity, the crowu-ing sorrow of our life, may have come to us. and we may not even suspect it so sudden and so invisible was its approach. If such a grief nad come to Dora, her ignorance of it was complete. She felt dull, and reason telling her she had no cause for such dulness, that she led a useful, active life, with many legitimate sources of interest in it, she argued against herself, and resisted the enemy; but, unluckily, reason too often took Doctor Richard's voice, and spoke in his language.

Dora was sitting with her mother and Mrs Luan. It was evening-time; the lamp with its green shade, gave a circle of light on the table, and left the room in a soft brown gloom, pale as a ghost." through which you caught dim outlines of furniture, with here and there a speek of light Luan. from some bit of china or gilt frame on the wall. Mrs. Luan was engaged on her patchwork, Mrs. Courtenay was busy with a game of patience, and Dora was mending linen. They were very silent, but the wind moaned without, and now and then a gust brought a heavy pattering shower of rain against the window-panes.

"How different it would all be if Doctor Richard were here !" thought Dora, and a thrill passed through her at the thought; "then instead of this heavy silence, we should hear his full, genial voice talking pleasant wisdom, or no less pleasant paradox. How he would preach me out of this dulness of mine, if he knew of it! How he did go on about ennui the last time he came! Was it the last? 'Depend upon it, Miss Courtenay,' he said, 'the great drama of ninety-three was hastened by the feeling which the French call ennui. There must have been dreadful weariness in that pompous old Versailles, with its routine, and its endless round of solemn gayeties. These long-clipped avenues, and statues, and vases, and water-works, looking all so formal in the bright hot sun, made one pine for variety. Anything for a change. So welcome Voltaire, welcome Rousseau, welcome that insolent barber Figaro, who sapped so gayly the foundations of the old regime. Welcome, above all, the Encyclopedie. There is a Welcome, charm about impiety when all else fails. The end, to be sure, was tragic, and seas of blood had to flow ere the safe shore was reached; but then, for a few years, at least, the French nation was saved from ennui-an inestimable blessing, Miss Courtenay, for so lively a nation."

Yes, thus had Doctor Richard spoken; and as she recalled his language, and wisely admonished herself with it, Dora seemed to see Doctor Richard himself sitting in yonder va- | heart I cant chair, and looking at her across the table

my mother. Monsieur Merand looked plarmed. "Do not tell him I said so!" he exclaimed. hastily ; "I do not wish to injure him, poor

fellow! He wants all the money he can earn. He is as poor as Job, you know." He stared at Dora as if to see the effect his

words produced upon her. To all seeming they produced none. She went away, looking rather pensive; but no other expression save that of thoughtfulness appeared on her face. Two days later, however, Dora came home

looking so bright and gay, that Mrs. Courtenay cried-"My dear, what has happened? Are the

Redmore mines coming up ?" " No; but a child was run over, and-

" My goodness! is that why you look so de-lighted ?"

Dora blushed, and Mrs. Luan stared at her. "monsieur Merand wants a new drawing,"

said Dora, apologetically, "and as I was talking to him Doctor Richard came in carrying a poor little thing that had had just been run over. I helped him to undress it; for the child has got an untidy mother, and he had

pricked himself awfully with the pins. I also assisted in bandaging its poor little leg; but I did little good there, for Doctor Richard said I was no heroine after all. I know I was as

"You are not pale now," remarked Mrs.

"No, I came home so fast, mamma," she added, turning to her mother. " Doctor Richard will look in upon you this evening." "Who wants him?" almost angrily said Mrs. Luan.

"Aunt, why do you dislike Doctor Richard?" asked her niece. "I wish you had

seen how kind and tender he was with the child; and when I got her to tell me her name and abode, and he went off with her in a cab. Monsieur Merand said to me. "Do you know why he does not send that object to the hospital ?-because he means to feed as well as cure it.' "

"What right has he to give away ?" asked Mrs. Luan, still gloomy. "He is too poor to give."

" The poor give more away than the rich," rather indignantly said Dora.

Mrs. Luan's answer was to take off her cap and fling it on the sofa.

" How often she does that now !" thought Dora. "I wonder if I ought to mention it to Doctor Richard ?"

But another of the well-woven links of fate was around her, for on reflection she resolved to be silent.

said Mrs. Courtenay. Dora assented, and of a man of the world, for once looked thor-Mrs. Luan went and put on her cap and looked oughly disconcerted. sulky.

The evening was a warm one, and Dora went and sat by the open window. A faint breeze came from the river up the quiet street. which seemed to sleep in gray shadow. How calm all those ancient houses looked in their decaying age !- how pathetic in its way was that bit of green up amongst the buttresses of the poor old church crumbling away in ruin, with these bright flowers and that joyous vine growing as it were, out of the same

"Poor thing!" thought Dora, with a sort with those genial brown eyes, in which he of pity, "it does its best to be beautiful to the not vanity, innocent triumph, did that beam-

naee " And was he not revenged upon Miss Courtenay ?" asked Doctor Richard, without noticing the blush which this indiscreet revelation brought up to Dora's cheek.

"Oh! yes," innocently answered Mrs. Courtenay: " he was our banker, and took all our money."

"The thief!" said Mrs. Luan. . It was her money he wanted!"

Oh! but hedid admire Dora," returned Mrs. Courtenay, a little jealously. "He said her hair was like gold !"

Dora shook her head, and a meaning, halfrueful, half-comic, passed across her expressive face.

"I am afraid the gold he admired was more substantial than that which Nature has given mey' she said. "At all events, not feeling sure of obtaining the one, he took care to secure the other.

"The thief!" said Mrs. Luan again.

Dora laughed, and her clear, ringing laugh showed how far all thought of care was from her just then.

"He has done me good service, aunt," she said; "but for him I should never have known I was a little bit of a genius in the way of drawing. Oh! Doctor Richard," she added, suddenly becoming grave, and fastening an earnest look on his face, "I do wish you would tell me the truth-I do not mean the polite truth, but the whole truth-about these drawings of mine. It seems to me at times that I must be laboring under a pleasant delusion. Here am I earning plenty of money, and all for such commonplace performances. It is incredible.

Now, neither Mrs. Courtenay nor Mrs. Luan liked this imprudent speech, and neither gave Doctor Richard time to reply.

"My dear, you draw beautifully," cried Mrs. Courtenay.

"Monsieur Merand does not give you half enough," said Mrs. Luan : "a cheat like the rest of them. I hate the French." she heartily added.

"You hate the French !" cried Mrs. Courtenay.

"Mamma !" inquired Dora,

Mrs. Courtenay was magnanimous, and made a sign implying that she would take no notice of the insult.

" Do tell me the truth, Doctor Richard," resumed Dora. "What are my drawings worth? You know. Do tell me how far I can rely, for instance, on my talent as a means of support."

She spoke very gravely, and leaning back in her chair, looked with rather sad earnestness at Doctor Richard. Now, Doctor Richard,

'My dear Miss Courtenay," he said, trying to rally, "the terms Monsicur Merand gives you are a test of the value of your drawings. That you draw well, very well, I have often told you. and I say so again."

He spoke so emphatically that a bright. happy blush stole over Dora's face, and made it as fresh and glowing as a young Aurora's. If Doctor Richard had been more polite than truthful, he was rewarded for his sin by so radiant a smile, and a look so bright that, whilst they lasted, they made Dorw's countenance

the most bewitching he had ever seen. Joy could put no small amount of mirth and last! I wonder how it looked on the day of ing face express, till, as if ashamed of her own

am not acquainted with this young lady's Scandinavian pedigree. For all we know, she may be a lineal descendant of Rollo himself. I am afraid you will think me a man of insatiable curiosity, Miss Courtenay, but lost pedigrees are one of my torments. I believe n race, in the transmission of form and feature, of mind, and of certain defects and qualities. Now, I want to know what has become, for instance, of the descendants of the Scipios, the Gracchi, the Julii, and tutti quanti of those famous old Romans who are the misery of our childhood. I want to know it for I owe them

grudge, and should like to pay it out. But Barbarian tide, leaving behind it an endless Gothic sea has swept away every sure token of the past. It is impossible to doubt but that some of those renowned families still flourish-only where are they? Blood of inestimable value flows in their veins, but this rare treasure not being apprehensible by any of our senses, its possessors live and die unconscious of their own greatness. I always

felt convinced that my washerwoman in Rome had been an empress—I mean in the person proachfully. of one of her ancestors, for the transmigration of souls is not one of my doctrines-and that Benedetto, the facchino, was a remote cousin of Catiline's. He had the man's audacious subtlety, even as he had his features. Un lucky wretch! he had no knowledge of his illustrious ancestry! I had a great mind to enlighten him, but forbore, lest I should render him too much dissatisfied with his humble lot; for, you see, I can temper my fancies with a certain amount of prudence, Miss Courte-

nav ?" Doctor Richard was sitting on the edge o the child's bed as he spoke thus, with much composure and his usual fluency. Dora, leaning back in her chair with her portfolio on

her knees, looked at him thoughtfully. "He must have some little income," she thought, "some slender provision between him and want. The tone and substance o his remarks-and how strangely he does talk! -both tell of leisure, I believe he likes his profession; but, poor fellow, I fear it does

not like him." Spite the patient in the country, Dora did not think Doctor Richard a busy or a prosperous man. He had been with the child before

she came, he stayed when she now rose to go and she had scarcely been an hour in the pic ture-gallery, when Doctor Richard stood behind her chair. He did not remain long, however; he had to go and read in the library, he said.

"I want to get the song of Rolland," he informed Dora, "I want to get back to Romance and Roncevaux, and the mighty horn and Durandal, the heroic sword, and Oliver and Ganelon, and above all, to that grand death-scene, when Archbishop Turpin blesses the dead and dying heroes, and then dies himself, leaving Roland, as was but fitting, to die last, with all these noble knights lying around

toward practical wisdom.

"I must work, not read," she said, de-

"Work," good-humoredly replied Ductor are born to be as well as to act, and thinking | ing is too quiet for her, and she says she would

pointed, for, woman-like, I dare say you will run away with your first impression. And yet, you see, this Macchiavel deserves consideration. He was one of the few pitchers who go to the well and do not come back as empty as they went. But for all that you will be disappointed."

"I am not such a girl, nor yet so ignorant a girl as Doctor Richard imagines," thought Dora, a little displeased. ... I suppose he considers Macchiavel's nitcher too full for me. I require something more readable-something that will do between the last sweet crochetstitch or the new quadrille. Paul was not so. He thought nothing above or beyond his sister."

Unconscious of offence, Doctor Richard once more devoted his attention to Catherine, who | births. marriages, and deaths, as impressive as had opened one eye, then the other, and who any homily. Orgagna's merit is that he just finally uttered an imperious "Give it to me," referring to the puppet.

Whilst he was engaged with the child, Dora ose to go.

"You leave me to my fate!" he said, re-"Yes," she answered, smiling, "I do; " and she went thinking, "Am I getting vain, that

I care so much for what Doctor Richard may care for me?"

Alas? it was not vanity that stung her then. She did not know it, yet something she vaguely felt, for she went no more to see the sick child in the morning. She thus missed meeting Doctor Richard, but not hearing about him. Catherine's mother was full of his praises, especially after he had given her ten francs for an old cracked plate not worth ten sous. Dora sighed over Doctor Richard's improvidence. What wonder that he had not been a successful man when he spent his time and money thus ! But she forgot his sins the very first time he came to see them, Her color deepened and her eyes lit as that you prefer 'Eileen Aroon' to "Grandshe heard his step and voice coming up the staircase one evening. Mrs. Courtenay ut-tered a little scream of delight, and immediately poured him out a cup of tea.

Doctor Richard took it, though he also excused himself for calling so late, but he had met Mudame Bertrand, and that lady had told him Mrs. Courtenay was not quite well. But Mrs. Courtenay was ill when she pleased, and not when it pleased other people that she cheated John, he cheated Dora out of Mr. should be so. She looked affronted with Madame Bertrand's officiousness.

" Very foolish of her," she said, stiffly; then relaxing into her usual good-humor, she added, confidentially," I was not ill, Doctor Richard; I was only purring. "Purring!" he said, a little surprised.

"Yes," triumphantly resumed Mrs. Courtenay. "When people get to my age they take to purring, Doctor Richard-that is to say, they like to sit and muse and think over bygones, and close it all with a nap sometimes. And you will purr too with time, and very nice you will find it. I wanted Dora to do it him. Do you read old French, Miss Courte- the other evening when I could see she felt nay ? No! what a pity. There are some dull; but young people are saucy, and so she answer d that she was a kitten, and could not purr yet."

"But kittens do purr, Miss Courtenay," argued Doctor Richard, looking with evident amusement at Dora's flushed face.

"So I told her," cried Mrs. Courtenay, with out giving Dora time to put in a word; "but Richard, "is one of the modern mistakes. We | she is an obstinate girl, Doctor Richard. Purr-

"The triumph of death!" she repeated what can that be like!

Dora looked pensive.

" Like life. Youths and ladies, with i deals and dogs, sit beneath orange-trees. They have been hunting and hawking, and they are tired. A troubadour and a singing-girl entertain them. Cupids are abroad, too, as they asally are in such company-but Death is com-

cavaliers in Orgagna's Triumph of Death."

ing-Death, a terrible woman, with shap claws, bat's wings, and a scythe." "An impressive picture," said Dora. slowly

-it seemed to be painted for her on the thin air as she spoke, and it was painful, exquisiely painful. The thought of death was abherrent to her then, and chilled her very heart. "Yes, impressive enough," was his careles

answer; "but so is that newspaper. Miss Courtenay. Take it up, and you will find its painted what he saw-all in his fresco is real, save the figure of Death."

"When did you see that?" asked Mr Luan.

She so seldom spoke, that they all lookeda her. Doctor Richard answered composedly: "It was some years ago."

Dora rose and put away her portfolio, and, as she did so, she wondered what had taken him to Italy.

Mrs. Luan spoke again.

. From what part of Ireland do you come Doctor Richard ?

The question was a natural one enough; the only wonder was it had not been put be fore this evening. Yet Dora saw just a shade of annoyance cross Dr. Richard's countenance as Mrs. Luan spoke.

"I come from Kerry," he briefly replied, and with less than his usual courtesy he turned at once from Mrs Luan to Dora and said quickly. "We were speaking of the Irish melodies, Miss Courtenay. Am I to conclude chree?

+" Gramachree !" repeated Dora, not understanding at first.

"Yes, that fine melody to which Moore set his words of "The Harp that once through Tara's Hall's."

Mrs. Luan was decidedly excited this evening "I hate Mr. Templemore," she said-"4 swindler, a cheat! He cheated Paul, he Courtenay's money !"

They all remained aghast at this unexpected outbreak. Doctor Richard looked #5 surprised as a well-bred man ever allows himself to look. Mrs. Courtenay spoke at length "My dear," she said. "It was not cheating." "It was,' insisted Mrs. Luon, whose hand

shook over her patchwork.

"No aunt, it was not," said Dora, quietly, then turning to Doctor Richard, she gave such explanation as this brief scene required. "An uncle of ours left his property to that Mr. Templemore, and though he is not to blame, there are such painful recollections connected with his name, that it is never mentioned among us."

Doctor Richard bent his head in tokon o assent, and changed the subject. Painting had led to questions, music to a scene-he tried literature.

"How do you like Macchiavel's 'Prince?" he asked.

Dora gave him no direct answer, but look ing at him earnestly, she said :

(To be continued.)

rare treasures here." Now, Dora, being but mortal, thought she could give Doctor Richard a little useful bint

murely.

# WEDNESDAY, 31st JULY, 1878.

### [For the Post.] ORANGE AND GREEN.

BY W. J. MACLEA.

Foul murder, stalks bold in our land, And hatred gleams sharp from each eye, While bigotry carries the wand, That waves out a brother to die. In a nation of Christians (?) how odd ? Such a terrible sight could be sten. Blood flowing.—They say "all for God !" And wearing the "Orange and Green."

The color that God, in his power, Bedecks the bright sod our feet press, The color that dyes deep a flower Was mever put there to oppress: The rainbow it mingles their hues, When that bright "arc of promise" is seen. This lesson we never should lose While wearing the Orange or Green.

Together in this land of ours, Like brothers we all ought to be Rembering that God always showers His love upon you-as on me; Let bigotry drop from our land Intolerance never be seen, Then Canada " united we'll stand " Regardless of Orange and Green.

Let the echo of slumbering years Die away in the gloom deep and vast Let the ocean of heart bleeding tears Disolve like the dews that have passed; Let each man a Canadian be, (Tho' his birth place may live as a dream.) Wear a leaf off "fair Canada's" tree 'Stead of flaunting the Orange and Green.

Let the deeds of our sires but awake. Let the decds of our sires but awake, Whar was good in each true loyal breast, What was bad let us ever forsake, Our Country—Its good be the quest; Let our hearts beat together in view To honor our "Country and Queen," "The pains of the past don't renew By flaunting the Orange and Green User State 1987 Montreal, July 20th, 1878.

# MR. BUTT IN THE FOUR COURTS.

### [From Mayfair.]

The career of Mr. Butt has inverted the programme of most successful barristers. Politics are his aim, and legal distinction his means. He is successful as an advocate, and he values his success because it gives him prestige as a statesman. Other men, with his gifts and his opportunities, would long ago have found a sheltered and well-feathered medical attendant was called to explain his retreat in the sent of honor of one of the Four Irish Courts. There were crises in the admitted that his patient's malady advocate's life when he might easily have passed into the moneyed insignificance of a judge: but that time has now passed by. It was, indeed, said that Lord Beaconsfield had offered the Chief Justiceship of Ireland to the head of the Home Rule Party But there may be two grounds for denying the rumor. It is doubtful whether it would be offered ; it is scarcely doubtful whether it would be refased. There is a tide in a lawyer's career ; and Mr. Butt has abstained from mounting with the flood to be stranded on the Bench. Activity suited him better, and gratified ambition has brought with it its own perilous rewards. He is often spoken of as a typical Irishman, and all stories that are told An Irish audience were not slow to recognize of him reveal the well-known Celtic characteristics. He is the lineal descendant of one of the greatest of his fellow-countrymen (Bishop Berkeley), whom, however, he does not in the least resemble.

At the bar this brilliant promise' soon ripined into achievement. As an advocate he was known for his identification of himself with the wrongs of his client. It belonged to the impulsive Irish nature to throw itself thoroughly into the case and speak with a heartiness which was felt, not simulated. His brother barristers recognised him an advocate the more dangerous, because he never took small points or cared to win on other grounds than those of the merits of his case. Though something of a demagogue, he always kept himself well with the Bench, but his greatness was rather rhetorical than dialectic. It was when, having marshalled his case, his own witnesses dexterously treated, those of his antagonist made to appear of as little moment as might be, the judge pro-pitiated, and with the whole court interested -it was when, with this foundation carefully ise to address the sympathetic e would r jury, that the quality of the orator displayed itself. As he advanced in his speech, passing from one dignified sentence to another, his words seemed to tell not only on his hearers, but on himself. He worked himself into a mood in which the fever of his eloquence fused his great thoughts into language that was always impressive, and on great occasions impas-sioned and fervid. Like a well-graced actor on the stage, he hurried his audience along with him, so that his words seemed rather.to express their thoughts than his own. It was rarely that the jury were not with him, for it was his skill as an advocate never to fall into the foolish blunder of appearing to be clever. He deployed more of the attributes of eloquence than mere words and sentences. The manner was mank and sincere. He seemed to feel the injustice he denounced, and to sympathise with the wrongs of the client he represented. Then, too, he was a great judge of men, and had a kind of instinct how to handle them. It is told that once he was going down to defend a prisoner, by whose friends he was specially, and at great cost, retained. It was known to them, and communicated to him that one man who might be on the jury had boasted that he would be proof against Butt's eloquence, which should never prevail against himself. The man was in Court, and happened to be summoned on the jury. The prisoner's attorney was for having him peremptorily challenged, and pointed him out to Mr. Butt, who, from the story he had heard, was interested about him. Mr. Butt, however, liked the look of the man, and refused to challenge him. The case proceeded, and, at last, counsel was heard for the defence. The prejudiced juror stood up and turned his back on the advocate, and . it was only the remonstrance of his fellow jurors that prevailed upon him Then Mr. Butt twirling to sit down. that penknife between finger and thumb more suo, proceeded with his speech. The case was one which leant itself peculiarly to the awakening of national susceptibilities. The recalcitrant juror relaxed, became interested, sympathetic, enthusiastic. The changes of his mood stimulated the orator, who turned all the resources of his great powers against this one listener, and when, with a magnificent peroration, he ended his speech, the hostile juror was the first to propose that the jury should give their verdict without leaving the box. The most remarkable of the Home Ruler's speeches were what the Times, in a very eulogistic article published at the time, termed his "Duffiads." Three times the Gov-ernment put Gavan Duffy on his trial. On each occasion Mr. Butt defended, fighting the prisoner's case single-handed, and, in the teeth of very strong evidence, securing a disagreement amongst the jury. At last the prosecution was abandoned as hopeless, and the subsequent career of Charles Gavan Duffy, knighted and holding a high political appointment in Melbourne, is now well known. stances of his career will be well fixed in the for a single moment.

recollection of many members of the House. Whatever is in Hansard may, in a sense, be said to be in history, and Mr. Bright's welcome of Mr. Butt, after the proceedings before a committee of the House, was a gratifying incident in the lives of two of its eminent

members. Mr. Butt remained in London till 1864, when again he was seen in the forum where he had fought and won many a battle. In that period of fourteen years chance had been busy in the Irish Courts of Law. Many familiar faces and many old friends had disappeared from the scene. Men, who were minor in standing and much less gifted in intellect, had passed from the bustle of the inner bar to the dignified retirement of the The popular advocate, returning to bench. his old haunts, missed many an old friend, and found himself surrounded on all sides by new faces and strange names. Chief Baron Pigot was, however, still in office, a judge yet remembered for his laborious conscientiousness and an almost microscopic accuracy of detail, but not gifted with rarer power of making rapid analyses of fact and of blowing awa, the chaft and husk of evidence so as to present to the jury the grain which was to prove the material of their verdict. It was before the Chief Baron that the case in which Mr. Butt appeared for the plaintiff was to be taken, and interest of various kinds drew large crowds to the Court. Amongst the witnesses to be examined was Hudson, the great contractor, popularly known that no man who ever had a spark of real see that may be gleaned from the reports of as the "Railway King," and whose house at religion in him could help being utterly dis- recent travellers as to its present aspect and Albert Gate, now in the occupation of the French Embassy, was humorously called "Gibraltar;" because for so many years it had never been taken. But the keenest desire was to see the great advocate whose fame was becoming a tradition in the halls of the Four Courts. The action was almost a hopeless one to bring, as its object was to de-prive a bankrupt of his certificate on the ground of a previous secretion of a part of his property under circumstances which would disentitle him under the Act. The bankrupt himself did not appear at the trial, but his absence. Pressed in cross-examination, he was not a very serious one. "And, in fact, gentlemen, he said, turning to the jury, "your verdict will be the best cure of his ailment." The doctor then left the box, and Mr. Butt addressed the jury. "I'd like to see, gentlemen," he said, " the doctor draw up this prescription of which he speaks. I do not understand such matters myself, and yet I think I can fancy how the precious recipe might run. Would it not be something like this :---

R. Speeches of Counsel	-	ad 135
Judge's Charge		อุแมนเลก stuff
Verdict of Jury	-	11 dr and no
		seruples.

the happiness of this impromptu, the judge being the Chief Baron, and the jury consisting, by consent, of only eleven members. He then passed from banter to a masterly handling of the evidence; and, " Oh ? gentlemen" he said. there are strange coincidences in this case. And the very moment when all earthly scenes were closing round the eyes of John Sadlier on the snowy tracts of Hampstead Heath, the golden gates of bankruptcy were opening up to the defendant the avenues of wealth and power." The speech produced a powerful impression, but could not win the victory for the plaintiff.

### REMARKABLE ADMISSIONS BY A PRO-TESTANT CLERGY MAN.

The Rev. W. A. Johnson, of Weston, Canada, has written a book, entitled " Vor Populi aut Dei," in which occurs the following :--"What have three hundred years of Protestantism-the abandonment of the Church for the private opinion of the individual-done for the world ; and what has been the triumph of Gospel teaching' and ' an open Bible ?' It has alienated countless millions from the Church, and imperilled or destroyed their eternal salvation. It has made Germany infidel, Switzer land Socinian, the British Isles a happy hunting ground for schism and dissent, and has left the home of the Pilgrim Fathers a propaganda for Mormonism, free love and all uncleanness. Where once was peace and unity in the human family, they are now 'weltering like an Egyptian pitcher of tamed vipers each struggling to get his head above the others.' It has been the dread Pandora's box, setting free the demons of lust, selfishness and avarice."

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE ORANGE-MEN.

The Orangemen should be rather pleased with the tone of the Evening Post, when English papers like the following call them such hard names. "The cool assumption" of those pets, and the glorious way they have

of standing for civil and religious liberty, are here illustrated :-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONIC/E.

TRANSPLANTED.

The Orangemen of Liverpool have given our neighbors at the other side of the Channel a taste of their quality. This is not altogether unfortunate, as it will enable English people to judge for themselves the kind of animal the Irish Orangeman really is. Here is the impression produced on the Liverpool Daily Post by their conduct :--

"The Orangeman's idea of Standing up for Jesus' is to make a riotous uproar in a and gained a foothold in some ports, but their church during Divine service, and then to go Venetiar rivals ousted then by a stroke of and sing Moody and Sankey hypens, and diplomucy hardly second to Benconsfield's. deliver illiterate and rowdy speeches on the steps of St. Ocorge's Hall. If the point were years. Then the Turks won it, and the news worth discussing-if such detestable conduct could be by anyone defonded or excused—we braced the maritime states of Christendom to should like to ask what good Mr. Moody's the death grapple at Lepanto. In a word, this own opinion would have been of such island outpost has been the pivot or the prize while he was sejourning immediately opposite the scene of it. The truth is gusted by such conduct. These fellows talk no one threatens; all they are really capable of is to prove themselves such creatures of tion exercised in his office by the Rector, we might indeed suggest that it is on every Church. The error of selecting Ritualist preachers only was not to be atoned for by avoiding Ritualism in the services. Indeed these riotous Orangement, who probably never the Cathedral pattern was highly Ritualistic in character. The recognition of the Low consideration for the prevailing colour of religion in Liverpool, but would have averted the riots, for these brawlers act, there can be no doubt, under orders, and would not have been incited to outrage by their precious leaders if the Evangelicals had been allowed their share of the services. Moreover, in making such an arrangement, the Rector would only have imitated a liberality which has of late been exhibited wherever Evangelistic services have been held. But it is not by noise and prothat popular criticisms on the conduct of congregations to hear eloquent clergymen, which contains the gravestone of a princess

THE CITIES OF CYPRUS.

NICOSIA, THE CAPITAL-RELICS OF THE VEN-TIANS-FAMAGUSTA AND ITS INHABITANTS. (From the New York Sun.)

That Cyprus is one of the keys of the eastern Mediterranean-Crete being the ther -has been distinctly recognized from rehistoric times. The Phanicians planted coonies on the southern coast as way stations a their vovages; the Egyptians more than nee invaded it : the second Assyrian monarhy controlled it long enough to leave bundant marks on its plastic and ceramic rts. The island was an object of fierce contention to the successors of Alexander, and when the Mediterranean ceased to be a Roman lake, was again tossed back and forth between the waning Byzantine empire and the Irab power in Syria. Under the Lusignan dynasty the Genoese perceived its commercial importance. and feld possession of Cyprus for some eighty of this conquest more than anything else

a sacrilegious outrage, if it had occurred of Levantine revolutions for at least thirty centuries. So much for the past of Cyprus. Now let us resources. Not, however, that trustworthy of dving for their Protestant liberties, which | impressions are likely to be gained by tourists whose gimpse of the country has been caught from the Vek of an Austrian Lloyds steamer low and intolerant passion as to be wholly touching by an hour at the port of Larnaca. undeserving of any liberties whatever. If it Although o late years most frequented, this were fit to bring into our comments on such roadstead inone of the least secure in Cvroadstead inone of the least secure in Cyunholy ruffianism any criticism of the discre- priote waters. Moreover, the whole shore, in this quarter, loks like the coast of Egyptthat is to say, cheerless enough ; and you ground to be regretted that, in arranging a leave it willingly or Nicosa, where the Cyprus series of services intended solely to of the Lusignans cally begins. The latter do practical and spiritual good. Mr. is said to be a prety town, situated in the Stewart has not made a point of securing heart of the island, between two chains of preachers of all schools of thought in the mountains, the Machey and the Carpas ranges, The slopes of the Mahera, by the way, are crowned with the famous Cypriote vineyards, which yield the sweet, syrq-like wises of the commandery, and also dry varies. Which are go to Church except to be married, or to have the parents of the Madeira vintage, slips their children christened, or to make a row, having been transferred from the Levattine to evidently thought a most ordinary service of the Atlantic island. The grows while environed Nicosia in the time of the Lusimans have disappeared, but within the still percet Church by the Rector was not only due out of Venetian walls the city is embowed in  $\chi_{x-}$ urious vegetation, thanks to an abuadance of water, which is exceptional in Cypres. The streets and gardens teem with dowering shrub. and the crest overtopping the tallest houses. The most impressive architectural monument is the Church of St. Sophia (now transformed into a mosque), a pure type of the early fanity-not by interrupting an anthem with French style, introduced into the East by the shouts for "Boyne Water"-not by coarse Freemasons who followed the Crusaders , its exclamations uttered during a stampede- foundation is ascribed to Richard Lion Heart. who, it will be remembered, anticipated Lord ecclesiastical functionaries are to be expressed. | Beaconsfield in annexing Cyprus for a Religious services of all kinds are protected moment to the English Crown. After the by law and custom, and still better, by public | French churches and chapels, the most interfeeling, from interruption and annovance, esting edifice in Nicosia is the old palace of Only minds of the most degraded order can | the Lusignans, now converted into a Turkish tolerate the interruption of any rites which sconak" or prefecture: the inner court dates those who take part in them regard reveren- from the twelfth century, but the facade was tially, and in this case the service was not of rebuilt by the Venetians and surmounted by a character offensive to any school, while the a superb lion of St. Mark. We may add that bject of the sermon was one that should have | when the city was taken by assault in 1571, all obtained for the preacher the kindly sympathy | the ecclesiastical buildings were made over to of all. There is a general desire that the parish the Moslem worship, except the church be-churches should be more used, and longing to the Armenian community, in which more popularly used. The convening of great | the services of its rite are still kept up, and

helpmates of as many Turkish gunners, Few, if any, Mohammedans except the garrison, dwell in the town, which, as we have said, is barred against all others. The Osmanuli have not forgotten that this stronghold of the Giaour was solemnly cursed by Sultan Selim, after a seige which cost him more soldiers than he gained subjects. The result is that although the ravages of time are marked enough in the suburbs, within the city proper scarcely a may be pronounced a veritable Pompeii transmitted from the epoch of the crusades. Its Venetian fortifications, especially, command the admiration of western engineers, almost all the innovations ascribed to Vaubau being observed in them. In the case-mates you might easily imagine yourself transported to the era of Lepanto, for the iron cannon of the sixteenth century still lie there built into the walls, with their heaps of stone balls beside them. Indeed, up to very recent years Famagusta was a complete muscum of mediaval military art. but in some of the important angles the old culverins have given away to more efficient engines of modern warfare. As regards the harbour, this is said to be at present quite shallow, owing to the accumulation of sand which, however, might be easily removed by dredging. The Turks have hitherro opposed all projects of repair, dreading to lose the treasures bequeathed to them when the Venetian fleet was settled in the harbour. There is no reason, however, why Famagusta should not, under English control and with a moderate outlay regain its old maritime advantages and become the entrepot of the Levant.

CANADA AT PARIS.

### HOW THE GREAT EXHIBITION IMPRESSED A TORONTONIAN

### (From the Globe.)

Mr. Ald. Hallam returned from Paris on Monday, and supplies the following concerning the Exposition :---

The Trocadero Palace will be a permanent place of interest to all visitors in the future to the gay city; and when finished the grounds will be magnificent with the cascade, grotto, and fairy-like fountains. Sloping gently down to the River Seine, they are beantifully laid out with trees and rare shrubs from every clime-common and rare coniters, mododendrons, magnolias in full flower and of every line, climbing plants, azaleas, hollies, tree paonias from Japan. trained in every imaginable shape, and some and such fruit trees as the banana, the palm, very curious variegated maples in the Japan the plum, the cheery, the orange, the latter Pavilion with hues singularly blended, and especially, attaining a remarkable develop- fivalling in beauty the autumnal tints of our ment, the trunk having the girth of a man ganadian foliage. The flower beds would ggar description, and are worth a journey

Yo doubt many will be anxious to know włĄ position Canada is going to take in this creat competitive show on the Champ de Mrs. It is a question not easily answered. elgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Norway lake magnificent displays, not only of theimatural products and manufactures but of figurts, in which Canada miserably fails. bom a utilitarian point of view, what will anada and her manufacturers gain by showing their wares and the products of the countr at this great Exhibition? Te tell its relaye value to Canada would be impossible, by it is certain our manufacturers can leave a great deal that will be prontable to them'n the utilization of the raw material. They is a mine of wealth to all who are seeking knowledge of what really constitutes the bacone of national prosperity. I do not imagine for a moment that Canada can compete with older and wealthier who have expressly engaged to confine them- | belonging to the family which claimed the countries in decorative art, in familure, in the exquisite crystal  $\sigma$  Osler, of Birming-ham, or the glories of Minton and Elkington in their respective departments. The case is plain. The government enselves to those saving and beneficial doctrines | crowns of Armenia, Cyprus and Jerusalem. which are common to every school in the At the date mentioned, the whole French and We are not rich enough for that. But to come back to Canada. This section is very remarkable, and no one cantail to be struck by the Canadian display. Everything shown is of a substantial and useful nature, such as agricultural implements, howehold furniture, tweeds, leather, and other things, all of which are a credit to the country, and create exclamations of surprise not only from French, but from English sightseers, plainly indicating that Canada is not known as well as she should be. One thing is already apparent, that Canada manufactures articles of every-day use that will compete favourably in price and quality with goods made in older and wealthier countries. But can our manufacturers sell these goods in foreign markets at a profit ? I think not. I am sure they cannot in France, owing to the high tariff. England is favored in this respect, as, under Cobden's treaty, she can send in some goods at a nominal rate of daty. Now, why should Canada not enjoy this privilege, and not be thus commercially discriminated against? This will be a matter for the Dominion Government to consider, for there is no use in sending the produce of the land for exhibition unless we can sell them. A large trade could be done with France in ships, leather, furniture agritultural implements, seeds, and other produce, if we were put on the same commercial footing as England. Canada imports a large quantity of French calf, gloves, fine tweeds, silks and wines, and why not pay for these by exchanging what we have for sale here that the French may want? I may here mention a very amusing fact. The French are not a rocking people ; their babies are not hushed to sleep in that easy fashion. There are a few nice cane-bottomed rocking-chairs shown in the Canadian section, which have all been sold to some of the French dames who have taken a fancy to rocking. These chairs are in constant fill up the the vacancy. After looking down use by them, and it would make you the list of generals, and after duly and minuse by them, and it would make you laugh to see how they rock themselves. If the manufacturer of these simple but useful able and comfortable appointment, the Royal articles of domestic use would only send more of them to the Exhibition, I am sure that he would do a paying business. One of the most attractive displays is that made by Rob- find the following announcement : "17th Lanert Malcolm, our enterprising townsman. He shows thirty-one saddles, which have commanded a great deal of attention. The Prince of Wales has bought two of the best suddles, and it is said the daughter of Marshal Mac-Mahon has bought another. Some of the French are surprised to see such fine things come from Canada, and exclaim, "Do they really make such things in Canada?" He also shows a number of mail-bags which attracted the attention of the International Postal Convention, who waited on Mr. Malcolm to see and get explanations about his mail-bags, and went away well pleased with the safety and simplicity of the bags. The Japan Commissioners have bought the entire lot. A very nice display of artificial fruits, roots, and vegetables are to be seen in the Canadian section, nicely arranged and

pale and ragged, and virtuous and thrifty is also a very large exhibit of Canadian tweeds, which are a credit to the trade. They are very nice goods, well made, and of good wearing quality, but would suffer in comparison in finish and colour with tweeds made in England, Scotland and France. I think the wearing quality and their cheapness are great recommendations, and would caution Canadians to pause and examine goods made at home before they bedizen themselves in things that are "dear bought and far fetched." This class of goods might stone has been displaced, so that Famagusta find a market in France but for the prohibitive tariff. Mr. Cunliff Owen, the executive head of the British Commission, and the Prince of Wales, have taken a deep interest in the Canada section, and have been several times through it making suggestions and recommendations to our Canadian Commissioners, and giving every assistance they can to make this section a complete success. The Canadian Commissioners have had great trouble in getting things ready, owing to this section of the building not being complete. Everything now is in order, and the Canadian trophy is now finished and showing the products of the country to advantage.

### A SERIOUS WORD, AFTER THE ORANGE DISGRACE.

It is plain as day that the Orange trouble in Montreal was fomented deliberately by English orders with a view to casting discredit on the Irish people.

The facts prove it. The motive to injure the good name of Ireland is strong in England. The Irish cause is becoming too intelligent, and is attracting attention. Every atterance of the English government of late has been in keeping with their late infamous design in Canada. When the Home Government was recently asked to allow armed volunteers in Ireland, the Ministers opposed it, and said it would be dangerous to trust the Irish with arms. Several Irish and English members instantly answered that the Government's own report showed Ireland to be exceptionably peaceful and free from

crime. The Ministers had nothing to reply except to repeat their injurious words. But, within a month, they could point to Montreal and say, 6 Behold the factions you

propose to arm." The Irish at home are growing wise enough to see through this English policy of hate and division. There was no riot in Ulster this year, except a petty one at Portadown, of which the most was made by the English cable reports.

The proof that the Government connived at the Montreal troubles is to be found in the palms and tree-ferns, roses and fruit trees facis. In the Province of Quebec, under a statute in the fullest force, the members of every secret society bound together by oath, except the Freemasons, are guilty of felony, and bable to twenty-one years' penitentiary and the prohibiting statute is : "Consolidated Statutes," chapter 10, and entitled : "An Act respecting Seditions and Unlawful Associations and Oaths."

The Orangemen knew that under this plain law they dare not walk. But they were secrefty encouraged by the Government officials, and los to believe that the law would not be enforced. This is now impressionable from the letters of the head of the Govern-ment, Premier McKenzie, to the Mayor of ment, Premier McKenzie, to the Mayor of Montreal. "V can't help thinking, wrote the Premier to the Mayor several weeks becau the 12th, 6 that it would be a wise course for the authorities of the city to make known that, in the exercise of such right, they [the Orangemen] will be protected." To this the Mayor answered that if the Orangemen were an illegal body they ought not to be protected. The Premier again wrote, urging the Mayor to break the law, and using as an argument the absurd quibble that even if the Orange body was illegal, the individual Orangeman had a right to civic protection when parading. "There is no act," writes the

couraged the Orangemen. The Mayor was denounced by the Government organs, and the Orangemen and Catholios were thus excited and set by the cars. This done, the object of the Government was accomplished : the more riot and bloodshed the better. Here was material for a capital answer when next the Irish members of Parliament asked for Volunteers or Home Rule. Need we point out the lesson to the Irish people in Canada ? " Every man who breaks the peace helps the enemy," said O'Connell, during his great agitation. So it is in this case. The Orangemen have always been the tools of the Government to divide and disgrace Ireland. For this they were originated, and they are still so used. The Irishman, knowing these facts, who attacks an Orange procession, is one of two things-either a fool or an English agent. The Orange evil will die if let alone. It is a fish out of water in America. The men who keep it alive by violence are the worst enemies of the Irish people; and we ourselves must put them down. - Boston Pilot.

3

### LOOK OUT FOR THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The eclipse of the sun will take place weather permitting, on the afternoon of July 29th (Monday next). The usual way to look at the eclipsed sun is through a piece of glass darkened by smoke. The Chinese take a pail of water and look into it, seeing the sun there. This is the better way. The eclipse may be regarded as the return of that July 18, 1860, when the shadow of the moon crossed Hudson Bay Territory, the Atlantic Ocean, Spain and Africa. During its progress the dark shadow of the moon will first strike the earth in the province of Irkoutsk, Siberia, in longitude 117.32 cast of Greenwich, and latitude 55.14 north. Its course will at first be east-northeast, but will gradually change to east, and after leaving Asia, to southeast. It will cross Behring Straits in latitude 66.40 north, in easterly direction, pass a little northeast of Sitka, cross the British Posses-sions towards the southeast, and enter the United States in longitude 38 ° west of Washington. In this country it will sweep over the western end of Montana Territory, the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming Territory, Denver, Col., and North-ern and Eastern Texas, entering the Gulf of Mexico between New Orleans and Galveston. It will then pass over the most of the Island of Cuba and Southern San Domingo, and leave the earth a little southeast of the latter island. Within this country the breadth of the shadow will he about 116 miles. The eclipse will be visible as a partial one over all the United States, Mexico, and British America on the afternoon of Monday, July 29.

# The Lincoln election case is still un-

decided. So far, Mr. Rykert is said to be eight votes ahead of Mr. Neelon. The latter, however, intends carrying to the Court of Ap-peal the votes put on by the County Judge and struck off by Mr. Justice Patterson.

Bush fires are raging to an alarming extent up the Ottawa. Along the line of the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway they are very bad, and great damage both to the railway and the timber limits have occurred. A good steady rain of a few days' duration is looked for to stop the fire fiend.

Probably no great man ever had such a tri-Political trials are always better remember- bute of regard paid to his memory as has been ed than other cases of litigation and next | paid to that of Gen. Robert E. Lee since his to the "Duffiads," the most noted of Mr. death, by the cadets of Washington Univer-Butt's orations was that in defence of O'Meara, | sity of Virginia. From the hour his remains in which, however, he had the able assistance were laid in the tomb on the 15th of October, of the late Chief Justice Whiteside. In 1850 1870, until very recently, the tomb was not Mr. Butt came to London, and the circum- left without a guard of cadets night or day

Church, is surely a step in the right direction, and the Rector ought to be applauded and encouraged in taking it. But every thing is vulgarised in Liverpool, because it is thought necessary by the predominant political party to allow a certain amount of licence to a set of partisan ruffians, who are incapable of anything but ignorant brutality. Steps ought to be taken, under good advice, to identify the worst offenders, when all the comely or majestic monuments of the rowdyism of these roughs is committed in church, and they should be visited with the severest penalties of the law; but we do not look for any real decorum or liberty of meeting, or even of worship, until the low sort of Toryism, and the low sort of Tories, now encouraged and protected here, retreat into obscurity before the advancing intelligence of a better instructed generation.

The Porcupine says :-" The scandal caused by the disturbance at St. Peter's Parish Church a few weeks since has evidently not been sufficient to satisfy the Orange ruffians of Liverpool, for the same thing was renewed on Tuesday evening, when the Rev. George Body took part in one of the special services for workingmen. Mr. Body is a clergyman of advanced views on Ritualism, and if he had imported any of them into the service there might have been cause for complaint, though even there could have been no justification for unseemly and ruffianly interruption to a sericus religious service. As a matter of fact, however, he did nothing of the kind. The service was of the ordinary cathedral pattern, and Mr. Body's sermon was an earnest practical discourse which might have benefited even Orangemen had they only stopped to hear it. But they went to the Church with a settled plan to interrupt the service and insult the preacher, and these precious supporters of Beer and the Bible succeeded admirably. On the occasion of the previous disturbance people were willing to give the Church Association and the Orange body credit for not being mixed up with the wretched scheme or not being responsible for it; but they cannot be held altogether free from blame now. The Low Church leaders must have been aware of the intended outrage upon decency, as it was well organised, and the resolutions subsequently passed at the open-air meeting had evidently been drawn beforehand. But the Orange zealots of Liverpool have raised a Frankenstein of religious passion which has now passed almost beyond their control. They are at the mercy of mobs of howling brutal ruffians, and have to pander to their bigotry, or else fall from their high position ; but they are none the less responsible for the actions of their quasi followers.

Dr. M. Turcot, of St. Hyacinthe, one of the directors of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province, was suddenly struck with pulmonary apoplexy at four o'clock on Tuesday, and died yesterday at nine.

The ship laborers of Quebec had their procession yesterday. There were some 5,000 men in the ranks. They were headed by the Montreal City Band, of Musical Jubilee fame. Pistol shots were repeatedly fired off by the processionists during the march.

A large sale of phosphates has been made in England by Mr. McGarland of Ottawa. The price of the phosphates laid down on the ed the famous market in the 14th century, banks of the Ottawa, is \$20 per ton.

Venetian population was butchered, and the fact doubtless accounts for the oblivion in which the Lusignan period is buried. The Cypriote peasant knows nothing of that brilliant era, except the legends grouped around the name of the last queen, the fair Venetian, Catherine Cornaro, whose portrait by the hand of Georgione is still estant. To their "Basilissa" the rural population attribute other times.

The superlative commercial and military site is Famagusta, which is destined to become the first maritime station on the great trade route, which, following iron tracks from Bassora to the Phomician coast, will thence traverse the Mediterranean by way of Cyprus, Candia, and Malta. Twice already, once under the name of Salamis, and afterwards under the name of Famagusta, this fine roadstead has been the entrepot of the Syrian seas, and there were epochs when these seaports counted more inhabitants than their respective ruling cities, Constantinople and Venice, Salamis, whose remains would indicate a former population of four hundred thousand, was destroyed by the Arabs in the tenth century, and never rebuilt, probably because its harbour is decidedly inferior to that of Famagusta. Its ruins, however, furnished quarries for the new town, and from its acropolis were taken the monoliths of Egyptian granite with which the Venetians constructed their Government palace. Another curious vestige survives in the exclusion of Jews from residence in the island. It was at Salamis that the great rebellion of Cypriote Jews occurred in the second contury, when upward of two hundred thousand Greeks are said to have been slaughtered. The reprisals were not less bloody, and culminated in the perpetual banishment of the Hebrew race, a sentence which has never been revoked or evaded to this day, the few Jews who visit Cyprus in the conduct of their business being careful to con-

ceal their nationality. A like decree of exclusion still forbids any person of Greek blood and Christian faith to dwell within the walls of Famagusta. The remains of the mediæval fortress-haven wear somewhat stately aspect from the sea, and the few Turkish minarets fuil to disguise the the churches of the Lusignans and the massive towers erected by the seigniory of Venice. Famagusta has the look of an old French town, and but for the palm tress, the gliding caique of the sponge-fisher, and the intense glare of an eastern sun, might be mistaken for some ancient burgh left stranded on the the Lusignan castle, which defends the en-trunce of the port, to a stout round tower, like that of Havre, which protected the naval arsenal, stretches a long Venetian quay, deserted but perfectly intact.

Of the three hundred churches which Famagusta is recorded to have contained, there remain standing but thirty-two, within an area which could hold, perhaps, 15,000 inhabitants, the ruins of the others being encountered in a double ring of suburbs through which you plough your way, knee-deep in the red sand that gave the city its Greek name, Ammokhousta. Instead of the sixty thousands courte-

sans, all rich as the wives of prince-electors, according to a German ecclesiastic who visit-

fruits, roots, seeds, and vegetables grown in Canada. This display, though very striking, fails to convey anything like a true idea of the real article. Dr. May deserves you see some threescore Turkish woman, credit for getting up this fine display. There

named, showing the size and colour of the

TOUCHING SOLICITUDE.

NOW THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE TAKES CARR OF NO 1.

A London paper says :---

"It comes within the province of the Commander-in-Chief to select the most distinguished and meritorious military officers for the sinceure colonelcies of regiments as they fall vacant. These much coveted posts, to which no duty whatever is attached, vary in value from £2,220 to £1,000 per annum. The Duke of Cambridge himself already held four of these-those of the Grenadier Guards, the 60th Rifles, the Artillery, and Engineers. The colonelcy of the 17th Lancers, worth £1,350 per annum, recently fell vacant, and of course, the Commander-in-Chief was called upon to tely weigeing their several claims to this valu-Duke at length determined that no one was so deserving of it as -himself! And consequently in the Gazette, a few days ago, we cers-Field Marshal, his Royal Highness George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambrige, K. G., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.M.G., to be colonel-in-chief." This is certainly taking care of number one' with a vengeance! He proceeds to ask why a gentleman who already had four sinecure coloneleies, bringing him in £5,184, should appoint himself to a fifth, swelling the amount up to £6,534 a year. "In addition, his Royal Highness has £12,

000 a year as a descendant of George III., with £6,000 a year extra as Commander-in-Chief. Altogether (besides being the well-paid Ranger of St. James', the Green, Hyde and Rich-mond Parks), the Duke of Cambridge receives out of the public treasury £25,534 per annum, besides having received £500,000 of his father's accumulations as British Prince and Hanoverian Viceroy, and the sole recipient of the large fortune left him by his aunt, the Duchess of Gloucester."

The Chinese Ambassador and suite, on landing at San Francisco, was not received. by any of the United States officials. 1999 - 1996 - 1986 - 1986 - 1986 - 1986 - 1986 - 1986 - 1986 - 1986 - 1986 - 1986 - 1986 - 1986 - 1986 - 1986 -

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# The True Witness. AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

AND WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST"

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31

### CALENDAR-AUGUST, 1878.

THURSDAY, 1-St. Peter's Chains. The Machabees, Martvrs. FRIDAY, 2-St. Alphonsus Liguori, Bishop,

Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. St. Stephen, Pope and Martyr. SATURDAY, 3-Finding of the Body of St.

Stephen, Protomartyr. Cons. Bp. Mora, Coadj; Monterey, Cal., 1873.

St. Dominic, Confessor. Epist. 2 Tim. iv. 1-8; Gosp. Luke xii. 35-40; Last Gosp. Luke xvi. 1-9.

MONDAY, 5-Dedication of St Mary Major. TUESDAY, 6-Transfiguration of our Lord. SS. Xystus, Pope, and Companions, Martyrs. WEDNESDAY, 7-St Cajetan, Confessor. St

Donatus, Bishop and Martyr

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. T. HAYES, of this office, is authorized to Eastern Townships. He will call upon those of our subscribers who are in arrears.

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

THE SHELBROOKE "GAZETTE." The oherbrooke Gazette has a violent, per sonal attack upon " Captain Kirwan from the bogs." It says he is a "bog-trotting quilldriver," and that, when in France, he "never saw the enemy." It asks if the Post knows "the | are blackguards capable of ding it we do not military map who, in defiance of the Queens proclamation of neutrality, raised a company all the punishment the tw allows. There in Ireland and conveyed them to France to are some men in the volnteers who, we befight against Gormany." Let us now see all the names this "Captain Kirwan" has been son why they should be assaulted. Blackcalled :-- "Firebrand," "latest importation," guardism of this kind should be put a stop "no stake," "scoundrel," "fanatic," and now to, and the few (atholics who are in the

think that the "Roughs" and "Specials," the "Specials" and "Roughs" were tramps, or Communists, or, perhaps, both. But it is all clap-trap. There were amongst those "Specials" men of good standing, and it is simply calumny to speak of them as "roughs." They were all taxpayers, and the most of them were amongst them, is it to be wondered at under the circumstances; and if there was any kind of fair-play in the minds of those who denounce them they would be ashamed of the names they called men who are just as good as themselves.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR IN ONTARIO.

A few days ago the public was startled by what was described as a dastardly attempt at murder by a Catholic, who shot a Young Briton in the back. As the report appeared it looked like a cold-blooded attempt at assassination, and for no more apparent reason. than the unfortunate young man was a Briton. But it was so cool, so cowardly, so assassin-like, that some people had their doubts about it, and according to a letter that has appeared in the Globe, these doubts have a good deal of foundation. The letter says that the shooting was purely accidental, and SUNDAY, 4-EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. | that the young man, James White, fled from home because he was afraid of being lynched, as the people appeared to think that the shooting was intentional. We hope that this version of the story is true, for we are slow to believe that a man could murderously assail another man for no other reason than that he was a Young BRITON.

### THE ORANGE SENTINEL.

The Orange Sentinel has gone crazy. It is crazy with the Mayor, it is crazy with the solicit subscriptions and collect accounts for the Post, it is erazy with the St. Jean Baptiste EVENING POST and the TRUE WITNESS, through the | Infantry Company, and it is crazy with Catholics all around. We are not in the least surprised. It could not be the Orange Sentinel if it behaved otherwise. It rants and raves and kicks up such pranks before high heaven as should make all sane men weep for its folly. But where are the lofty condemnations of the firebrand from our peaceful press. the wild teachings of the Sentinel? Silen all silent. The daily press has not a word<sup>o</sup> say in condemnation of the other side. It is dd how the press that last year raved about the TRUE WITNESS, this year says not one word about the Orange Sentinel, which is prhaps the most rabid and intolerant sheet prlished in any quarter of the globe. But the would be too much to expect; the beam ennot be seen in that eve.

ATTACKING THE VOLUTEERS. No one but a blackguard -ould attack a man because he is a volunte'. That there doubt, and when found thy should receive lieve, should not be thee, but that is no rea-"bog-trotter." We wonder which is nearest Volunteer Militian Montreal would, we are

### THE ELECTIONS.

We know not how soon the elections may b upon us. The surprise may come any day, all when it comes we hope it will find our peole, "ready, vehement and true." There shold be no "cooling down" of the antagonism e experience now. Even if September men well to do. If an odd hard case crept in is upn us before elections come, yet there must e no forgetting the treachery of the rival prties, in the trial through which we have pared. No matter when they come, we must thn remember all we went through and suffred. We must remember who were our riends and who were our focs. We must kep watch over the subtle tricks of party warare, and refuse the baits which politicians wil, no doubt, cast for us to swallow. We want no blarney tosmooth away is, exaggeration, but it indicates which way the rough edges of the fight. No doubt the the wind blows. The Arcadian paradise of attempt will be nade to explain away the sly antagonism of the past, but they will fail, lamentably fail. We have gone through the furnace and we dread the fire that scorched ficient numbers to startle quiet folks out of us. The wounds cannot heal, for they are too | their propriety. But the Communists are deep. But we all require to be vigilant, and making a huse mistake. The early Chriswhen the day of reckoning comes, to strike tions, in some instances, had a community of home.

## IS IT RIGHT?

Is it right that volunteers dressed in Her Majesty's uniform should walk through the streets of Montreal insulting the Clief Magistrate of the city? We put this clestion publicly, as it is night after night apublic occurrence. We ask then if it is right, or soldierly, that men who are supposed to be impartial, should exhibit so much me-sided feeling when in uniform. Apart com the question of the Mayor's conduct ; arert from the question of right or wrong on hs part ; apart from the Orange or Green tro-bles in any shape, we ask, is it not an outr-ge against military law and military usage chat men in uniform should insult me man, who is for the time being, the higher dignitary amongst us? To expect peace in Montreal while such a thing is allowd, is to expect too much. We, for our prt, cannot, and shall not, close our eyes to acse gress violations of military law, and we are prepared to accept all the responsibility of Where are the indignant articles denouncing exposing them. Every friend of the volunteer system must wish to see these things put an end to, and if they cannot be put down by private remonstrance, then the public had better know it.

> THE SHOOTING AT THE TANNERIES. A paragraph in the Gazette of Monday last says that "no further steps have been taken to investigate the charge against the 53rd Battalion, who fired on a party of civilians on the 13th instant. No action has been taken by the Hon. Judge Coursol, in the absence of instructions from the Government." We hope there will be no attempt to burk the issue. although we would not be surprised if such happened. But it is too serious to allow to go go by default. The Government cannot well get out of it, if it tried. Let any one read the special report we publish to-day and the spirit which animates the men who compose the 53rd Battalion will be seen. The truth is that, like most corps, the 53rd is a nest of Orangemen, and if the govern

As for it being a war of Catholics against sand. Protestants, it certainly is not, and if the Protestant press would admit so much it would do its share towards quieting the public mind.

COMMUNISM.

To-day the question of Communism comes again to the front in the United States. From Pennsylvania we learn that a Communistic uprising is feared, and a pillage of the banks apprehended. This may be, in fact, no doubt the Communistic mind is becoming the ideal Eden of the working man, and Hodges and Pollies are, it appears, to be found in sufgoods, but it was not because they were, like the Communists, at war with society. They did it in the first flush of their charity. Nor was it universal. In Jerusalem alone was there a serious attempt made at it, and the Christians of Corinth, Damascus, Antioch, Ephesus, and Rome never followed the example of Jerusalem. As for the Communism in the Church, it is a very different thing from the Communism in the world. One makes sacrifices, the other wants to have sacrifices made for them, or to make them by force. One is a voluntary surrender, the other is a desire for a violent seizure, with or without the consent of the owner. The idea is very old. It was tried in China in the twelfth century and failed. There, too, it had the support of the all-powerful emperor such despair, that in a few years they drove the Communists out of the country. Communism simply means Marat and Robespierre and the murderers of Archbishop Darboy, and no man who has the fear of God, or the welfare of society at heart, can look

upon it with anything but aversion.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The military column of the Gazette of Monday has an attack upon us because we inserted some charges against the volunteers. Now, the truth is-that we do not insert one-half of the charges that are made, and the writer in the Gazette knows that we refrained from mentioning the gross outrage that took place on Dominion Square. But we cannot be altogether silent when we know that the volunteers are full of Orangemen, and that against the law and in violation of the articles of war. No Orangeman can be a volunteer, the Gazette seriously think that we are to be aken. We want a sound volunteer system. its issue, it will be a Ministerial declaration one that will give confidence to all, and that Orangeism in the volunteers is en- until we have that then we must fight on. couraged ; that Orangemen can, when uni- Sweep the Orangemen out of the volunteers formed, do as they please, and that there is no | as the Articles of War distinctly command-let assaults on the volunteers, which are a very different thing from screening the fact Ontario and of the Dominion Governments | that the volunteers is a nest of Orangeism, gave Mr. McCrosson "not less than \$3,000" to and from expressing our opinion, that there start and push on the enterprise. But this never will be peace until the articles of war

organized to defend Protestant interests no to separate the individual for the principles by their side. But as we respect their feel. one could say one word against it. Protes- he holds; but, at least, we should all make an ings, they must respect ours; and if the Protants have just the same right to defend their honest effort to do so, and, while tearing each testants of Montreal elect to champion opinions as we have to defend ours, but other's principles to pieces, avoid'as much as Orangeism, then the question may assume Orangeism has nothing whatever to do with possible from cracking each other's skulls, or another aspect, and one which we would Protestantism except to bring it into trouble. making one man the scape-goat for a thou. all regret. As for the remainder of

THE VOLUNTEERS.

opportunity of entering the defensive forces of peace before it came here, so shall we have the country? This is a question that will peace when it departs. We cannot forget that undoubtedly come to the front at the forthcoming elections, and it is a question that it was Protestants versus the Seminary. Not should be answered. It will not do to say until Orangeism came did incendiarism take that if the Irish Catholics are not in the place. And so it is all through the chapter. volunteers it is their own fault. This is it means to destroy and we say it shall not. granted. It is their own fault, and they now and we back our saying by giving it all the see the mistake they made. But is it not the hostility which its history evokes and which duty of the Government to remedy this evil? the law justifies. Are the Irish Catholics for ever to be deprived of the use of arms; because their predecessors of '66 committed a mistake? Are they to be denied the common rights of citizenship because a few of them sulked at one period in their kistory ? It is as ridiculous to say so, as it is wicked to question their to be found in the Dominion a corporal's guard of disloyal Irishmen. If there are always right. It is another thing, however, any such, certainly they are no friends of ours. But we believe that, to a man, they would to-morrow defend the interests or the honor of their adopted land. If we believed there was any disloyalty among them we would denounce it, but knowing, as we do, their passionate attachment to Canada, we think it not only mischievous, but wrong, to refuse them opportunities of taking upon themselves the full responsibilities of citizenship. Nor will it do to say that the force cannot be increased. We cannot forget the three disbanded companies-disbanded on the of the day, and yet it resulted in sinking the implied understanding that we would get are defined and their platform is declared. people in misery, and at last driving them to those companies in Montreal in their place. They do not go into the House bound to We do not blame the military authorities, but we cannot account for the refusal to fulfil an implied promise. There may be good reasons for it, but we are not aware of them. Of one in the interest of the Irish Catholic populathing, however, we may be certain-that a fair sprinkling of Irish Catholics, not as distinct corps, but mixed up in all corps, is necessary in the breach and claim for us the to bring about the confidence of all classes in the volunteer system.

## THE QUEEN'S REGULATIONS.

A few days ago we quoted the Queen's Regulations, showing that there was a special clause forbidding officers, non-commissioned officers or soldiers from belonging to or attending Orange meetings. We quoted from the Queen's Regulations for 1859, pocket edition, page 463. A writer in the Star, however, quotes the Queen's Regulations for 1873, every Orangeman in the volunteers is there in which he shows that the word "Orange" has been omitted. The othensive tone of the letter we cannot notice, but we take and the next session of Parliament there will the facts. The facts, then, are these: be a big fight over this very subject. But does | The Queen's Regulations for '59 prohibited officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers silent when open manifestations of hate and from attending Orange meetings, while in the speed. partizanship are made by men wearing Her | same Regulations for 1873 there is no men-Majesty's uniform? If so, the Gazette is mis- tion of Orange lodges at all. But does that prove that the order has been cancelled? We think not. It may have been found unnecessary to insert the word "Orange," because no soldier would dare attend an Orange meeting. Besides, it is comprised in help for it. Well, we shall see. Time is, military and not Orange law guide the acts of the words " party or political." Will anyone they say, the best tell-tale, and time will tell the volunteer force-let, in fact, the law be deny that "Orangeism" is a party? Even whether military law, or Orange law, is to enforced, and then we shall all have confidence take the Regulations as they read now, and guide the policy of the defensive forces of the in the service. So far from encourag- Orangeism in the volunteers is still illegal. ing, we denounce those mischiovous We know men who, since they joined the volunteers, gave up attending public meetings so common, and no matter by whom altogether. In this Province Orangeism these assaults are made, we trust that a speedy is illegal, and surely we are not to punishment will overtake them. But that is be told that the members of an illegal society, a society that will not be allowed to walk the streets, that the men who are not to be trusted with the rights of citizenship, are to wear the Queen's uniform and receive pay. From being conspirators against law they are to be trusted with arms to enforce the law which in secret they violate. But it will not do. Orangeism in the volunteers in this Province will, we believe, be put down. In fact, it must be put down, if law is to triumph. It has no business here in any shape or form; it is from "the maddening crowd's ignoble strife," illegal and therefore the men who belong to it cannot be allowed to carry arms, and time will tell whether the law or Orangeism will triumph.

" COOL ASSUMPTIONS."

# WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st, 1878.

the article, we repeat that if there was no Orangeism, there would be no trouble-and as Orangeism is not Are the Irish Catholics of Montreal, and of necessary for any good purpose, we have a the Dominion generally, to be afforded an right to hold to the opinion that as, we had there was no church destroyed at Oka, while

## PARTY POLITICS.

A party politician is a man who makes an altar of PARTY, and worships it. In PARTY he sees all that is good, and, like the king PARTY can, to the party politician, "do no wrong." He may denounce the infallibility of loyalty. We frankly believe that there is not the Pope, and hold high revel at the idea of His Holiness, when speaking ex cathedra, being when PARTY is in question. That is always right, whether it speaks ex cathedro or not. Whoever heard the party politician admit an error? Who ever heard him say that his party ever erred? Who ever heard him admit that there was any balm of Gilead save that supplied at the altar of his adoration? In the old country we have men who are Independent of both sides of the House. There we find men who see something to admire, and something to oppose in both Liberate and Conservatives. These men have, too, a programme of their own. Their principles kneel at the shrine of PARTY, and it is free such men that a fair expression of opinion is expected. Can Canada produce six such men tion? It not, can Canada produce one man who will, for the present at least, stand rights we are entitled to? This is to us one of the questions of the hour. The Irish Catholic who, in this hour, forgets the doings of the past two years, the treachery of both Reformers and Conservatives, the insults and the wrongs, and who again abandons all to the Juggernaut of party, should at once make his exit with "a bare bodkin." It will soon be the hour of trial, and the recreant then should be spurned by all men who can call their minds their own. We have been deceived, abused, denounced by both sides of the house, and now, if we are men, we must stand alone. One man with energy enough to filt our battles in the House of Commonsis worth a host of party politicians. He will have the Irish Catholics from ocean to ocean to sustain him, and to wish his efforts God-

THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES. The other day we were startled by hearing that the Protestant minority in Quebec were threatening annexation, because their liberties were invaded. Again we hear the Rev. Mr. Campbell saying that the prohibition and prevention of the Orange demonstration was the first step towards attacking the rights of the minority. But what are the facts? The truth is that the Protestant minority in Quebec have more than their share of power. Let any one read the speech made by Mr. Devlin, M. P., which we publish to-day, on the representation of minorities. From that speech we learn that the population of Quebec is 1,195,115, of which there are : Catholics......1.019,850 Protestants..... 171,000 Well, we find that, out of 65 members of the House of Commons from Quebec, the Protestants have 15, more than one-fourth, while their numbers only equal one-sixth of the population. How many of those members represent constituencies in which the majority is Catholic ? Let the complainants answer. We do not complain of this, but we have a right to expect an acknowledgement of it. Here is a Province with an overwhelming majority of Catholics, yet with a Protestant Premier, and no Catholic thinks of objecting to him on that ground. Here we contend that Protestants have more than their We publish, in another column, a somewhat share of power, and not one Catholic cries out for annexation because of it. But let us look at the other side of the picture. Let B good for Protestantism, an assumption look at Ontario. The population there is 1,620,851, of whom there are :--

the mark ? Why the "bog-trotter," of course.

### THE LAST STRAW.

they were told that the act, which makes by it we learn that in 1840 the Imperial Par- any ruffian could be found to attack men liament passed an act to the effect that all simply because they wear Her Majesty's the laws of Upper and Lower Canada were | uniform. to remain in force, except such as might be repealed of the Act or Acts of the Legislature of the United Provinces. Mr. Archibald searched the statutes of Quebec. "Lex" scarched the Imperial statutes as well, and he has given the coup de grace to Mr. Archibald and has broken the camel's back.

# THE UNEMPLOYED.

Mr. L. O. David on Wednesday commenced an excellent move in Montreal. It appears that there are at present between 5,000 and or eking out a very precarious living. some of the most influential French Canahave proposed that they should be settled on Government lands. The movement is an exitself to the people at large. Monetary difficulties will, no doubt, arise, but an appeal to the public should overcome them.

### THE 50TH BATTALION.

On Thursday we printed two letters from respectable men, each of them throwing some light upon the doings of the 50th Battalion. In the minds of all impartial men there can be no doubt but that these men came to Montreal determined to shoot down the people if about the enquiry into the St. Henri shooting affair? Can it be possible that so grave an affair is to be passed over without official investigation? We hardly like to think so; Government shows an indifference to everylast for ever.

# "ROUGHS" AND "SPECIALS."

"Roughs" and "Specials," "Specials" and "Roughs" has supplied food for many a bothered editor for some days past. To read the opinions of the outside press, and, indeed, of the press of Montreal, too, a stranger would | moved, let us hope, forever.

sure, resent an insult to the members of other corps, just as much as they would to themselves. Righty or wrongly these attacks are The Orangemen grasped at a straw when attributed to catholics, and we believe that in most cases they are simply rows in which them illegal, ceased to be operative after both sides nay be somewhat to blame. No 1842. But the letter we publish in another doubt in many cases, too, the volunteers bring column from "Lex" settles the question, for | it on themselves, and it is hard to think that

# THE IRISH LANGUAGE. The language of the Gael is saved from extinction. Henceforth the Irish language is to

be taught by the National Schools in Ireland, and thus the "old tongue" that was "dying like leaves upon the trees " is saved to the world. In Ireland, the Irish language is now taught the same as French, Greek and Latin. At present it appears that there are 200,000 children attending schools in Ireland who can speak Irish, while there are two 7.000 French Canadian able bodied men in thousand National School teachers who have Montreal who are either out of employment | been found qualified to teach it. This is already a powerful array, and now that the Mr. David and a committee composed of frish language is no longer banned, we may expect, in a few decades, that it will be as dians in the city have set themselves to the odd for an Irishman not to be able to speak task of remodying this state of affairs, and his native tongue, as it is now for him to know anything beyond a few common-place phrases. For commercial purposes the Irish cellent one, and will, we are sure, commend | language is no doubt a dead letter, but there will always be attached to it association which make it dear to Irishmen, and interesting to scholars all the world over.

### THE PARTY PROCESSION ACT.

The Party Procession Act is now law, and Orangeism has, we trust, received its coups-degrace, in the Province of Quebec. The Gazette of this morning reminds us that it recommended the "reservation" and not the "disthey had the chance. Were it not for the allowance" of the Act. To us, one looked presence of General Smyth there would have like a step to the other. If the Act is unconbeen "woe to Montreal" indeed. But what stitutional, as soon as it is declared so, it ceases to be operative, and it is just as well to have it law until then, as to have it "reserved." We may, however, rest assured that the Lieut-Governor satisfied himself that the but when the volunteers are in question the | Act was constitutional before he signed it. And here, we may remark, that this Act anthing not to their protection. This kind of swers all the calumnies which the outside thing may last for a short time, but it cannot | public flung at the Catholics of Montreal because of the position they took on the Orange

question. That position is now vindicated and sustained by Act of Parliament, and thus are the outside assaults silenced. Not one, but two Acts of Parliament; now stand in the way of Orange parades, and what might have

ent is not prepared to push the question to Dominion.

THE "TRIBUNE."

There is a nice row in Ontario over what are called "exposures" about the Tribune of Toronto. It appears that the members of the sum was found to be insufficient, and the are enforced, and a fair proportion of Catholics Provincial Treasurer of the Ontario Govern- stand shoulder to shoulder with their Protesment made an appeal to Father Stafford to assist in circulating the paper. We had often | that shelter us all. heard that the Tribune was received by a number of people who never subscribed for it, and the explanation of this now turns out to be, that each member of the Ontario Government subscribed for 25 copies and had them sent to different electors over the country. But there is another curious feature of this so-called exposure, and it is to be found in the fact of such men as Mr. David Mills, who is said to be a bitter "anti-Romanist," subscribing to the fund to support a Catholic paper, and all for politics. We suppose there is nothing absolutely wrong in gentlemen paying for the gratuitous circulation of a strife of kindred tribes is not half so contemptpaper of their choice. There is, indeed, ible. So reason the men who are by accident something not over nice looking about it, but the Conservatives need not talk about it, for they would do the same themselves-if they troubles in Montreal. But we cannot forget had the opportunity.

### CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS.

Anyone who attempts to magnify the recent disturbances in Montreal into a conflict between Catholics and Protestants is making a great mistake. A few people may, for a moment, be deceived by the sham of "Civil Rights" in danger, but such people de not count for much in any community. The Catholics of Montreal desire no quarrel with their Protestant fellow citizens. We are not rants the ridiculous assumption that there is any desire to interfere with the civil rights of no more than the English Parliament at one in it." If Orangeism was an institution side is to blame. It may be hard at all times were in one jot threatened, we would stand chance for any constituency in Great Britain,

TRY IT!

can smile at the passions of men who fight about, what appears to them as-nothing. Looking down from a lofty pinnacle of cool indifference they see men, reasonable upon

most subjects, go crazy over broils made by themselves and by themselves perpetuated. To such men our boasted civilization is a remarkable article from the Witness on " Cool satire, as it furnishes only food for strife. Assumptions." The " cool assumptions " are, Savage life can be no more, and internecine first, that Orangeism has ever done a bit of which the Wainess thinks cool, indeed. or otherwise out of the whirlpool, so, too, Orangeism never did any good for Protestantreasons some of the press about the recent ism anywhere. It did not prevent Catholic emancipation, it did not prevent the abolition that there is such a thing as principle in the of the tithes, it did not prevent the grant to

world, and what appears as a senseless feud | Maynooth, it did not prevent the growth of may be a deep set war between rivals, each of Catholic education, it did not prevent the disestablishment and the disendowment of the whom is intensely sincere in vindicating a cause. And perhaps it is better for the world Irish Church-in fact, it prevented nothing that it is so. When we can keep our strifes except good feeling between men who would, only for it, be friends. Orangeism is within legitimate control there is no harm done, and we do not know that an occasional no more Protestantism than Catholicity is " priest-craft." We have no quarrel with excess does not eventually rebound for the benefit of society at large. But there is one Protestants, and we do not wish to quarrel with them. We would detend their liberties feature of our troubles which should not be lost sight of, and that is that we should just as readily as we would defend our own. aware that a single act or word of theirs war- always remember that we fight prin-We want, may we would not accept, privileges ciples and not men. Our internecine from which they would be debarred. If our strifes should be directed against causes, and . word is to be believed. Protestants would see any man. The Province of Quebec has done not against individuals. If Protestants and us in this light. If our open avowal of Catholics disagree about principles, that is no hatred of ascendany, in any form, is of any use, time did-prohibit Orange parades. It is reason why Protestants and Catholics should Protestants would see us as we are, their civil wrongs, and not civil rights that we not be the best of friends in all their social friends in every thing that is calculated to give make war against: We fight bullies and not relations. Individual warfare never yet did equal rights to all. We do not want triumph Christians. We contend against men who good to any cause, and no matter from what over our Protestant fellow-citizens-we would Catholic in the House of Commons. become a serious danger to the State, is re- disgrace Protestantism, even "if they glory side individual warfare emanates, then that not in fact accept it-and if their liberties Catholic would not have the ghost of

English-439,429, With 24 M. P.'s, all English and Protestants.

Irish Protestants-285,280, With 12 M. P.'s, all Irish Protestants

Scotch-328.889.

With 42 M. P.'s, all Scotch, and al Protestants, with the exception of the M. P. for Cornwall.

French Canadians-75,383, With one French Canadian, and <sup>a</sup> Catholic.

Unnamed nationalities-217,708, Six members. Irish Catholics-200,000,

NOT ONE REPRESENTATIVE.

Thus the 171,000 Protestants in the Province of Quebec have 15 M.P.'s and a Cabinet Minister, besides a Protestant Premier, while the 200,000 Irish Catholics in Ontario are difranchised. And yet we hear people talk about the Protestant minority in Quebec being badly treated | But what happens here happens in England. There, there are 2,000, 000 of Catholics, and yet there is not one

It is well for those of our kind who, removed

# tant fellow-citizens in the defence of the flag

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## WEDNESDAY, JULY 31ST, 1878.

and yet more than one half of the Irish representatives are Protestant, although the and not philosophers, and while we may to- after blow, until the men who would trample Catholics are almost, five to one. We are curious to learn how those things can be explained away, for no doubt the attempt will be made.

# "ATTACKING THE VOLUNTEERS."

A country sheet has startled the world by declaring that the "editor" of the Post has "disgraced himself" by attacking the volunteers as he did. Evidently Bumpkins knows full of instruction. This pause, the Witness nothing about it. We never attacked the of last evening appears to think, the majority volunteers. We are the friend of the volunteer organization, and rejoice at everything representatives in Parliament, it passed the that tends to its organization and its worth. Party Processions Act. Until then Catholic But we attack a certain number of men of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army. We attack men who wear her Majesty's uniform, against her Majesty's command. We attack men who, in spite of all law, are retained in the service, and who are the cause of almost irreparable mischief to the Dominion. It is an insult to her Majesty. it is an insult to the military authorities, it is an outrage against all decency, to see men wearing uniform, against the positive orders of the Queen's Regulations. The law says that ..... officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers are forbidden to institute, countenance or attend Orange Lodges, or any other meetings whatever, for party or political purposes, in barracks, quarters, camp or elsewhere." There is the law, plain, distinct and unequivocal. No soldier can be an Orangeman, and there is no use in attempting to shuffie the issue. And because we wish to see this law enforced, we are "attacking the volunteers," and Bumpkins from the ditches, and "military editors," save the mark! "go for us." As an Orange parade is illegal, so is every Orangeman, or Young Briton or True Blue now in the volunteers, illegally en- secure than they are in the Province of Querolled. There is no getting out of it, and we expect our "Independent" M. P. will have a nice crow to pick in Ottawa about it when the next session opens. Then, the Orangemen in the volunteers, the men who are there against the Queen's regulations, the men who disgrace a uniform that has won glory upon a thousand battlefields, the men who are Orangemen before everything-then, indeed, these men will be attacked, and with all the vigor which carnest men are capable of. We want the law to be enforced, and we shall see how the "loyal" association will take it. No soldier can be an Orangeman, or no Orangeman can be a soldier, put it as you like; but the law is clear, and we mean to fight it out no good, and who offend us, we would all be upon the lines of the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army." Nor can the authorities by any chance escape from the plain issue. We have before quoted the Dominion Act which places the armed forces of this country under the Queen's Regulations Act, no men could be armed or organized in this country unless they were subject to No. 156, we read :--

" The officers and soldiers of any troops governments, colonies, or dominions, or in countries or places in possession of or occu-

for times will come when men will be men

day place ourselves upon a pinnacle from which we could, as John Keats said, "clip an of the task they have undertaken. angel's wing," yet to-morrow we may be bespattering ourselves with that frantic energy of party spite which we may then regard as worthy of laudation. But there are, it appears, stages in the life of man when he makes a pause in his career-a pause which, while it may be prophetic of his end, is also of this Province made when, through its

tolerance, if we interpret the Witness corwho belong to the volunteers in violation rectly was the usual course of Parliamentary usage. But the Party Processions Act was "one portion" of the Protestant minority." Well, we here come back to the old question. Was it not the introduction of the brand into our midst that caused this " wrong "? Before ants lived as they should live-as good and prepare for the day when we will be neighbors and as Christians. Then there was no "wrong" committed in Quebec by the majority, and there was no "wrong" to excite Government more philosophy than they a minority to indignation. The Witness admits that the brand did Protestantism no good. as is more than probable, six men can do and thinks the idea that it did any good mischief, and it is to do mischief, if very "cool assumption" indeed. On the whole, we think our contemporary would be But if we cannot get six we can, at least, get better pleased to see all the elements of social irruption removed rather than retained. It knows, or if it does not it ought to know that the talk about Catholic intolerance is

simply nonsense, for in no country in the world are the interests of the minority more bec. And long may they remain so, say we all. But don't let the Witness threaten retaliation "in influential quarters." That is bad taste, and then it gets the demon up again, If the Protestants were wronged, for being Protestants, then, indeed, the Witness would be right, and we would support We want to live at peace with it. our neighbors, and we back our assertion by expressing our willingness to sustain Protestant rights if we can be shown where they are assailed. We may be thought crazy upon one question, but we are not crazy upon all, and if Protestants generally could resent the insults of men, who do them very soon restored to those senses which the outside world must think have abandoned us

## VENGEANCE IS OURS.

A day is fast approaching when the independent politicians of Montreal will be able and Orders for the Army; but, without that to say --- Vengeance is," not "mine"-but "ours." The sun-dial of political revenge will soon mark the coming of the dawn, and Imperial control. In the Articles of War, so sure as it does, so sure will vengence be ours. Two years of terrible trial have weaned the independent politicians of this city from which are or shall be raised, or serving in the slurs and arrows of the ins and outs of office, and to-day a goodly number of this community cry, "a plague on both their houses." Soon, very soon, will the consumation so much wished for be upon us, and in that day of trial, no recreant hand must be raised in favor of either Ronge or Elue, but Independent vengeance must be taken, and both sides made to feel that we no longer consent to be whipped at the political carttail of either one party or the other. And why not? What do we owe to either Rouge or Blue, to the Orangeman Sir John A. Macdonald or to the abetter of Orangeism, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie? Granted that there is some difference in favor of the Premier, but he must be made to experience that that difference is not enough Sir John A. Macdonald encouraged Orange immigration from Ireland; the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie would "protect" Orangeism in violation of the law. Have we not often said that they were both the same, and have events not proved it? Where now are the friends in court, or where the men who, in the hour of our need, stretched forth a helping hand to rescue us from our peril? Not one! Reformers and Conservatives, Herald and Gazette, all slyly hissed their venom into our faces and slunk, like whining things, behind the pale faces of an Orange crowd. Not honest enough to take a bold stand on either side, they somenecessary. In well ordered society an excuse | times throw a crumb of comfort at our feet for which we thank them not. When we wanted them they were not with us, and when not with us they are against us, and now it must be an open war upon them all. No doubt treal is unhappy in its population, and yet it some of them may yet throw a sprat to the Department of Public Works has called ought not to be so. We are not destitute of catch a salmon, but it is too late, intellectual culture. Our schools are numer- a long way too late. Pat will not be fooled this time if we can help it. The time is come | the Pacific Ocean. It is a gigantic undertakwhen the Irish nominees are no longer to be | ing, but there is money to be made, and concommercial wealth, and we hold first rank in decided upon in the back offices of the Herald tractors will be abundant. But would it not the Dominion. To Montreal all eyes look for or Gazette. It is high time to put a stop to this juggling, and to take the power of doing harm out of the hands of the men who have deserted us every time we wanted a friend. No [ ing-men and which the building of the more leaning upon broken reeds; we must stand alone, and if we mean to hold our true position in this country, Montreal Centre goes by the board for the Reformers and Conservatives alike, and an Independent member, one who will fight our battles, should be placed at we like to have our little ways. It is odd, the head of the poll. There is no other remedy for us. If we mean to hold up our that the fault is all on one side. We think heads in this country, we must have at least one man who will give our views to the world, alone, and that all new elements of party and grapple with the difficulties which are a ready car to the wiles of demagogues who admittance, and still harder for him to stay strife should be avoided. We believe that strangling us. Orangeism must be fought in seduce him from his allegiance to society, parliament as well as out of it, if necessary. and the Government of the day must be made | car. Treat labor fairly and communism is | pid jealousy of admitting Irish Catholics, to experience that the Irish Catholics of the dead. We hope the Government will take which kept them back, and the Orangemen Catholics will get on well enough again, just Dominion must be taken into consideration in precautionary measures to prevent the con- held a monopoly of the position, which they as soon as this brand is extinguished in our all things that affect the administration of the tractors on the Pacific Railway from treating only one cure for this evil, and that is remidst. Until then peace is hardly possible, laws. We have won one victory, but we must their laborers badly.

win another and another, and register blow We cannot be charged with heaping fulupon us, are made to feel the dangers At present we count for nothing. Denied the criticism is necessary for them, just as it is use of arms, while our city is invaded by necessary for every other public institution. bands of armed Orangemen thirsting fcr blood; When they do wrong we expose them, and refused permission to form a corps of our shall continue to do so, for their own good, own, when companies were disbanded for and for the benefit of the service. But as we that purpose ; hauled over the coals for lending do not hesitate to censure, so we must not a few rifles to a theatrical company, while hesitate to applaud, when applause is deserved. corps after corps cheer for King Billy and For instance, we have abused the "Victorias," show all the sympathies of partizanship; our and now it is only fair to give them a little lives in danger at the hands of men who discredit, where credit is due. At present, grace a glorious uniform-and still snubbed the "Victorias" are encamped on the St. by the Government of the day when we ask Helen's Island. Of the internal economy of done, for the system is disgraceful. When that which all freemen are entitled to-the right of carrying arms. This volunteer busiappearance of being in good condition. It is ness must be overhauled from beginning to of the exterior appearance and general good a pause, a departure, and for the end, and we want independent politicians to behavior of the men that we would write. first time in the history of the Catholics do it. We must see if the articles of war individually the men are neat, carry themof the Province, a "wrong" was inflicted upon which prohibit Orangeism are to be selves with soldierly grace, and salute their enforced in this country or not? officers, and indeed all officers, with prompt We are the friend of the volunteer system, as and soldierly attention. The men bear all it should be, but not as it is. But this is only the outward evidence of efficiency, and while one-although a big one-of many questions | we may be obliged to abuse them next week, the brand was introduced, the Witness, we to be fought, and we must all brace up for yet it affords us pleasure in having an opporthink, will admit that Catholics and Protest- the work, pitch party polities to the winds, tunity of praising them to-day. WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY. able to obtain justice. Six independent men in the House might be able to teach any BIGOTRY. To the Edutor of the Evening Post.

dream about. If parties are nearly balanced. necessary, that we want to see them there. one, and the sooner the better.

### THE ST. HENRI AFFAIR

Still no news about the Sherbrooke boysthe heroes of the St. Henri shooting affair. 1s it because the evidence is too direct that the delay is taking place, or what is the reason? And the press, the guardians of the morals of [ the people, what of it ? No calls for investigation now ! No threats about being " hrm" when the occasion required it. The evidence about this shooting business is so direct that a stain will forever rest upon the Sherbrooke volunteers, unless they court inquiry and remove the stigma, if they can. It may be fine amusement for men in unifo.m, and it is currently runnored that some of them were not sworn in, to shoot down innocent boys, but it is cowardly as well. If there is any justice left in this country this enquiry cannot be burked, or, if it is, the Catholics must come to the conclusion that once a man has a uniform upon his back he can do just as he pleases. Well, it is such acts as these that produce discontent. It is such things that raise storms. Demagogue like Catiline could raise an agitation, but it takes a Cromwell to rule it.

# CRIME IN IRELAND.

From Ireland we learn that the Assizes which have just concluded, have been remarkably free from criminal business. The Irish Times, which is a Conservative and anti-Home Rule paper, says that, "were it not for the unhappy affair in Donegal there would, in fact, mentioning, compared with that which exists

THE "VICTORIAS."

Sm -I think you will agree with me that a

do in this country with either giving or taking

from him jobs or contracts. It certainly does

not matter in Dominion politics, but it is be-

ginning to obtain here. I have had small

contracts from the corporation which I had

THE QUEBEC "ROUGHS."

Montreal, July 25, 1878.

To the Editor of the EVENING POST:

Yours.

gulations in force, and the whole thing is at an end. Then, instead of having an Orange militia, we shall have a national one, and some flattery on the volunteers. We leave Catholics and Protestants alike will crowd that to somebody else. We think a fair into the ranks to defend their common country. I think it is high time a deputation should wait on the Premier and have an understanding. If he refuses to adopt their views on the reorganization of the militia, why then they would at least have the conso lation of having done their duty. Yours, &c., CAPTAIN.

# London, Ont., July 21, 1878.

### To the Editor of the EVENING POST:

DEAR SIR,-I observe that you are agitating the volunteer question, and for my part the camp we know nothing, but it has all the the 50th Battalion was ordered from here to Montreal the Catholic volunteers (of whom there are few) were excluded, while Orangemen, never sworn in, and who had never before appeared in uniform, were pressed into the ranks in indecent haste. When the force came back they were mad because they were not allowed to shoot, and swore at Mayor Beaudry, the Queen and the country.

1 am glad to see the stand you are taking. Yours, &c., EYE WITNESS. Athelstan, July 22, 1878.

# To the Editor of the EVENING POST :

DEAR SIE,-I wish to call your attention to the fact that the volunteers here hoisted Orange colors and received men into their ranks who do not belong to them, when leav ing here for Montreal, in the anticipation of troubles on the 12th. Catholics had no show. man's religion should not have anything to They did not require their services. TRUTH. Yours,

Maitland, P.Q., July 22, 1878.

# IRISH CATHOLIC LOYALTY.

To the Editor of the EVENING POST. faithfully performed, but on making applica-DEAR Sm,-The editor of the London (Eng.) tion since the 12th of July I was asked by Family Herald, when writing on the subject one of the assistant surveyors-Mr. McKenzie of Fenianism, stated that the most loyal de--what side 1 took on the 12th? I answered fenders of the British Throne and Empire in that I took no sides, but was a Catholic, wheretimes of real peril, were to be found among upon he informed me I could not get any the Celtic Irish and Scotch Catholics ; that the more jobs. Now, the petty bigotry displayed sluggish Anglo-Saxons can have no real conby this individual is neither here nor there, but I want to know if he is empowered to let ception of the burning enthusiasm to light the Sovereign's enemies, implanted by nature or refuse jobs on behalf of the city, the more especially because the seeker is or is not of his peculiar way of thinking. It is not itself in the bosom of every Celt, and that they are really more loyal to their anointed monarch than the English themselves, who ENGINEER. would, unlike the Irish, drive their Sovereign from her throne to-morrow, if they so chose to do, on any pretext. I have quoted from memory, but I remember it well, for the noble language made a forcibly impression on me at the time, coming, as it did, from a journal DEAR Sug-Having seen a great many rewhich is admitted to be one of the best and ports and letters in the Montreal journals about largest circulated ultra-Protestant English periodicals. Many of our Canadian fellowthe Quebec "roughs," as they style them, subjects, who are Protestants. deceived by the allow me to venture an opinion. 1 was at monthing loyalty of the Orangemen, have an Montreal on the arrival of the Quebecers, and idea that the Irish Protestants only are loyal, saw no roughs among the young men belongand the Irish Catholics are nearly all a seditious ing to Quebec, but on the contrary, men of treasonable lot. Is it not strange, sir, that good standing in the city, and what is more, history, plain unvarnished Protestant history, knowing all persons residing in Quebec, I watched them particularly to see who had artells us the exact reverse? Need I point out that the leaders in all attempts at sedition in rived and how they conducted thomselves during their stay in Montreal. I found all to | Ireland during the past eighty years have been behave well, both in sobriety and respect for almost invariably Protestants. Irish Protestants, from Lord Edward Fitzgerald to Stethemselves, as well as for the city they had left. I am no party man, and if they acted phens, that in '98, when England was engaged in her death-struggle with the French, otherwise, I would not now defend them. It is true they left Quebec for Montreal so as to be there for the 12th, but the flames of civil war, of treason mind ye, were lighted among the Irish Protestants of when they saw everything was intrusted Ulster, and small blame can be given to the to the safe hands of the Mayor, and that he men of Wexford, when the example was would act without partiality, they seemed to shown them from the North, the birth-place content themselves, and acted as if they were of Orangeism, how to give sore trouble to England in her time of peril. Sir, these are on an excursion-that is to say, they amused themselves, and, as far as respectability is facts; which not even the Orangemen can concerned. I consider them far ahead of the deny, and which should be well pondered by Orange Young Britons and their followers, as all Canadians. Again, take our leading Irish have been hardly any serious crime worth I look upon them as an illiterate set of boys, Catholic families, among the nobility and gentry, think of the frightful treatment thev Boyne as the Sioux Indians, their only were subjected to during that century of Protes-knowledge being how to insult Catholic citi-tant ascendancy. Surely, when they had the were subjected to during that century of Proteszens. It is time, Mr. Editor, this sort of thing chance to excite and abet rebellion in Ireland of Protestants, again, mind ye, they had good don't the Orangemen allow Orangeism to die | right to do so, and in '98 also, but did they do in Canada? It is almost dead in Ireland, the it? No; at these times the best, the noblest place where it originated; and what of Irish Catholics sternly held aloof from is more, Mr. Editor, instead of the Protestant treason, and turned the full force of Montreal papers speaking about the Que- their influence and power in favor of the English Crown. What Irish Catholic of rank and name and power could be named among the traitors of '98? None, sir; none. Then again, think of all the gallant services rendered in the long wars by Irish Catholics in every part of the world. Was it for or against England? Have not the Irish Catholics spent their blood like water to preserve and to extend the British Empire? Sir, they have, and the most rabid Orangemen cannot deny or lessen the services rendered in, say, the Peninsular War, by the wild, ungovernable bravery of such regiments as the Connaught Rangers, the Royal Irish and others at that time the wild Irish regiments. J often notice the Scotch papers, especially the Scottish-American ones, giving long histories of the Scottish Imperial regiments, I should like very much that you would do the same for the Irish Corps, it would put a stop to a great deal of this talk about Orange loyalty and Catholic treason, for the plain truth would then come out. During the American Revolution, a regiment of Irish Catholics was raised, called the Loyal Irish, they were sent to fight England's enemies in the West Indies, and did the job so well that they were almost exterminated in some battles fought with the York Rangers, an English tween Catholic and Protestant is decreasing regiment, against the Spaniards in Honduras in 1780 or thereabouts. Could you not give to show how hollow the claim of the Orangemen is to be the only loyal Irishmen. I know that many of our leading Protestants take the Post, to read both sides as they say, and you could not do the Irish Catholics a greater scrvice than to give-these entertaining histories which prove, at every page, nay every line, the stern unswerving loyalty of Irish Catho lics, when meeting their Sovereign's foes.

### FATHER BURKE.

### THE GREAT DOMINICAN IN MEA'PH.

BLESSING A BELL.

Sunday, June 30, was the day fixed for the consecration of the great bell cast by Messrs. Murphy, of Thomastown, Dublin, for the pretty parish church of Ardeath, built upon. an eminence in the richest of the Meath plains.

Rev. Father Burke ascended the pulpit after Mass, and preached from a text taken from. the 83d Psalm. "How beautiful are thy tabernacles, O Lord God of hosts; my soul hath loved and fainted away for the courts of the living God." Having showing how peculiarly David. " the man after God's own heart," was consumed by a love for the beauty of God's house, he pointed out that in the same way the Catholic Church, because she was conceived by our Divine Lord as His fairest work upon earth, and governed by His own special providence, so that no stain of error should ever come upon her teaching, and no stain of sin should ever taint her moral laws, is burning ever with zeal for the beauty of God's house, and for the place where his glory dwelleth, and among the signs of predestination, by which her true children are recognized, there is this pre-eminently-that in proportion as a man enters into the mind of the Church, in proportion as he masters her spirit, and is influenced by her doctrine and her devotions, in the same proportion shall the Catholic man labour for the beauty and the majesty of the house of God. Above and beyoud the material essentials of a temple, the strong buttressed walls and strong protecting roof, there are a thousand features of beauty and ornament which are necessary to God's house. The altar itself must be an act of faith in stone, that so long as it stands there it enfolds in its golden tabernacle gates the Eternal God. How is that altar to make that act of faith unless it be made itself of the finest, costliest, and purest material ?---unless the heart of the hills be opened that they may yield their treasures of purest transparent marble—unless the sea is searched, and from its hidden depths those gems of purest rays serene are brought out of their unfathomed caves, and strewn lavishly in orient pearls upon the altar of the living God? The windows of the house of God must bear sacred legends. The very light of God's sunshine must be sanctified, that while it illumines it must also flood the soul with hely meaning stained on the storied panes. The tower crowned with its spire must uphold the sacred Cross of Jesus Christ-that Cross that triumplied over all the powers of hell upon Calvary-that Cross that, uplifted in air, confounded and blinded the enemies of God and of his Church as it shone over the Pons Milvius, near Rome-that Cross that to-day, repudiated as it is by the untamed oride and intellect of man, is still the greatest power in the world, the only power that can bow down, as St. Paul says, and annihilate the pride and stubbornness of man. Coming to speak of the beauties that still remained to be added to their own church by the labors and zeal of their good pastor, and especially of the great bell which they had heard toll for the first time today, he said the bell is the tongue and the voico of the Church. The message she sends forth by the lips of her consecrated bell upon the wings of the air is threefold. First of all it proclaims to the whole parish around that God in Heaven is coming down upon earth. As the Almighty commanded Moses to make trumpets of beaten silver to announce the passing of the Ark, so the Catholic Church every day of her existence upon ten thousand altars offers up to the Eternal Father His co-Eternal Son in the adorable sacrifice of the Mass, and while the priest in the sacristy is clothing himself with the character, the voice, all but the very person of Jesus Christ, while the Lord in Heaven is preparing to move from His throne and the angels were preparing His coming, the Church upon earth is ringing out from the consecrated lips of her great bell the message which is told to all the hills, which weeps over the valleys to the cars of the man in his little cabin and the laborer in the field: and thus the note of the bell, like the voice of the angel, goes before the Lord. Having dwelt in beautiful terms upon the second great ourpose of the church bell, the daily commemoration of the great central mystery of the Incarnation by the sound of the Angelus, the preacher said this consecrated bell would be like the angel guardian not only of the church but of the parish. It would become a familiar sound to them and would express various emotions. It would be busy in the midst of them ringing in the festivals; in the crisp, frosty air of Christmas morning it would gladden their hearts with its exultant swing; the Easter morning would be ushered in for them by the joyous notes. On only one day would its voice be silent-on one day it would hang sorrowfully and sadly silent in its lofty tower-on only one day it would refuse to gladden the car. for there was no gladness on that day; it was recruited from the Irish Catholics, and catled the day when the angels in Heaven were silent with amazement, and the very voice of praise was hushed around the throne of the Eternal, when the Heavens themselves seemed dumb because God was dying on the cross. On Good Friday no sound would be heard, the silence of the grave would be upon the voice of the Church, that that same silence of the grave might fall upon all their cars. Not only the festivals of the Church, but their own sorrows and joys, would find their voice in this tongue of the Church of God. The young bride coming in gladness to put her virgin hand in that of her bridegroom, when all was joy, would rejoice to hear the bell pealing out its notes telling of two hearts made happy in God. When the aged lay upon the bed of sickness, dying, feeling that the soul was obbing away their history, for something ought to be done into eternity, when the terrors of judgment were before the eyes of the dying man, when the uncertainty of his doom made the present sorrow all the more terrible and the agony of death all the more insupportable, the bell would ring out its sad, deep note, calling upon all who heard its voice to put up a prayer to assist their brother in the agony of his dissolution. And when they and their children after them were brought and laid dead at the foot of the altar, while the Church repeated over them the words of Jesus Christ, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believes in me shall not die," the sad note of the bell tolling in its high tower would sound forth like a prayer that He who was the resurrection and the life might raise them up again. Thus this voice of the Church would mingle itself with all the joys and all the Christian sorrows of their life until they would realize how essential, how necessary, as well as how beautiful, was the great addition that they had made to their church to-day. Remember that the bell would be consecrated with chrism and holy oil. that its sound might go forth with the power and potency of God's blessing upon it to dispel the cvil spirits of the air, to scatter the spirits of the storm when they were abroad, to save them from the business that walketh about in the dark, to save their crops and their flocks and their houses and their families from any devastating angel that might have spread his wings upon the blast over them.

pied by our subjects, or any of our forces, being mustered and in pay, shall at all times and in all places, when joined or acting in conjunction with our British forces, or under the command of any officer having a commission immediately from us, be governed by these Rules and Articles of War, and shall be subject to be tried by courts-martial, in like manner as the officers and soldiers of our British troops.

That puts the question beyond doubt, and so the issue stands thus: The volunteers of Canada are under the Articles of War; these Articles say that no soldier can be an Orangeman; thus Orangeism in the army and all branches of the service is illegal, and this is the way we intend to "attack the volunteers."

### PARTY FEELING.

Now that party feeling is cooling down, it may not be inopportune to review the situation. We do so to allay rather than to excite the public mind, for it appears to us that the quiet which succeeds the storm is desired by all. When men's passions run high, and the turbulent elements of party strife are lashed into fury, there is some excuse for the frantic energy of party warfare. Unfortunately, such are the conditions of affairs by which we are surrounded, that to make such an excuse is for that frantic energy would be unpardonable; but here it is commendable, because society is not well-ordered nor well arranged. It is a pity that it should be so ; but so it is. Monous, and our religious edifices top "the neighboring hill" in clusters. We boast of our a good example, and they receive it in the shape of skull-crackers. To an outsider who is not in the whiripool, the situation must be regarded as comical and foolish. Here we are after eighteen hundred years of Christian teaching, cutting each other's throats, and all for the love of God. After all that the Son of Man suffered for our sakes, here we are crucifying Him anew, and all because very odd. Of course we hold to the opinion that the aggressors might let well enough Protestants and Catholics got on well enough before a new brand was thrown into the community, and we believe that Protestants and

• • .

in every other community of the same dimensions in the world." This is satisfactory, and disgraced the midland and southern counties, serious crime in Ireland would have been unknown. The misfortunes of the Irish people have been largely centred in the condition of the occupier of the soil, and as the old noblesse lost their estates, through extravagance for the most part, the condition of the poor man became worse when he fell under the lash of the land jobbers with which the Landed Estates Court overflooded the country. But even this appears to be improving, for agrarian crime is year by year becoming less, and, altogether, the condition of the people is as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances. But, above all, it is pleasant to read in such a paper as the Irish Times that "the country is one of the most moral, peaceable, and honest that exists. In many assize towns the judges have almost had nothing to do. In most towns they have had only two or three cases to hear, and these very often such as might more properly have been disposed of by the magistrates at petty sessions." These are facts which the enemies of Irishmen would do well to ponder over.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Pacific Railway should turn out a good thing for contractors. We notice that every day, and will shortly close up.] for tenders for the construction of that part of the road lying between Lake Superior and be well for the Government to take some steps to prevent the shameful treatment to which some contractors subject their work- am myself an officer in the force, and know Pacific Railway will give them abundant opportunities of practising. Out in these wilds the working-man will be at the mercy of the contractors for everything he requires. Every necessary of life must be supplied by the contractor, and unless the working-man is protected, his labor will be fruitless for himself. We cannot forget that it is, in some cases, the harshness with which the laboring man is too often treated, that makes him give and pour the venom of communism into his

about the Battle of the who know as much were it not for the insane faction fights which had a stop put to it. We live in Canada as during the American revolution or rebellion Canadians, and not as religious bigots. Why becers and special constables, they should also speak of the volunteers at Montreal on that day, including some of the home regiments. But no; they cannot say anything to their credit and, of course, would not say anything to their detriment-which they richly deserved. As a spectator, I was disgusted with the manner in which some of the regiments acted: that is, by showing their partizanship. They seemed from their actions mostly composed of Orangemen, and were only waiting for a chance to fire on the Papish mobas many of them expressed themselves. It is well there was a man to consult, and that man the Mayor, before they could revenge their hatred, or else they might have witnessed their humiliation. Yours truly, A COSMOPOLITAN. Quebec, July 25, 1878.

[We have inserted the foregoing letter from Quebec because it comes from a highly respectable citizen, and one who never, in the slightest degree, has taken any side in party troubles. The 12th of July is now over, thanks to Providence, and we shall publish no more letters pertaining to it, for we are happy to observe the chasm that opened be-

THE VOLUNTEER SYSTEM. To the Editor of the EVENING POST :

DEAR SIR,-I receive your paper punctually and am thankful for it, as I sincerely believe you give a fairer and more impartial opinion of events as they occur than any paper in Canada. I am particularly pleased with the stand you take on the volunteer question. I pretty well how the system works, and I can safely say that it is almost an Orange Association from beginning to end. In the cities I am aware are many gentleman who have no connection with Orangeism, and the same may be said of the staff of the force, but yet it must be confessed the great body is Orange. Some people are ashamed that a people like the Irish, with military predilections, do not take advantage of the opening the volunteer force of Canada affords them of bearing arms; but they are merely superficial observers, for any one that looks beneath the surface well knows that it is hard for an Irish Catholic to obtain when he has gained it. This seeming phenomenon is easy of explanation. When the Fenian invasion occurred there was a stuorganization. Let them put the Queen's Re-1 been implicated in the burglary."

I am, sir, Yours respectfully, BADAJOZ.

BURGLARIOUS .- Soon after the city bells had chimed the hour of 12 Monday night, Sergeant Gladu and others of the police force, while on Sherbrooke street, heard several whistles, which seemed to proceed from the direction of Montcalm street. The officers of the peace, without delay, hastened to the locality designated by the sound, and took into custody a man named Hormisdas Robillard, whom they found loitering about the premises of Mr. Faust. This gentleman was aroused by the police, and, having made a survey of his premises, discovered that a back window had been broken open, and the sum of \$100 in Canada currency abstracted from the drawer of a desk in his dining-room. The prisoner refused to make any statement as to his guilt or innocence, and shortly after, his

'A generous collection was taken up after the 「「「「「「「」」」 sermon. and the second

محرور به الله مواقيقة بو العال بعدة منه بالولد بالعاد بعاله

THE SECRET TREATY.

The following is the text of the secret

treaty entered into by England and Turkey,

ABTICLE I.

shall be retained by Russia, and if any at-

Bussia to take possession of any further terri-

tories of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan in

the Sultan in defending them by force of

In return His Imperial Majesty the Sultan

promises to England to introduce necessary

reforms, to be agreed upon later between the

two Powers, into the Government, and for the

protection of the Christian and other subjects

of the Porte in those territories, and in order

to enable England to make necessary provi-

sion for executing her engagement, His Impe-

rial Majesty the Sultan further consents to

sign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and

ARTICLE II.

The present convention shall be ratified,

and the ratification thereof shall be exchanged,

within the space of one month, or sooner if

In witness whereof the respective Plenipo-

The Right Honorable Sir A. H. Layard, G.

agreed to the following annex to the conven-

Anner.

It is understood between the two high con-

tracting parties that England agrees to the

following conditions relating to her occupa-

tion and administration of the Island of

1. That a Mussulman religious tribunal (Mehkemel Sheri) shall continue to exist in

the island, which will take exclusive cogniz-

ance of religious matters, and of no others,

concerning the Mussulman population of the

island shall be named by the Board of Pious

Foundations in Turkey (Evkal) to superintend

by the British authorities, the administration

mosques, cemeteries, Mussulman schools

the exclusion of the produce of State and

Crown lands let or sold during that period.

II. That a Mussulman resident in the

A. H. LAYARD,

SAFVET.

tentiaries have signed the same, and have

affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

KEY, SIGNED JUNE 4, 1878.

administered by England.

If Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of them,

and which led to the occupation of Cyprus :-

.::6:

arms.

possible.

and seventy-eight.

June. 1878 :---

Cyprus :-

island.

in Cyprus.

# ALL THE WITH WARDER CATHOLD CHIMMENTER

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

### WEDNESDAY, 31ST JULY, 1878

### TNSURANCE.

Immense reduction made in our Summer Goods, sold at almost for nothing; the public in general commence to believe that our prices are the lowest in the city. No humbug ; we believe in the truth, the whole truth, nothing else but the truth. See our Price List, and you can rely on it:

Go to Beauvais' for cheap Pants. Go to Beauvais' for cheap Suits. Go to Beauvais' for cheap Shirts. Go to Beauvais' for cheap Ties.

Our \$1.50 Pants defy competition. Our \$2.00 Pants not beat. Our \$4.50 Suit Champion. Our \$6.50 Suits extinguish every one. Our \$5.6 Shirts excel. Our 75c. White Dress Shirts immense. Our 51.00 White Shirts, collar attached kill. Our Black Lustre Conts, cheaper than ever. Our Linen and Mohair Dusters please. Our Boys' Linen Suits for 75c. Our Boys' and Youths White Vests for 25c.

No fraud in our advertisement. Our prices are honest and just. I will invite every out to give me a call before going elsewhere.

I will take a measure and make a suit in ten hours, in all-wool Tweed, at half price, from \$7.59 to \$12.00. Beat this if you can ! AT

I. H. BEAUVAIS'

190-ST. JOSEPH STREET-190 July 23. 5)-r.c.

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WHOLESALE MANUFACTUREDS OF SHOES

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. The Imperial Parliament will not adjourn

and the second second

before the middle of August. The woman who puts a baby to sleep is a kidnapper.

of a river, has been trying to spin a mountain top.

tempt shall be made at any future time by Because a man's head is level that is no reason why he should attempt to stand Asia, as fixed by the definitive treaty of peace, on it. England engages to join his Imperial Majesty

When a couple go abroad on their bridaltour, could you call it a marrytime excursion?

Indolence is a stream which flows slowly on, but yet undermines the foundation of every virtue.

When yon build a dog-house, do not forget to put in a bay window. It should be roofed with bark, of course.

Which is oddest, the man who asks a question or the one who answers? The one who asks, because he is the querist.

Professor Hodgson has been elected to the chair of Political Economy in the University for another period of seven years.

He that telleth thee that thou art always wrong may be deceived ; but he that saith that on, hope ever, and if the reality never comes, thou art always right is surely a liar.

The Radical journal, La Capitale, Italy, de- in the heaven from which it sprang. nounces the present agitation against Austria.

Done at Constantinople, the fourth day of Grant, it is said, will be nominated for the June, in the year one thousand eight hundred Presidency in 1880, and will be elected by acclamation.

It is thought that some demonstrations will ANNEX TO THE CONVENTION OF DEFENSIVE ALLIbe made on the Austrian frontier by the Ita-ANCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND TURlian Radicals.

Incendiary fires still continue in the district of Thessaly, devastating the country in C.B., and His Highness Safvet Pasha, now the all directions.

Grand Vizier of His Majesty the Sultan, have tion signed by them as Plenipotentiaries of able in standard silver. their respective governments on the 4th of

The Turks are retiring from Herzegovina as the Austrians advance, and are moving towards Constantinople.

French iron-clads have arrived at the Piraeus. An Italian division is also expected. What this portends, no one knows.

The fortress of Shumla has been evacuated by the Turks, and the Russians have occupied it. The former have all gone to Varna.

It is reported that M. Victorien Sardon is going to write a tragedy, which will have the massacre of the Pass of Glencoe as a suboct.

Denny & Bros. have launched from their yard an iron screw steamship of 1,790 tons for Jardine, Mathieson & Co., of Shanghai. in conjunction with a delegate to be appointed China.

Vicar : John, you are not getting on very fast of the property, funds and lands belonging to with your job. You know you cannot do too much for your master. John: I know that jolly and other religious establishments existing well, and I arn't agoing to try !

There is some talk of a conflict of author-III. That England will pay to the Porte whatever is the present excess of revenue over expenditure in the island; this excess to be ity between the United States and the States' Courts over the arrest of some revenue ofcalculated upon and determined by the aver-age of the last five years, stated to be 22,036 ficers.

Fourteen cases of yellow fever are reported purses, to be duly verified hereafter, and to at New Orleans, seven of them fatal. The price of ice in that city has been raised from \$25 to \$60 a ton.

IV. That the Sublime Porte may freely sell A correspondent asks : " Are London girls and lease lands and other property in Cyprus delicate ?" It depends very much whether you belonging to the Ottoman crown and State (Arazil Mirlye ve Emaki Houmayoun), the offer them ice cream and strawberries or a bar of soap and washboard. produce of which does not form part of the

When a man is tleeply, madly, irrevocably revenue of the island referred to in article II. in love, even the seems filled with lumps V. That the English government, through of sugar, while the shingles on the house that their competent authorities, may purchase contains his Dulcinea look like sheets of compulsoriy, at a fair price, land required for molasses taffy. public improvements or of other public pur-

We are no advocate of woman suffrage, or poses, and land which is not cultivated. VI. That if Russia restores to Turkey Kars | the exercise of the duties of elective office by | it. and the other conquests made by her in her, after reading in a Western exchange that she placed the valuation The motion of Sir Stafford Northcote, to

NEVER DESPAIR.

Never despair. It is a brave motto and a brave man's armor. Bright, beautiful Hope; the antidote of all the evils which sprang from the fatal box of Pandora. What a of the os corona, the former name being given dreary, dark world this would be without its to the disease when it attacks that between The man who ate his dinner with the fork smile. It springs eternal in the heart, for it it and the os suffraginis and the latter when is the immortal longing of the soul which the seat is the parts around its union with the earth can never fill.

> Man never is, but always to be blessed. Strike out of the hearts and lives of men this hope of future good and happiness, and it would be the death of human efforts and life. Hope! it is the mainspring of every deed and effort of the world since man came into it, and will be so until the " crack of doom." Is there a life so hopeless and miserable as not to be warmed by its smile? Is there a calamity so great hope will not rise from its ashes? Is there a crime so dark and heidous that hope will not lighten or color ? Is there poverty so bleak that hope will not transform into affluence and ease ? Is there a misfortune, sickness, poverty or death that the light of hope does not illumine? As the rainbow, it spans the heaven of man with its eternal faith, and gilds the world with its heavenborn joy. Hope gilds all of earth, and bright-ens even in the portals of the tomb. Hope the joy of hoping will have cheered and lightened our lives, and will find its fruition

This ever longing, hoping for the future is the imprint of immortality, and the impulse of man. All nature teaches the same lesson of hopefulness. Winter thaws into spring, and spring glides into smiling, fruitful sum-mer, and the land is teeming with the fatness of man's toil and nature's bounty. Let us, therefore, be hopeful, and act, as well as feel so, and the cloud now hanging as a pall about us will be rent asunder, and the bright sky of prosperity will shine again upon our path. With this hopeful spirit, and the energy in-The Nevada Bank have sold one million, spired by it, every rivulet and spring of indusounces of fine silver to the Government, pay- try will open, and the land be filled with prosperity and wealth. We have been acting the part of the man in the fable, crying upon Hercules while he stood despairingly by. We must put our shoulders to the wheel, and if we do it manfully and hopefully it will surely turn. Heaven helps those who help them-selves: and while heaven has been smiling and opening opportunities for us, we seem to have lost all energy and manhcod, and simply called upon Hercules to do the work our own hands should have accomplished. Is it a wonder that the wheel does not turn, and that business is stagnant, money scarce and in-

dustry idle. To the determined will there is no failure ; it overleaps every obstacle and turns defeat into victory, Before the determined will even Nature's obstacles melt away; the sea is bridled, and the lightning of heaven speaks its thoughts. Look at the dykes of Holland; the Alps girdled, and oceans united; and then what is possible for the energy and will of man. It has made the cold and sterile soil of New England the laboratory of wealth feeling unaturally hard and irregular or lumpy. and its capital city the rival of ancient If recent, there is generally increased heat Athens in its best and palmiest day. Is the energy of the past palzied and the blood that | old standing cases there is nothing of the kind once danced so bravely to gallant deeds curdled in peace by the frost of adversity? Impossible. If misfortune is upon us, let us meet it bravely, and like all dangers it will seem less by looking it squarely in the face. Is confidence wanting between man and man ? Let us set the example and trust one another. Is money scarce and industry standing idle in the market place? Let us unlock the spring, circulate the money now idle in bonds and securities, and labor will smile in plenty, and a rich harmony will be gathered by the brave will which has brought it into life. If we in those cases where the inflammation does not suffer let us examine into the cause, and with run very high, afford the best chance of ab intelligence, hope and energy we shall find the remedy and be brave enough to apply cure is never effected. When there is r

So far we have taken counsel of our fears, be adopted, and afterwards, the application of the second let us henceforth take counsel of our hopes.

THE HORSE. RINGBONE AND SIDEBONE. Ringbone and sidebone both consist in the

their existence. throwing out of bony matter about the joints os pedis or coffin bone. Very often, and espe-cially in heavy cart or dray horses, ringbone and sidehone co-exist in the same leg, where the three bones are completly anchylosed, and in which, during life, the only action was in the fetlock joint. The disease attacks the hind leg as well as the fore; but it is more

common in the latter than in the former. The symptoms are a greater or less enlarge ment of the leg, of a hard and unyielding nature, either immediately above the coronet as in sidebone, or a little higher, as in ringbone. In the latter case, if thoroughly established, it surrounds the joint, whence the name of ringbone ; but in the early stages it appears at certain points, from which it spreads all round. Sidebone is seldom so extensive, and usually attacks the postero-lateral parts of the os coronæ, where the swelling is defined, and, except in hairy-legged or gummy-heeled horses, can easily be felt. In the early stages the action is not impeded, but there is more or less soreness or lameness. After much bone is thrown out, the joints are either completely fixed or their movement are extremely limited.

The treatment in the early stage is precisely similar to that for splint; but the operation of scarifying the periosteum requires great care and some knowledge of the anatomy of these joints, or the knife will pierce the capsular ligament, and increase the evil it was intended to relieve. A seton without the scarification will often be of service, and, for sidebone, though it is objectional on account of the blemish it leaves behind. The biniodide of mercury ointment already described is most useful in slight cases, but in severe ones it will tend to aggravate the growth, and when anchylosis has taken place, nothing but time and patience for the subsidence of the inflama-tion will avail. When this has taken place. and the joint is fixed, a high-heeled shoe will enable the horse to work, with some awkwardness it is true, and the addition of a leather sole will to some extant take off the jar which occurs in a greatly increased ratio when the elastic action of the pastern joints is de-

the cartilages, or false ringbone, no other car-

The symptoms are more or less enlargement of the back of the coronet, and heel, the part on careful examination with the hand; but in to be detected. Lameness is not always present, but if the horse is rattled over hard

BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS. This Establishment, under the distinguished patronage of his Grace the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the Archdiocese, affords every facility for a thorough Educational Course. The Institute offers particular advantages to French Canadian young gentlemen who wish to acquire the English language in all its purity. COMMERCIAL STUDIES FORM A SPECIALTY. Board and Tuition, per Session of ten months, (payable quarterly in advance.) For Circular and further particulars, address BRO. TOBIAS, Director.

in a mass of ruin.

frog's nerve. Unfortunately, the apparatus

does not seem to be capable of furnishing

measurements of currents, but of revealing

A CURIOUS TREE.-A curious peculiarity of

the babaob tree, found in Africa and Mada-

gascar, is that scarcely any injury will destroy

it. Fire scorching the exterior docs not

impair its vitality. Nor can it be injured

from within, as it is quite common to find it

it hollow. Even cutting it down does not

exterminate it, for it continues to grow in length while lying on the ground, and its roots, which reach forty or tifty yards from

the trunk, retain their vitality. Although the

tree attains an enormous age, Livingstone

having examined one which he judged to be

1,400 years old, it is attacked by a disease

which affects its woody structure, so that in

course of time its own weight causes it to fall

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE,

DIRECTED BY THE

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS,

MOLSONS' BANK CHAMBERS,

Corner St. James and St. Peter Streets.

. (Entrance on St. Peter Street.)

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Yours very respectfully, P. BASKERVILLE BROS.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

PICKLED TONGUES,

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EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

BEEF HAM,

CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts.)

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EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

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52-27-9

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51-g. BURY & Meintosh, GEORGE BURY. HOUSEKEEPERS You are respectfully invited to see our new premises, also to examine one of the best selected stocks of

are camparitively free from those diseases.

43-4ins

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

The treatment should be confined to recent cases, for in old standing ones, unless lameness shows itself, it is better to avoid any in terference. A seton, with rest, has sometimes proved very efficacious, even in confirmed ossification, and repeated dressings with the biniodide of mercury ointment will. sorption of some of the bone, for a complete heat in the part, bleeding from the foot our manhood, and the indomitable will which of a glass of tinture of arnica water. In firmed cases, where the parts have be callous, a leather sole to the shoe will tak the vibration, and should be used during summer season, scarification of the covering the enlargement with a lance couraging the bleeding with warm water followed by the use of cold water as so the bleeding has ceased, will sometime wonders in recent cases .The Scarific should be repeated at intervals of five of days, taking care to avoid injury to coronary substance near the hoofs, which sometimes followed by troublesome sore NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

stroyed.

This is commonly known as ossification of

tilages being subject to ossification, and those being therefore known par excellance as the cartilages. In heavy cart horses it often coexists with ringbone and sidebone, especially the latter; but it also attacks well-bred carriage-horses, and high-action hacks, which

General Groceries, Wineş, Liquors and OSSIFICATION OF THE LATERAL CARTILAGES. YET OFFERED IN THE CITY OF OTTAWA YET OFFERED IN THE CITY OF OTTAWA. Our experience in business and a united effort on our part, we trust, will enable as to place goods to the public at the most reasonable profits in accordance with a just. legitimate business. Oer direct importation from home and foreign mar-kets allows us also to give the best value, and as in the past, we desire to give reasonable accom," modation to our customers. Remember the place—Second door east of our old stand, Rideau street, which premises run directly back to the market on George street and opposite our wholesale Warehouse. Teus, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Liquors and Provi-sions, will receive our special attention. Choice Buteer will be kept in stock constantly.

Armenia during the last war the Island of Cyprus will be evacuated by England, and tions at 50,000 dollars. the convention of the 4th of June, 1878, will be at an end.

Done at Constantinople, the 1st day of July, 1878.

### BISMARCK ON GENERAL SHERIDAN. ally voted down.

GRANT PRONOUNCES HIM ONE OF THE WORLD'S SOLDIERS.

We take the following extract from a New York Herald correspondent, dated Berlin, 2nd of July :-

One of the Prince's first questions was about General Sheridan. "The General and I," said the Prince,

"were tellow campaigners in France, and we became great friends."

General Grant said that he had had letters from Sheridan recently and he was quite well. "Sheridan," said the Prince, "seemed to be

a man of great ability." "Yes," answered the General, "I regard

Sheridan as not only one of the great soldiers of our war, but one of the great soldiers of the world-as a man who is fit for the highest commands. No better General ever lived than Sheridan."

"I observed," said the Prince, "that he has a wonderfully quick eye. On one occasion, I remember, the Emperor and his staff took up a position to observe a battle. The Emperor himself was never near enough to the front, was always impatient to be as near the fighting as possible. 'Well,' said Sheridan to me, as we rode along, 'we shall never stay here, the enemy will in a short time make this so untenable that we shall all be leaving in a hurry. Then while the men are advancing they will see us retreating.' Sure enough, in an hour or so the cannon shot began to plunge this way and that way, and we saw we must leave. It was difficult to move the Emperor, however; but we all had to go, and," said the Prince, with a hearty laugh, "we went rapidly. Sheridan had seen it from the beginning. I wish I had so quick an eye."

The Prince then asked about Sheridan's command-his exact rank, his age, how long he held the command, and remarked that he was about the same age as the Crown Prince.

The Separate School Board, of Toronto, had another row on Tuesday night over the solicitor, Mr. Foy, for acting in such capacity for both the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Boards.

When a young man in Patagonia wants a wife he rides out and lassocs one, and in the more civilized United States of America, when a young man wants a wife, but does not come to time, the las-soes him for a breach of promise.

Neither a borrower nor a lender be, for loan oft loses both self and friend; and borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. This above allto thine own self be true, and it must follow as the day the night, thou canst not then be false to any man .--- Polonius, in "Hamlet"

Let him who gropes painfully in darkness or nncertain light, and prays vehemently that the dawn may ripen into day, lay this precept well to heart : "Do the duty which lies nearest thee," which thou knowest to be a duty; thy second duty will have already become clearer. Thomas Carlyee.

increase the allowance of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on his approaching marriage, will be opposed by the Radicals, led by Sir C. Dilke. The opposition will be loy-

A San Francisco paper alleges that it has upon its staff a lady who is one of the "brightest and most original writers of the day." Whereupon a Sacramento exchange wants to know why they never publish anything of hers.

An Illinois man, with a foresight worthy of a better cause, popped the question on a railroad train, and now the maiden is at a loss to decide as to which county she had better exist. It is flying in the face of heaven, and commence proceedings in for a breach of promise.

"What," asked Professor Miller of the smart bad boy in his history class, "what did the Pilgrim Fathers first do after landing at Plymouth Rock?" " Licked a hackman," replied the smart bad boy, who went to Niagara with his parents last vacation.

Josh Billings in a zoological moment tells us that the peculiarity of the fly is that he returns to the same spot; but it is the characteristic of the mosquito that he returns to another spot. Thus he differs from the leopard, which does not change its spots.

When little Thomas stoops to toy with berries, jam and jelly cake, no art can soothe the chastened boy, no nostrums ease his stomachache; and if the griping pains defy the medicines prescribed to foil, his parents will do well to try the limpid, liquid castor oil.

A clergyman was once sent for in the middle of the night by a lady in his congregation. "Well, my good woman, so you are very ill and require the consolation of religion," said he. "No," said the old lady; "I'm nervous and can't sleep, and you always put me to sleep so nicely when I go to church that I want you to preach to me."

"Have you got the lesson to-day?" asked a Sunday School teacher of a pupil, whose head was bandaged up in a couple of inches of red flannel. " Ma'am," replied the pupil. "Have you got your catechism with you?" asked the teacher. "No, ma'am." "Have you got anything ?" again asked the teacher, getting a little impatient. "Yeth, ma'am," was the timid reply. "What is it?" "The mumpth ma'am.'

A French lady, who was on her first visit to England, was walking in Kew Gardens the other day. She was, on the whole, much pleased; but was greatly shocked at the notice which she read at every turn, that "Birdnesting is strictly forbidden." "How severe you are and cruel in this country," she at last sorrowfully exclaimed, "that even the little birds may not make their nests in your gardens !"

He was an entire stranger to the girls present, and the boys were mean and would not introduce him. He finally plucked up | cruiting in those places are unfounded. courage, and stepping up to a young lady, re-quested the pleasure of her company for the next dance. She looked at him in surprise, and informed him that she had not the pleasure of his acquaintance." Well," remarked Cazenovia. " you don't take any more chances than I do'

in the past has conquered the forest, man and nature, will conquer all our ills, and peace and prosperity will bless our children and ourselves. It is a shame to our manhood to despond. With such a nation, its industry scarce touched ; its resources of wealth illimitable; its territory rolling from sea to sea; with any shade of climate and every production of nature; with room and opportunity for a hundred millions of people; with institutions of learning and liberty: with freedom in speech and action, and a broad and fair field for each and all, there is no room or place for despondency or despair. We should blush for our intelligence and manhood in making little of its glorious gifts, to thus hide them in our coward life. Never despair, but let us each and all gather the lesson before us; and with hope animating us with a new and higher trust in man and heaven, bend our shoulders to the wheel, and it will turn the stream of prosperity upon us, and we shall go on to fill the destiny which God and nature have aissgned us, and generations to came will sit beneath the spreading branches of the tree we have planted in faith and hope.

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Rone, July 22 .- The Ministerial journal diswows any connection of the Government with the present agitation for the connection of strawberry, and are well worthy the atter southern Tyrol. It declares the Government of British horticulturists. must respect the right of public meeting, but will know how to deal with the movement if it passes beyond the field of free discussion.

Rome, July 24.-The Ministerial journal denies the sensational statement that Senor Carioli, President of the Ministry, on behalf of all his colleagues, expressed his deep regret at the recent demonstration in favor of the annexation of Southern Tyrol, and instructed the Italian Ambassador at Vienna to make similar representations. It says the Government merely informed the Italian Ambassador at Vienna of the facts concerning these demonstrations, for his guidance in communicating with the Austrian Cabinet. Rome, July 25.—The annexation agitation

is subsiding. Changes in the foreign representation of the Vatican have been postponed till November, when a Papal Nuncio, having semi-official status, will go to England. England will not

send a representative to the Vatican. Abortive attempts to enroll volunteers have been made in Ravenua and Genoa.

Menotti Garibaldi writes to the Capitale newspaper approving of the annexation, but deprecating the enrollment of volunteers, and denying that any such recruiting has been done in his name.

The Prefects of Bergoiro, Brescia, Verona, and Vicenza have assured the Minister of the Interior that the reports relative to secret re-

BERLIN, July 25 .- The statement from Frankfort that a conference of all the German ministers would be held at Heidleberg is denied.

An Ultramontane organ says an early understanding between the Vatican and Germany is highly probable.

THE PROTECS .- This is a very singular phibious reptile, peculiar to certain su rancan waters, or underground lakes o Tyrol. It is very cel-like in its appear and movements, but has four short limbs. waters in which it dwells sometimes be dried up; and, when this happens, it b itself in the mud. It is found particula the great cave of Adelsberg.

CULTIVATED BLACKBERRIES .--- Perhaps nicest of all American acquisitions to fruiterer's stock is the cultivated blackl This excellent fruit has been carefully se ed, and re-selected, till the gritty stones been nearly eradicted, and a sweet, pun sub-acid pulp alone remains. Eaten ice, they almost equal the unapproach

BUTTER .- The first mention: of butter is of Herodotus, where, in describing the thians, he says, "These people pour the mi their mares into wooden vessels, cause it violently stirred or shaken by their slaves and separate the part that rises t surface, as they consider it more value than that which is collected before it." after the death of Hippocrates, we read the Greeks thought the butter which Thracians ate a wonderful kind of food. ancient Ethiopians appear to have used b as food, while the ancient Germans were butter-makers.

AN ISLAND OF FOWLERS .- The boys of Kilda-noted for its fowlers-are broug to scramble about the cliffs of that island infancy; and they are regularly entered the fowler's trade about the age of thirtee fourtcen. There is a famous pointed called Stack Baiorach, rising sheer out o ocean, which is "the crucial test of proficiency." There is no using a rope th and it can be scaled hand over hand. ascending the precipices of St. Kilda itse couple of men are generally knotted toge so that, when one gains firm footing ledge, he can lend a helping hand to his panion.

APPLICATION OF THE TELEPHONE. The phone has received a new and ingenious plication by M. D'Arsonval. It is found to make a wonderfully sensitive galvanoscope. From direct experiments, he ascertained that an induction coil will effect the telephone at a distance fifteen times that at which its action ceases to be perceptible on a prepared frog, which is the most delicate galvanoscope hitherto known. The sensibility of the tele phone is estimated to be 200 times that of a

nplete		WHOLESALE MANUFACTUREDS OF
much may	APPLES (very choice, for table use.)	BOOTS AND SHOES,
ion of	ORANGES (Algeria, very sweet.)	No. 6 LEMOINE STREET.
dition	LEMONS. BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and	MONTREAL, P. 9.
1 con-	Vegetables.	i*•t/
ecome	AT THE	RICHARD BURKE, Custom Boot and Shoe-Maker.
ke off	EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE	R Custom Boot and Shoe-Maker
ig the	THOMAS CRATHERN.	689 CRAIG STREET.
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r, and	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ) SUBVIDIOR COURT	(Between Bleury & Hermine Streets) Montreal
oon as	District of Montreal. 5 SUPERIOR COCKI.	
nes do	Dame Philomene Price, wife of Joseph Briere,	All Orders and Repairing Promptly Attendette.
cation	Butcher, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized a ester on justice,	
or six	Plaintiff:	LAMONTAGNE,
o the	VS.	46 BONSECOURS STREET.
ich is res.	The said Joseph Briere, Defendant,	1
cs.	An action for separation as to property has	Painting. Glazing. Paper-Hanging. White-Washing. Coloring.
ļ	been instituted in this cause this day.	-
	47-5 F. X. A. TRUDEL. Attorney for Plaintiff.	Done on shortest notice at moderate prices
ır am-	Montreal. June 19th, 1378.	The Leave your orders for HOUSE CLEAN- ING early.
ubter-	COMPOUND OXYGEN The new cure tor Compound OXYGEN Consumption, Ath.	
of the	ma, Catarrh, Headache, etc., by a revitalizing process.	M. FERON, Undertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
irance	ma, Catarrh, Headache, etc., by a revitalising process, REMARKABLE CURES have been made in Nerv.	1. 21 SI. ANTOINE SINCE
. The	ous Disease, which are attracting vide attention, REFER BY PERMISSION TO Rt. Rev.	
ecome	REFER BY PERMISSION Jno. J. Reane,	D DORAN; UNDERTAKER AND
buries	Germantown, Pa.; Sisters of Charity St. Mary's	P. CABINET MAKER,
ırly in	Orphan Asylum, Norfolk, Va. ; Hon, Wm. D. Kelley, Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, T. S. Arthur, and others who	186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET.
	Bishop of Richmond Va.; Rev. Father James Kuowd, Germantown, Pa.; Sisters of Charity St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Norfolk, Va.; Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Gon. Fitz Henry Warren, T. S. Arthur, and others who have used and been largely beneficed by this treatment, SENT FREE I Brochure [20 pp.] with many Gura. Dra Stanker's Patters 1119 (Gurard St. Phile Cura. Dra Stanker's Patters 1119 (Gurard St. Phile	Begs to inform his friends and the public that
s the co the	OLN I TREE! testimonials to must remarkable cures. Drs. STABKEY & PALEN, 1112 Girard SL, Phila	he has secured several
berry.		ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSES
select-	48-1	Which he offers for the use of the public ater
have		tremely moderate rates.
ngent,	CHEAP FARMS	WOOD AND IRON COFFINS
with		Of all descriptions constantly on hand and sup
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ention		ORDERS PUNCT UALLY ATTENDED 10.
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Scy-		TATILLIAM HODSON,
nilk of	IN THE WEST	VV ARCHITECT.
t to be	900,000 scree taken in four months by 85,000 people.	No. 59 & 61 ST. BONAVENTURE ST., Montral
blind	Good climate, soil, water, and building stone, and good so. clety. Address. S. J. Gilmore. Land Com'r. Salina. Kansas	Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintend
to the	July 17 48-13	Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintend- ence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attenden to.
luable		valuations promptly alterated to
Soon 1 that	ATAD AND DEIDI	THOMAS KERMODE, WIRE WORKER.
h the	STUR AND READIN	WIRE WORKER.
The	VIVI AND MEAD;	30 BLEURY STREET.
butter		Theman Declaster Theman Stands Bird Cages
e also	All forms of Kidney and Urinary diseases,	All kinds of WIRE WORK male to order on the
	Pains in the Back, Sides and Loins, are posi-	shortest notice and at lowest possible prices
of St.	tively cured by	REMEMBER THE PLACE : 30 BLEURY ST.
tht up		31-1.
d from ed to	<b>CRANT'S REMEDY</b>	T T ATTANTE DELT FOILNDRY
een or	Its effects are truly marvellous in Dropsy,	Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Manufacture those celebrated Bells for
rock.	Gravel, Bright's Disease, and lost vigor ; no mat-	CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &C. Price List and
of the	ter of how long standing the case may be, posi-	CIrculars sent nee.
their	tive relief is had in from one to three days. Do	Aug 27, 1875.[ Baltimore,Md.
there;	not despair, hesitate or doubt, for it is really a	THE REPORT OF THE STREET
d. In	specific, and never fails. It is purely a vegetable	\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY AT HOME. Sam. ples worth \$5 free. Address
self, a cther,	preparation; by its timely use thousands of	STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Jan 30 73-25
g on a	cases that have been considered incurable by	
s com-	the most eminent Physicians have been perma- nently cured.	POPE LEO'S Photograph. En.
	It is also endorsed by the regular Physicians	Close 2 Stamps for postage. KEN DALL & Co., Boston, Mass. H <sup>3</sup>
tele-	and Medical Societies throughout the country.	
us ap-	Sold in bottles at Two dollars each, or three:	
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Sold in bottles at Two dollars each, or three bottles, which is enough to cure the most aggravated case, sent to any address on receipt of FIVE dollars. Small trial bottles ONE dollar each.

ALL ORDERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO

Grant's Remedy Manufacturing Co., 554 Main Street, Worcister, Mass.

July 31 51-imos. Planos Another battle on high prices Ragin Woz on the monopolist renewed. 725-See Bonty's latest Newspaper full reply un free) before buying PIANO or ORGAN. Reading late free) before buying PIANO or ORGAN. Reading late War Circular. Lowest prices ever given. Adress DANIEL F. BRATY, Washing



## WEDNESDAY, 31ST JULY, 1878.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

and the second secon					······································
······································	CONVENT	STILL GOING ON!	SEWERAGE OF CITIES (MONTREAL IN PARTICULAR.)	within a space of time varying from one to four hours.	THE LADIES' CORNER.
TODOIN & CO.,	- OF OUR- LADY OF ANGELS, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO		BY A SANITARY ENGINEER.	These facts go to prove that sewer gas is	TO MAKE MUFFINS AND CRUMPETS.
	(Conducted by the Ladies of Loretto.)	THE GREAT CHEAP BALL OF DRI GOUDSIS	·	continually passing through those water traps, and yet these are the only barriers used to	You must provide yourself with an iron
IRON FOUNDERS,		STILL GOING ON!	In a former communication I pointed out	oppose the entrance of this gas into the houses	plate. This should be about eighteen inche square and three-quarters of an inch thick
STOVES, MACHINERIES, &c.	Studies will be resumed at this Institution.or Boarders and Day-Scholars, on the 1st of SEP-	We are determined to CLEAR OUT our entire stock	the danger to which we are liable to be ex-	throughout the city of Montreal.	The surface should be perfectly level and very
STOVES, MACHINEMINO, ac.	TEMBER. The Convent is situated in the most elevated	OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS	posed from a contact with sewer gas. I have	SALARIES OF SOVEREIGNS.	smooth, though not polished. Muffin and
SALES ROOMS,	part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their shildren	AT	shown how insidiously it steals into our houses and attacks the inmates without		crumpet makers generally have the plate (lar ger than that 1 have named and circular
309 St. PAUL STREET, Montreal.	a solid, useful and refined education.	GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.	giving any knowledge of its presence, until it	EUROPEAN RULERS.	firmly imbedded in brickwork, with a furnace
309 St. PAUL SINEEI, Monucal.	For particulars, please address THE LADY SUPERIOR,	LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE	poisons and kills its victims. If we expected a visit from a thief or a buglar, we would feel	MARSHAL MACMANON, President of the French Republic, has an annual salary of \$120,000,	under it, such as is placed under a copper You, however, need not go to this expense, as
FOUNDRY AT	July 25, '77-1y. Loretto Convent, Belleville.		in a high state of nervousness until we had	with an extra \$60,000 for housekeeping ex-	you can place your plate over the fire in your
LONGUEUIL, Prov. Quebec.	DR. A. C. MACDONELL,	THOMAS BRADY'S,	laid our plans for his apprehension; yet in	penses. President Thiers had the same sal-	range, resting it on the hobs, taking care to
10-g	90 CATHEDRAL STREET,	June 20-1y] 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET.	the matter of an encounter with sewer gas which we are well aware carries disease and	Napoleon III. had the largest civil list in	to have a fire clear at the top, that your ar ticles may not be smoked. The fire should be
10- <u>6</u>	MONTBEAL 46-00-g		death in its train we scarcely give the subject	the world. It amounted to \$5,000,000 a year,	made up with coke or cinders, and so regulated
······	MENEELY & KIMBERLY,	HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!	a thought.	in addition to which he received the income of the crown domains, amounting to \$2,400,	that the heat may not be too great. The ex- act degree of heat acquired you will soon be
TIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA.	Bell founders, Troy, N. Y.			000, and the free possession of a number of	
QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-	Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.	EDWARD STUART'S,	the design and superintendence of the work.	palaces, parks, forests and mansions, kept at	ruin your muttins and crumpets, if you suffe
TEMBER 1875.	120" Hlustrated Catalogue sent free.	Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets.	This latter gentleman gives a very fine de- sign, and plans the apartments so as to utilize	the expense of the State. His total income	them to be burnt. When the raw material i laid on the plate, it must be carefully watche
IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE,	Feb 20, 78-28	The best and most reliable place to get cheap,	the ground to advantage. The house is crect-	Victoria Queen of England, born in May,1819,	and duly turned. This turning must be per
FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.	STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES, ETC.	stylish and serviceable Hats.	ed, and is complete in architectural appear-	has a civil list of \$1,925,000, with \$300,000,	formed with dexterity by means of a knift
OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY.	A. FITZPATRICK, Artist, Diploma of England,	Come and see my DOLLAR HAT. Furs at wholesale prices.	ance. The drainage of the premises is look- ed upon as too insignificant to engross atten-	more from the Duchy of Lancaster, one of the crown lands which she did not surrender, ac-	
FOR SALE AT	A. FITZPATRICK, Artist, Diploma of England, Supplies European Art Glass at the prices charg-	Alterations and repairing in Fursthoroughly	tion until the last moment; then some drain-	cording to contract with Parliament, to the	bend easily, and about sixteen inches in
JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St.	ed for inferior article hitherto used here for Stained Glass. The best Memorial Windows.	and promptly executed.	builder or "practical man" is entrusted with	State. Thus her annual income is \$2,225,000	length.
:0:	Send for prices, &c.	THE MAMMOTH.	tioned gentleman has already laid the drains	a year. To her children and to the Duke of Edinburgh is paid a further sum of \$880,000,	Make a batter thus: To two quarts o
IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.	PRIZES RECEIVED:		to several other important mansions, and this	making a total of \$3,105,000 to British roy-	water just lukewarm, add a quarter of a pint of good yeast, free from bitterness and mix then
HENCHEY'S HOTEL, )	LONDON 1871. PHILADEPHIA 1876-	JOHN. A. RAFTER & CO.,	fact stamps his character as master of his art; he is a "practical man and a man of experi-		
QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877.	FIRST PRIZE. (LATE OF LONDON, ENGLAND).	450 Notre Dame Street.	ence;" in fact he is an authority on drainage,	no salary as German Emperor. His annual	make a thinnish batter, and put it in a warn
MR. JOHN BURNS:- DEAR SIR,-The CooKING RANGE which I have purchased from you has given me the nost entire satisfaction. I can highly recom- mend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the BROILER, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my en- ire approbation.	Studio and Works, Stapleton, Staten Island,	The Stock of DRY-GOODS held at the above		salary as King of Prussia is \$3.079,760. Most	situation for about six hours. Stir it well up with a broad, that spoon, and let it remain in
most entire satisfaction. I can highly recom-	N. Y. 45-27-g	address comprises a full assortment of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the fol-		of the expenditure of the royal family and the court is defrayed out of the sovereign's mimense	the warmth three or four hours longer. Have
also, the BROILER, which I am much pleased	GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID,	lowing price list, and for quality and value we defy competition to the	out, and, after a short time, some of the	private property.	ready some tin hoops of the size you wish you crumpets, and about half an inch deep. Nex
ire approbation.		trade of Capada. Remem- ber our motto,-	weaker members of those residing in the house sicken and are carried off by diphtheria or	Alexander II., of Russia, born in April, 1818, possesses the revenue from the immense crown	ascertain whether the iron plate is sufficiently
ire approbation. Respectfully yours, 12-g P. HENCHEY.	A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing- cooling, stimulating and cleansing.	" Value for Value Received."	some other zymotic disease, introduced by	domains equal to \$10,000,000 a year. Alfonso	hot, which it will be if, when you throw
DEPAIRS OF REFRIGERATORS.	Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff.	CATALOGUE OF PRICES: Flannel Department.	the gas from the sewer ascending those drains	X11., of Spain, born in November, 1857, has a civil list of \$2,000,000. Oscar 11., of Sweden	a pinch of dry flour upon it, it becomes brown Lay as many of your hoops upon the hot plat
n	in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.	Canton Flannels, 16c., 13c., 14c., 15c., 16c., 17c.	and escaping through the glate in the yard and through the pipes into the apartments of	born January, 1820, has a civil list of \$338,330	as there is room for, say four, and with a small
Now is the time to leave your orders, which will be properly attended by	Price, De. per bottle. For sale at all Druggists.	White Saxony Flannels, 172c., 23c., 25c., 27c., 30c., 32c.	the house.	from Sweden and \$94,445 from Norway. He	) ladle pour a sufficient quantity of batter int
MEILLEUR & CO.,	HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street.	White Welsh Flannels, 25c., 39c., 43c., 45c., 40c., 45c.	An eminent English writer on sanitary	also has an annuity of \$83,330, voted many years ago to Carl XIV. (Bernadotte) and his	
MANUFACTURERS,	(Established 1859.) 42-27-g	Searlet Saxony Flannels, 17]c., 20c., 29c., 25c.,	"drainage is the crowning point of a system	successors on the throne of Sweden, the total	ously over, tin and all, with your long knife
652 CRAIG STREET,		Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 30c., 5c., 38c., 45c.	- of sewers. Upon the care and skill bestow-	is S416.105 per annum.	and bake of about the minutes longer. Of
Near Bleury. SS-tf	The MIC-MAC REMEDY	Grey Flannels, 25c., 33c., 35c., 37c., 42c.   Plain Colors, in Flue, Pink, Magenta, Amber,—	- ed in carrying out this portion of the sani- stary requirements of a district in a great	Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, born in August, 1820, has a	baking of the first batch and you will have n
CT. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS,	A SPECIFIC FOR	all selling at 29c, and 32c. Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c., 23c., 29c.,	- measure will depend the ultimate success of	civil list (as his salary is generally called) of	difficulty afterwards. Crumpets may be served up hot at the tim
91 BLEURY STREET.	SMALL-POX.	30c., 55c., 49c., 45c., 55c. The 55c. line measures 2 of a yard wide.	- the works in a sanitary point of view. It - cannot be overlooked that imperfect sani-	S4,660,000 a year. Ludwig II., King of Bayaria, born in August.	
CUNNINGHAM BROS.	ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE.	Blankets for Man and Beast.	+ tary works, in connection with the houses	1845, has a civil list of \$1,378,865. Karl L.	before-hand, and toasted when required to
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.	A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC REMEDY.		" in which we reside, will result in the mala- rious influence of the sewers and drains	King of Wurtemburg, born in March, 1823, has	use If you <i>toast</i> them, let both sides be mad a pale brown, lay, them on warm plates, an
	To Major Jno. Lanc. Greenfield, Mass.	Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1.25 to \$4. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25.	- being brought to bear directly upon the oc-	a civil list of \$331,685, with an additional annual grant of \$1.357,355 for the other mem-	spread some soft butter lightly on each side
Cemetery Work a Specialty.	DEAR SIRI telegraphed for a package of	Table Linen Department.	"cupants. As a rule, the works of house	bers of the royal family. Albert 1. King of	T they should be tousted one kiy, and it is one
MANTLES	your Smail-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have in-	Grey Table Linen,—price from He, to 50c. Unbleached Table Linen,—price from Se, to 60c.	«drainage are carelessly and thoughtlessly «carried out, and often inflict untold injury	Saxony, born April, 1828, has a civil list of \$605 000, with an additional \$127,950 a year for the	
	stantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would wait the result of its trial. I	Haif-bleached Table Linen,-price from 27 c to	+ on the luckless inhabitants of the house in	Princes and Princesses.	MUFFINS.
PLUMBERS' SLAPS, &c.,	prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to	White Table Linen,—price from 35c, to 75c, Napkins in chilless variety,—price from 75c, per	• which they are executed. It should be • said, that the train of evils which follow	Leopold H., King of Belgium, born in April 1805, has a civil list \$660,000 a year. Chris-	Ordinary brewers' yeast may answer the purpose, if it be first strained through som
MADE TO ORDER.	state that it produced almost instantaneous re- lief. It was a milignant case of Small-Pox—in	dozen. Roller Towelling.	a the improper execution of house drainage	tian IX. King of Denmark, born in April 1818	That to nee it from us plater laster. I at it i
14-9	fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on	Heavy Stock of Towelling,-prices : 5c., 7c., 9c.,	works is not due, generally speaking, to the	has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers, or \$227.	a quart of warm water, and may in it as more
OWEN McGARVEY,	any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it ensily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge.	Huckaback Towelling,—price, 12[c., 14c., 18c. Grass Cioth, enecked and plant,—price, 8c., 12c.,	- in principle in the arrangements adopted."	of \$22.000	a warm situation for four hours, then stir
MANUFACTURER	Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY.		240 accumanter mendel to (all) and)	The Grand Duke of Baden has a civil list o	f well down. Take up a portion of the latte s say a quarter of a pound, in a <i>broad</i> woode
OF EVERY STYLE OF	Price, 85 per package.	Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12[c., 15c., 20c., 25c. Cach.	"from the houses all liquid refuse, waste sur- "plus water, and facal matter, and while per-	\$374,655 for himself and the members of his family. The hereditary landed property of	f spoon, in your left hand ; and with your right
JOY PLAIN AND FANCY	Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid,	Bath Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 30c., 5c. White and Grey Cottons.	"forming this duty they should be so de-	this dynasty, valued at \$20,830,000, has beer	hand, with a <i>small</i> wooden spoon, or with you
FURNITURE,	on receipt of price-a liberal discount to Ciergy- men, Physicians and Charitable institutions.	Horrockses White Cottons,-full stock.	"signed and constructed as to prevent the "entrance of sewer gas into the house."	made over to the State. The Grand Duke of	Spread some flour, about half an inch dee
Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET.	B. E. McGALE,	Water Twist White Cottons,-price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall,	An eminent American Sanitary Engineer,	Mecklenburg-Schwerin, claims to be the only European sovereign of Slavonic origin. He	upon a pasteboard, and make a little rour
(2nd Door from MCGILL),	36-27-g Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph St.	England,-price from 3/c.	in his report on a sewerage system he had	has no civil list, but is absolute owner of one-	hollow for each of these balls. Cover them to with flannel, and let them remain two hou
Montreal.	(From the Commercial Review.)	Tweeds, Coatings, & c. Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 36c.	built, says. "No amount of skill, care and expense in building the public sewers will	fifth of the whole are of the lilluputian duchy which he governs. The Grand Duke of Hesse	to prove. When your iron plate is sufficient
Orders from all parts of the Province carefully	THE REMEDIES OF J. EMERY-	Large lot of All Wool Tweeds, only 50c. Good line of Tweeds, only 50c.	"relieve the property holder from the neces-	son-in-law of Queen Victoria, has civil a list o	f not as for crimpets, set the manning upon t
executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge. 14-g	L CODERRE, M.D.	Extra bree lot of English Tweeds, orly 76c.	"sity of constructing his private drains with all possible care. These drains often cause	\$328.710 for the support of himself his near	When they have risen properly turn them ov and bake till they are sufficiently set.
T AWLOR'S CELEBRATED		Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c. Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c. Real English Backskin, only 95c. Special lot Silk Mixed, only \$1.	win the aggregate more trouble on account	The civil list of the Grand Duke of Olden	_ Muttins are rarely used without toastin
SEWING MACHINES.	The business that in connection with prepared	Special lot Silk Mixed, only \$1.	• of imperfect plans and constructions than • all the rest of a sewerage system."	burg is \$125,000, of Brunswick, \$250,000 ; o	f Run the point of a sharpe know about a quart
PRICE \$35 with attachments.	prescriptions approaches more closely to a man- ufacturing pursuit, and, therefore, though de-	Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1.5.	. To keep the sewer gases out of the houses		exactly in the middle. Then toast them, I
THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE	nounced by the schools as irregular, is for our purposes the most regular in the manufacture	Bine and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1.50, Easket Coatings, only \$220.	"it is not enough to place water traps at the	Gotha, \$100,000 ; of Saxe-Altenburg, \$107,250	, holding them at such a distance from a crea
Is unequal-	of medical preparations. The individuals and firms engaged in this business are both enter-	Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2.40. Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2.75.	• inlets of the house drain itself. The com- • pression of the air on the drain which may		without burning. When tousted on both sid
wunning hon-	prising themselves and the promoters of enter- prise in others. When we consider that the	Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$215. Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings,-	"often arise from many causes will blow	burg-Sondershausen, \$110,000 ; of Schaumburg	pull them open and place a thin layer of butt
of stitch,	preparations in many instances are beneficial, and, as respects almost all, entirely harmless.	prices, 75c., 90c., S1, 81, 90, S1, 50, S1, 55,	"through any practicable water traps at the inlets throughout the house, and the	Lippe, \$125,000. The Grand Dukes of Meck	- on each side ( close them again, and cut eac
work, still-	the manufactare would seem to be entitled to a larger share of respectful consideration than it	Cloth, Filot, Naps, in endless varietyprice,	- vacuum, which has a tendency to form every	Grainhealutaly away post of the States which	the middle. File them lightly upon cae
tion and a re- putation at-	has hitherto received. The remedies of the	<sup>96c.</sup> Underclothing Department.	- time a large amount of water is thrown into	they govern	other on a warm plate,
iained by its i	established firms have much weighty testimony in favor of their excellence, and the popularity	Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers,-prices. Sec.	• the lower part of a house drain, makes a - suction upon every trap that is above it. In	OTHER SALARIES.	WIT AND HUMOR.
own merits. It is the chea-	and consequent saleability of a few are truly re- markable, with special reference to the following	50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., 81. Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers,-prices	i-this way the water is drained out of such	only a single year term rate ives \$ 1000 bet	
pest, hand- somest, best		from \$1 to \$2 each. Oxford Degatta Shirts,—price from 35c.	- traps, and until they are again filled with - water a communication is opened for the	annum. Nevertheless, Switzerland is well	An imperial hatt—Something to send roun
technically constructed	Dr. Coderre's Expectorating Syrup.	Men's Tweed Shirts,—price, 75c. Men's Flannel Shirts,—price, 75c.	- assage of foul air into the rooms."		There is no scarcity of corn-strike about a foot or two and you will find ache
A Machine.	For the last thirty years the Expectorant Syrup		" The first requirement is to shut off, as far as	increasing knowing what is the salary of	The pole of two ame you will und number



of attachments with each Machine. Examine them before you purchase elsewhere.

J. D. LAWLOR, Manufacturer, AGENT FOR

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Can be given with impunity to infants in cases of Colles, Diarhose, Dysentery, Painful Denti-tion, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c., and is now regarded as the standard remedy for the above above.

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

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

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

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

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HECTOR PELTIER, M.D.

HECTOR PELTIER, M.D., Professor of Institutes of Med. P. A. C. MUNRO, M.D., Professor of Surgery, THOS. D'ODET D'ORSONNENS, M.D.,

THOS. D'ODET D'ORSONNENS, M.D., Professor of Chemistry & Pharmacy. P. BEAUBIEN, M.D., Professor of Theroic and Practical Med. J. P. ROTTOT, M.D., Professor of Legal Medicine. J. G. BIBAUD, M.D., Professor of Anatomy. A. T. BROSSEAU, M.D., Professor of Dotany.

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Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Vic-toria College, Montreal.

321 DORCHESTER COR. ST. DENIS STREETS.

B. E. McGALE, Chemist, 301 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Montreal.	P.
17-g	Ha The bes
<b>OLD.</b> Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address 25-L TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.	
WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, for School See- tion No. 1 Monteagle, Hastings, Co., a workle Teacher, holding a second-class Certifi- att, Salary: \$21 per month. Apply to JOHN MORAN, SecTreas., 48.3 Maynooth, P.O.	WAL tion wi 46-tr.

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

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### Our Retail Establishments.

THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF

### J. G. KENNEDY.

J. G. KENNEDY. J. G. KENNEDY. It has been the aim of the Commercial Ecview, in the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishments that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And which as a general rule, we have taken only those which do a wholesale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their operations, deserve especial mention. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Ready-made goods are now produced in astine fabrics and as good styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. In fact, there are many of our best critizens who buy ready-made clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish suit do not come from a fashionable tailor. Especially has this feature of the trade been ap-parent during the hard times and when economy was a necessity. The most catensive retail clothing house in this city is that of Messrs. J. 6. Kennedy & Co. No. 31 St. Lawrence street. We had the pleasure of visiting this establishment a few days since, and we can safely assert that a larger, finer or more stylish stock of clothing would be hard to find. The hullding occupied by them is four stories in height, and is filled to re-pletion with every class of goods in the clothing indect styles and makes, and sold at prices to suit the most exacting. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a customer who could not be suited in his department. The measuring and cutting department is also on this floor. Here the first floor is the stock of overcoats, suits, &c., in the baset styles and makes, and sold at prices to suit the most exacting. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a customer who could not be suited in his department. The measuring and cutting department is also on this floor. Here the first custom-made clothing of every description. They carry at all times a fine stock of the difference of specific gravity between the gas and the rest of the sewer air neverthe-

# CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

A large Stock just received. To be sold cheap.

O'NEIL, ר -DEALERS IN-Hay, Oats, and General Feed Store. e best quality of PRESSED HAY always on hand at Reasonable Prices A CALL SOLICITED AT 273 WILLIAM STREET. 32-L

ANTED-Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 vol. 27 True Witness. Three months' subscrip-on will be given for the above numbers. M. C. MULLIN & CO., 46-tf. Publishers True Witness.

" The first requirement is to shut off, as far as

- whatever the mismanagement of the sewers.

The house drains must not only be well-

water and fæcal matter from the premises,

but they must also be capable of shutting off

all communication for sewer gas from the

sewer to the house or yard. This communica-

tion can only be shut off by efficiently trapping

The only trap in use here is the water trap

so forcibly condemned in the above quota-

tion. In fact, it seems to be the only trap

known in the city. Persons who, it is sup-posed, ought to know something about the

subject, seem to know nothing of the action

of this trap. "The man of experience," al-

ready alluded to, imagines it is perfectly safe;

he knows no other. The water trap he has

always seen in use, and he would have no

other,-and when this individual, who is re-

cognized as " a man of experience," is satisfied,

The reliance placed on this water trap is a

fruitful cause of diphtheria, small-pox and

other zymotic diseases that occur in Montreal,

but those traps are recommended by the plumbers and "men of experience," hence

Dr. Fergus, of Glasgow, has made extensive

experiments on the working of those water

traps. Among other conclusions respecting

their inefficiency, he states that though there

were no force whatever pressing the sewer gas

against the water of these traps, further than

less the gas passes through them. In experi-

ments with glass pipes having bends or water

traps, it was found that the light gases passed

through by the top of the bend, and the heavy

then all parties concerned feel safe.

their general use.

the drain and pipes leading into it.

holder may be reasonably protected."

There is no knowing what is the salary or income of Abdul Hamid. Sultan of Turkey. - possible, all communication for air from born September, 1842. The civil list of Abdul - the public sewer to the house drain, so that Aziz, who was almost his immediate predecessor, varied from \$4,557.580 in 1868 to \$5,351,either in construction or cleaning, the house-020 in 1875, but it has been calculated on good authority that in the latter years of his reign which closed in May, 1876, Abdul Aziz spent built and capable of conveying away all waste \$22,500,000 a year. It is not near that amount

just now Lord Lytton receives £25,000 a year salary and £12,000 for "allowances," as Viceroy of India. The Duke of Marlborough gets £20,000 a year as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Earl of Dufferin has £10.000 salary as Viceroy

of Canada.-Philadelphia Press.

The royal family of Italy assisted at the launching of the Duadolo, the sister monster ironclad of the Duilio, at Spezia, on the 10th inst. The British navy has no vessels so powerful as these two, and the Italian Government is about to build two others even more colossal, which will be each 14,000 tonnage, and 36-inch armor. The Italian navy now comprises 16 ironclads, 38 screw, and 32 paddle steamers, with 676 guns.

They are telling now about a man in Dubuque who buried two dozen bottles of whiskey in his cellar twenty-three years ago and forgot all about them, and when they were accidently dug up last week the whiskey was found to be superb. How people will lie. The man may have buried the whiskey in his

cellar, but if he forgot about it, it was because he was struck by lightning or hanged the next day.

There are many ways in which one can annoy his friends. A few of these are easily stated. Call upon people out of season; upon business people, especially in business hours for a long friendly chat on things in general. Stop people in the street, if they appear to be in a hurry; if they are not in the latest cut and newest garments, say you thought your friend was going to his tailors. Always assist the teller in the midst of a story or statement. Come in late to church, or the concert, or to dinner. Always laugh in the wrong place, or about a minute too soon. Tell an anecdote that comes as near as possible to some unpleasant circumstance in the family affairs of a person present. If at a loss for conversation the small-pox or drainage will fill up the gap.

According to a recently published parliatube, the bend being filled with water, he inmentary return the increase in the wealth of serted in the sewer end of the tube a small Great Britain during the twelve years ending vessel containing a solution of ammonia. In fifteen minutes the ammonia had passed with June 1867, as indicated by taxable inthrough the water of the trap and bleached the comes, is remarkable. The assessed values of all kinds in 1864-5 amounted to £330,580,-720; in 1866-7 these figures had grown to £490,344,906. The increase is said to be most marked in the assessments on employments and industrial establishments and appliances. It has to be taken into account that of late years exemptions and abatements were considerably extended, so that the actual would be really greater than the apparent inorcase. In the last two years there has been which were transmitted so as to produce their | a falling off, owing to various causes, not very

foot or two and you will find achers nough.

Love awakens love; and a cold and heartess education usually produces a pupil of the same character.

Seek not for faults, but search diligently for beautics, for the thorns are easily found after the roses are faded.

A man in financial difficulties has been ompared to an ostrich in wet weather-he can't find the *dust* to cover his bill.

"Why do you cat in the market ?" some one asked of Diogenes. "Because I'm hungry in the market," was the laconic reply,

In France and Germany they are thinking of making the word " phonograph " a feminine noun, principally from its capacity for talking back.

A special correspondent complains that the Congress are conducting their proceedings in silence. Nay, they are conducting them in French.

"Mr. Gladstone has been initiated into the Order of Shepherds." His enemies say that he seeks to recover his lost popularity by hook or by crook.

An impecunious young Pensylvanian married an aged widow who owned a couple of oil wells, whereupon it was remarked of him, in the marriage notice, that " he loved not wisely but two well(s)."

"Did you ever dabble in stocks?" asked a lawyer of a witness, who was known to have fled from his native land for the States. "Well yes; I got my feet in 'em once in the old country," was the reply.

As a class there are probably no more reputable people in the world than sculptors, but only buy a block of marble and give one a chance, and it is almost certain he will chisel" you out of it.

"It is a great pity," said a judge to an em-bezzler, "that you should have lost your char-acter." "Yes, judge, so it is, especially as it was the only character in this town worth saving," answered the culprit,

A man, praising porter, said it was so excellent a beverage that, though taken in great quantities, it always made him fat. "I have seen the time," said another, "when it made you lean." "When, I should be glad to know?" inquired the culogist, "Why no longer ago than last night—against a wall."

A GHOST .- A man saw a ghost while walking along a lonely highway at midnight. The ghost stood exactly in the middle of the road, and the wayfarer, deciding to investigate, poked at it with his umbrella. The next instant he was knocked twenty feet into a mud-hole. Moral-Never poke an umbrella at a large white mule when its back is turn-

One of the old blue-laws of Connectivit said, "No one shall run on the Sabbath day, except reverently." Imagine a man just out of church pursuing a flying hat reverently before a high wind, and in the presence of an interested congregation

colored litmus paper at the house end. In another experiment he produced the rapid corrosion of a metal wire exposed at the house

end. To prove that the transmission takes place not only with ammonia, which is lighter than the atmosphere, but also with other gases which form some of the constituent products of sewage decomposition, he made the same experiment with sulphurous acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, chlorine and carbonic acid, all of

chemical effect on the other side of the trap | difficult to discover.

gases by the bottom. The gas at first saturated the surface of the water next to it in the trap; then it sunk down in a fine stream, and then gradually travelled through to the other side of the trap where it again spread out and began to diffuse itself, both into the atmosphere above it and downwards through the water also. In some of his experiments with a bent

-AT-MEILLEUR & CO,'S,

652 CRAIG STREET,

NEAR BLEURY. 38-11

# 经济利益 机合金

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CAUGHNAWAGA SCHOOL EXAMINAtical problems. Not one mistake was made CANADIAN ITEMS. vrders. by those mathematical aspirants. . Most not-TIONS. Mr. Tarte is complaining of being taken for midded the young men of the glorious miliable among this group were Masters Ryan and Girard, who were the shining stars in solving Freemason. WHAT RELIGION HAS DONE FOR THE FIEBCEST OF difficult problems, many different ways ; some The Minister of Militia is on a visit to the INDIAN TRIBES. as many as four different methods. Kingston Military College. It is worthy of remark that those two can The yearly examination of the Caughna-Several merchants in London, Ont., have solve all the problems in mensuration of subeen prosecuted for selling Paris green withwaga Indians took place on the 8th of July. The pupils were remarkably clean and intelligent, perficies by the use of three tabular numbers A Lodge of the Manchester Unity Order of under the command of a renowned captain, out a license. and a marvellous improvement was noticed only. as having taken place within the past few Everything done at this examination was Oddfellows of Halifax has been called after years. Among those present to witness the philosophically demonstrated, giving a reason Earl Dufferin. Church on earth, guided by your own ecclesifor everything done throughout the whole. examination were the Rev. N. V. Burtin, St. Jean, O. M. I., Missionary of the Seven Islands; Mrs. R. H. Macdonald, widow of the late R. Macdonald, Esq., of Glengary, Ont.; astical superior; and by perseverance in this The unemployed residents of St. Rochs The extraordinary proficiency made in this (Quebec) are leaving in large numbers for the institution for the last scholastic year is really astonishing. A beautiful address to the Rev. founder was country districts and taking up land. Three families in Ottawa were badly point Miss E. Williams, Miss DeBlois ; E. Glendinsoned with Paris green while picnicing. Two read by Master Haines in clear and pleasing neng, Esq.; Grand Chief Williams; Joseph tones, after which the Rev. Father Henning of the number are in a dangerous state. Barnes, Esq.; James Bruce, Esq.; Richard Danay, Esq; Francis Macdonald, Esq.; Francis made a few remarks in his own peculiar and Messrs. Todd and Leith, the young men re happy style, which will not be readily forgotported as having been lost in the yacht Dallibout, Esq.; Mrs. Joseph Williams; Mrs. J. Lauronde, and N. Deparois, Esq. At the close of the examination, John ten by those who had the good fortune to be "Sadie," have arrived all safe at Niagara. present on the occasion. The water along the river front in Quebec is The teacher, Mr. O'Reilly, returned thanks so low that it is dangerous for the shipping to Francois, a little fellow of about eleven sumto the Rev. Father in an appropriate and lie alongside. mers, advanced towards the Very Rev. Father pleasing manner. at having such a meritorious institution in Burtin, and, making a very polite bow, read The Rev. Father then declared vacation The unemployed are beginning to start from Quebec, and are taking up land in the their midst.—*Cor.* the following address in a clear and distinct until the first week of September next, after which he gave his benediction to all present. St. John district. A subscription to purchase a pack of fox-Thus closed one of the most brilliant ex-High masses are being said by the Roman Reverend and Respected Father Burtin : aminations for the advancement of knowledge Catholic clergy, in the vicinity of Quebec, for LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :- As time passes by that ever I had the good fortune to attend. the banishment of the potato bug. there comes an hour, a day, which is a land-The proposal to make the rate of taxation mark in our lives, that may hereafter bid us THE QUEEEC SHIP LABORERS' BENin Toronto 26 mills on the dollar for the curstop and cast a glance upon the time gone by. How pleasing when such an hour is marked in the mind, when, in the retrospect, EVOLENT SOCIETY. rent year, has struck terror into the hearts of just collect \$5 extra and buy a fox." THE ANNUAL PROCESSION. the ratepavers. CITY RETAIL MARKETS. There, was a very large attendance of market gardenet's at the markets to-day, and prices very little altered. VEGETABLES were very abundant. New Mon-treal tomatoes are in the markets to-day, and sold for Si per bushel. New potatoes, 40c per bushel. Cucumbers, 40c per dozen, and SL50 per bushel. Onions, 20c per dozen. Cabbage, 25c to 30c per bunch. New Indian corn. 20c per dozen. being a decrease of 5c since last week. POULTRY—There is no change in this line since last quotations, Spring ducks, 40c per pair : spring turkeys, SL00; spring chickens, 30c to 40c per dozen ; wild pigeons, SI per dozen. FRUIT.—This market was very lively this morning. Apples remain about the same, and are very plentiful at from SL75 to SJ per barrel. Oranges are very scarce at S7 per box. Lemons, S7 per box; SI2 per case. Bartlett pears, S5 to boxes this morning, and are selling at 60c. to 70c per box. Red currants, S1 per bucket. Melons, 30c. to 40c. each. GRAIN remains about the same as last quota-tions. Onts, S0c. per bag. Bran, S0c. per bag. Moulle, S1 per bag. Grue, S1 per bag. Corn, 50c. to 40c. per bag. Flour, S250 per bag. Indian meal, S1.20 per bag. Old peas, S1 per bag. Cribb-lings, 55c. per bushel. MAPLE SUGAR is getting scarce, and brings from 7c. to 8c. per lb. we but awake again the enthusiasm of an [From our Special Correspondent] The Dominion of Canada Plumbago Com-CITY RETAIL MARKETS. earlier day in which so many youthful hearts pany have been awarded, at the Paris Exposi-QUEDEC, July 24. beat responsive to our own. For such an The day broke bright and clear, a happy change on the last few days, with thick, tion, the gold medal over all competitors for epoch, one ever to be remembered in the even the superiority of their pencils. and happy current of our young lives, the fleecy clouds intervening between the sun's Work has been proceeding rapidly on the pupils of the Indian school would now offer to you, Reverend and respected pastor, their scorching rays and the susceptible humanity Pembina branch for the past ten days. Messrs. Upper and Murphy intend pushing the work who marched in the glare. The rain of the grateful thanks Your esteemed presence has last few days converted our otherwise dusty made a festival within our walls. Often, in

streets into thick, slimy accumulations of mud. About 10 o'clock the different sections of the Society assembled at their starting point-the Christian Brothers' school in Champlain street-and at about 10:15 they started in the following order :--

First came the Irish and Canadian flags, carried by men who walked in front of No. 1 Section of the Society, and then came the magnificent silk banner of the Society, representing the loading of a ship with timber, &c., and containing the inscription-"We support our infirm; we bury our dead." Then came the Emerald Independent Brass Band, the most creditable and justly popular musical organization of the city, followed by the section headed by the chief officers of the Association—J. Kelly, President; P. Mullins, Vice-President : James Quinn, Treasurer ; J. Mahony, Secretary. This section of the Society, which consists of Irishmen, chiefly from Champlain and Montcalm Wards, was so numerous, and covered so much ground, that a second band had to be engaged to walk about the middle of the section. This band was that of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, which performed its duties very creditably. Many Union and other flags were carried in this section. The members elicited the encomiums of the onlookers for their muscular, well-built, respectable and orderly

appearance. Section No. 2 followed, consisting of the New Liverpool contingent, headed by its officers and the 8th Battalion Band, which played only as regulars can. The New Liverpool section made a good turn-out in point of numbers, and a very pleasing appearance. The handsome banner

of the section, with embossed figures thereon, and several flags, were carried by the men.

The Levis Section (No. 3) was headed by the famed City Band of Montreal, whose success at the late band competition has stamped them the best corps de musique in the Dominion. The bandsmen presented a fine appearance with their bright, gay uniforms and handsome brass instruments; they attracted along rapidly.

Since the robbery of the Receiver-General's Office at Toronto, changes have been made in the Post Office building to prevent any more such daring acts.

The Island of Manitoulin, Lake Huron, is fast being settled. Settlers are pouring in faster than the Government Surveyor can locate the allotments.

R. Reddick, lighthouse-keeper, is to receive a gold watch as a reward for gallant conduct in saving the crew of the yacht Star," last spring, near Cobourg.

The grain grops are so much heavier in Grimsby than expected, that enough hands cannot be got to harvest them. Farmers are offering from \$2 to \$2.50 per day for hands and cannot get them.

Hon. Mr. Laurier, on his arrival in Quebec, was waited upon by a deputation from his con-stituency of Quebec East, and requested again to allow himself to be nominated for that division. The hon, gentleman consented to their wishes.

The Toronto Orange Sentinel, of July 25th, has an attack on the volunteers, and says they are subjected to the sneers of Catholic journals. Reference is made to St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company, which, it says, has tarnished Her Majesty's uniform by assisting recently in an idolatrous Romish display, the occasion being the Fete Dieu procession in Montreal. It asks if volunteer corps should be composed of such scarecrows as Beaudry's lambs, the confreres of men who raided our frontiers in 1866, or those who parade our streets on the 17th of March, carrying seditious banners.

A party of Young Britons paraded the streets of Toronto Wednesday night last, The boys proceeded to Protestant Hill, on the Don River Mount, outside the city, where an efligy of Mayor Beaudry, dressed in green rib-bons, was burnt. The Globe says the affair

The allocution of His Grace ms touchingly pious and earnest. He retary career opened before them-not on the bloog battle-fields, but in the sweet vineyard of the Lord. "Your enemies," continued the Archbishop, "are to-day numerous, powerful and invitible, but your faith in Jesus Christ and the protection of His Blessed Mother is the Vicar of Christ (the Pope), as head of the

· .....

course, which you have on this day undertaken to pursue, it is not a large pension or an earthly crown you will receive, but a diadem of immortal glory for ever in Paradise, and a dwelling in palaces not built by human hands, but in those of never-ending bliss, which the world cannot conceive or promise." At the conclusion of the Mass a Te Deum was sung in pure Gregorian syle by the Brotherhood. The most respectable gentlemen of the neighborhood. Protestant as well as Catholic, attended, and all are much pleased

hounds was recently passed around among the horsemen of Menlo Park. "But there isn't a fox within fifty miles," objected a subscriber. "Gad, that's true," thoughtfully responded the originator of the project : " however, we can | Packards' Complete Course of Business Training

# DISGRACEFUL.

Some American Ladies told us yesterday that they had been recommended to a certain Dry-Goods store by the employees of a leading Hotel, and were given to understand said store was about the only decent Dry-Goods establishment in Montreal. The Ladles visited the place and decided that if there was not a better store, or a store where they sold cheaper, in the city, they would not purchase here, but try some other place in Canada. Had these Ladies not have called in our store, "which they did just by chance," their purchases would probably have been made in Toronto, as they were going West. They would have spoken against the

storekeepers of Montreal, and done the city Paterson's Familiar Science-School Edition serious injury. We withhold the name of the playing party tunes and carrying trans- Hotel, because we believe the proprietor would Parker's Natural Philosophy-Part II. parencies, which expressed their desire to not allow such work if he knew it. This fleecing | Parker's Complete Philosophy. hang Mayor Beaudry on a sour apple tree." | people is what is helping to ruin Montreal. We | Hill's Elements of look upon it as downright dishonesty to shave visitors just to give the money to hotel runners Balmes' Criterior, or How to Detect Errorad or any other runners or drummers. Rather than adopt this plan of doing business, we would passed off quietly, not mentioning the fact close our doors. Montreal is bound to lose ground as a commercial centre unless there is some radical change in the way of conducting **business** OUR BEST. We shall continue to do our best to help our eity to be what it should be, viz: the leading commercial city in the Dominion. If Montreal does not maintain and keep improving its position, business men alone are to blame. It is useless for them to try and throw the blame on Falls. Some few years back the zealous and other shoulders. It seems to be bred in us Canadians, both East and West, to blame albranch of that Order from Rome, in which the most everyone for our mistake or mistortunes, headquarters are in the Church of Santa beside the person who really deserves to be Maria, in Transpantania. There are two blamed. When a man falls, he is the person-

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS FOR THE SCHOOL TERM OF 1878-79. The Metropolitan Primer. Do 1st Reade Do 2nd " Do 3rd " Do 4th " Do 5th " 1 Frimer. 1st Reader. 2nd " 3rd " 4th " 5th " Do o o o o o Young Ladies' Reader. Speller Speller and Definer. Catechism of Surred History. Illustrated Bible History. Fuelles Geneman English Grammar. Do Key Brown's First Lines of English Grammar. Do Institutes Murray's Grammar abridged by Putnam Murray's do revised by Kearney Murray's Large Grammar. with analysis Metropolitan do Stepping Stone to do Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec. do for the Diocese of Toronio Do Keenan's Doetrinal Catechism. **Catechism of Perseverance** Boyd's Elements of Rhetoric. Quackenbos' First Lesson in Composition. Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric. Do Bridges' Algebra. A Treatise on Mensuration for the use of Schools Sangsters' Elementary Arithmetic. Sangsters' National Arithmetic. do with Key for Teachers and Do Private Studnts. Bryant and Stratton's High School Book Keep Bryant and Stratton's Counting House Book Keeping. Sadiler's New Book Keeping Blanks per | Day Book Journal Cash Book Ledger National Pocket Dictionary Do Large do Worcester's Primary do Nugent's Improved French and English, English and French Dictionary. Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Dictionary. Chambers' Dictionary of the Latin Language containing Latin and English, English and Latin, by W. R. Chambers. Introduction to English History. History of England for the young. do for the advanced Class 🔬 Do Fredet's Modern History. Do Ancient History. The Child's History of Canada, by Miles. The School History of Canada. Northen's History of the Catholic Church, 70 Questions adapted to the use of Seiner, do.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31ST, 1878.

Mitchell's New Series of Geographies. First Lessons in Geography. New Primary New Intermediate do. New Physical do. Pinnock's Catechism of Geography. Stepping Stone to Geography. Lovell's Easy Lessons in Geography. Do General Lessons in do. Guy's Elements of Astronomy. Smith's Illustrated do. Pocket Edition of the New Testament. Large Type Edition of the New Testament. Epistles and Gospels for Sundays and Holidus Catholic Youth's Hymn Book, paper covers Bound and set to Musle. Westlake's How to Write Letters-A Manuald Correspondence. Jenkins' Students' Hand Book of British d American Literature. Botany-How Plants Grow. Parker's Juvenile Philosophy-Part I.

-do. Louage's Moral do. Arrive at Truth. Balmes' Elements of Logic. Doublet's Logic for Young Ladies Fasquell's Introductory French Course Complete Course. Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French Maglil's French Prose. Dinsmore's Spelling Blanks in three min -Suffict's Readine Copies in eleven numbers, Payson, Dunton and Serbnet's International System of Penmanship in 15 numbers. New York Edition of Payson, Duntin and Sor-net's System of Penmanship, Primary Course in seven numbers.

(ESTABLISHED 1819.) 437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST. -000-

HOSIERY.

CHEAPSIDE

COTTON, ERINO, LAMBS WOOL

ants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6.

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4.1 .

ants White Sox, Nos. 1 to 6. "Colored Sox. Children's White Sox, 1 to 6. "Colored Sox, 1 to 6. "Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Gray and Fancy, Seanless, no lumps in the toes or heels, from 15c to 35c per pair. Girls Hose, Fancy, nicely varied assortment of color, all seamless, no lumps in the feet, 15c to 35c per pair.

colore, all seamless, no tumps in the receiver 35c per pair. Girls White Hose, 7c up to 60c per pair. Girls Brown Hose, 9c up to 30c per pair. Girls Fancy Hose, 5c to 60c per pair. Ladies White Hose, 5c to 51 per pair. Ladies Unbienched Hose, 10c to 51 per pair. Ladies Black Hose. Ladies Scif-colored Hose, Brown, Navy Blue, Gruy, Oxford Slate, best make from 15c to 51.25 per pair. Ladies Fancy Hose in great variety. Gents Half Hose, 7c to 75c per pair. Gents White Sox.

Gents White Sox, ts Unbleached Sox, lot to Joe, Gents Colored and Fancy Socks ents Balbriggan Half-Hose, Gents Cotton Socks, with Merino feet.

Underclothing.

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

and the great you have listened to more exalted language than you are listening to now,

### Canadian Hosiery.

ing reasons:

SECONDLY-They possess great merit, and deserve attention.

Small Wares-Linen Goods-Cotton Goods-Gloves-Black Gloves-Dress Goods.

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

### Grenadines.

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

THIRDLY-We recommend them.

ANTLE DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs (West side

<sup>-</sup> Splendid assortment of Tweeds and Cloth. For Tailoring, go to CHEAPSIDE.

J. P. Murray, Charlotte Barnes, Ennis Ja-cobe, Amiline S. Martin, Joseph Stacey, John Francois, Peter Stacey, Oliver Vennet, Clestie Dalliboue, Louis Jacques Resue, Israel Raise, John Macdonald, Warie-Sarot, Daniel Anguis, Saksarie Jacobe, John Patton, Peter Danay, Thomas Rabit. After the distribution of prizes, the Rev.

but we do not fear that you will refuse to smile upon this, and the simple words in which we are taught to speak our heartfelt welcome.

more brilliant scenes, have you, Reverend

Sir, received the homage of more eloquent

and Jearned lips. When among the talented

You, Rev. Father, seem not to forget to ex-

pupils of the Iroquois school who have at-

tended regularly during the past year. May

God reward each of you for your generous undertaking. Rev. and respected sir, we

would impress upon the minds of our poor

parents their most important duty, a duty

children a good education and religious train-

ing, for, next to the blessings of redemption

Father St. Jean, missionary of the Seven

Islands, delivered the following address to the

My Dear Children,-It is pleasing to see

that the work of your good schoolmaster has

not been cast aside. The work of this day is

something that I never expected to see in this

school. Your reading and writing are per-

childrer, especially sending them to school.

EDWARD GLENDINNENG, Caughnawaga, July 8,

It affords me much pleasure to state that I

consider your success in the Indian school at

Caughnawaga a triumph In January, 1870,

I was present at your school a short time after

you had opened, and on examining the chil-

dren, it would seem that even a schoolmaster

had never been in Caughnawaga. It must be

satisfactory to the parents to see the progress

dren so admirably, when I consider that the chil

QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE.

An examination was recently held at that

select commercial and scientific institution,

Arsenal street, under the direction of that

well known commercial teacher and mathe-

matician, Charles O'Reilley, presided overand conducted by the eminently distinguished

founder, Revd. Father Henning, Superior of

St. Patrick's, under whose liberal patronage

Seldom or ever has it been my fortune to

assist at so splendid an exhibition in com-

mercial arithmetic as that displayed by the

two lowest classes. The most notable for

their profound knowledge of all the sums pro-

Byrns, Patrick O'Rourke and Thomas Miles,

whose perfect knowledge of those rules were

not like school boys, but teachers demon-strating philosophically to a junior class. The manner in which the 3rd class also ex-

hibited their perfect knowledge of the most

complicated and abstruse sums in proportion,

of vulgar and decimal fractions, astonished

and delighted the Rev. founder. The notables

of this class were Master John Ryan, William

Girard, Joseph Lamarre, Joseph Campbell, Francis Haines and Ernest Vezina. Tho

were Masters Thomas Byrns, John

this establishment exists.

posed

D. J. MACDONALD.

Here is still another :---

1878.

et · your man-tracing is wonderful · narsing

children and parents :---

before God and society, to secure to their

voice :—

We are now offering an excellent make of Cotton Hostery, of Canadian manufacture. We desire our ensioners to examine these goods carefully, and give them a trial, for the follow-ing reasons tend to us your fatherly kindness in rewarding us for the progress which we, from day to day and year to year, make. And you, Grand Chief Joseph Williams, we have to thank

FURSTLY-They are manufactured in Canada. you and E. A. Meredith, Esq., Deputy Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, for your generosity in procuring rewards and prizes for the

Style and Fit Warranted.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT, Up-stairs

### (East side).

### Dress Goods.

and the happiness consequent upon it, there is no gift bestowed by God upon man equal to a good religious education. Signed by Napoleon G. Raise, Peter Macdonald. Paul Aronhentha, Sawatis Kanawato,

### Small Wares.

Pins, Needles, Buttons, Brahls, Thread, Tape, Silk Spools, silk Twist.

### Corsets-Crompton Make.

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

### Domestic Goods.

The following is a copy of a certificate given by a good old Protestant gentleman English Prints, from\_6c to 17c per yard. who accidentally happened to be present : 41t English Prints, from 5c to the per yard. Brown Cotton from 5c tip. White Cotton from 5c tip. An extra bargain in 30 in. White Cotton for 10c, worth 13c per pard. Twilled Cotton, a good make, for 20c, worth 25c; sold elsewhere for 25c. Table Linens, in all makes, from 30c to \$2.50 per vard. affords me much satisfaction to state that the public examination of your school held this day evinced your assiduity in the discharge of your duties. I was much surprised with the progress your scholars have made during your stay amongst the Iroquois. Dealing as Towels, Brown and Bleached, a splendid assort-Towels, Brown and Bleached, a splendid assortment, from 7e each to \$1.00 each,
Oxford Shirting, from 10c to 40c per yard; are
splendid value.
We believe in the best goods always?
White Shirts-a good time for 75c each, warranted full mish for evening dress.
A good assortment of White Dress Shirts, from 75c to \$1.25 each.
Our 75c White Shirt is the best value in the trade. you are with persons alien to your language, I heartily recognize the great progress made by your pupils in each particular branch. I can assure you that 1 was very much surprised at their writing, reading and cleanli-

ness. Nothing but unwearied exertion could have accomplished your work."

trade.

trade. Regatta Shirts, assorted. Oxford Shirts, assorted, for \$1.50 each, two col-lars, same as sold elsewhere for \$1.75 and \$2. Chintz and Alexandra Quilts, at greatly reduced

A good 10-4 Quilt for Sic.

Gents' Ties and Scarfs. Gents' Collars and Carfs.

### Gloves.

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

ALEXANDRES!

IOUVIN'S!

JOSEPHINES!

Best Makers.

Silk Thread Gloves, all colours, 5c up. Platted Silk Gloves, all colours. Pure Silk Gloves.

### Umbrellas.

Cotton, 30c up. Zanilia. Alapaca. Silk. Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas.

Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Ties.

A magnificent assortment.

GO TO

### CHEAPSIDE,

437 AND 430 NOTRE DAME STREET,

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

A. A. MURPHY,

PROPRIETOR.

[ESTABLISHED 1819.]

great attention, this being the first opporin the English grammar, together with mental and practical arithmetic, cannot be sursilver strains since the late competition, for which the city is indebted to the enterprise of the S. L. B. S. The beautiful embossed passed; you have paid attention to the instructions of your teachers, and the results are that you have been well paid. I noticed, silk banner which was carried at the head of in the distribution of prizes by your excellent this section was inscribed in French with schoolmaster, that most of them were given mottoes of the language. for good attendance and cleanlieess. Now,

The fourth section of the Society hails from my dear children, these are two very impor-Gilmour's Cove. It was preceded in the pro-cession by the musical band of St. Joseph de tant points. The speaker then went into details on the duties of parents towards their Levis, who intend, if the criticism passed upon their this day's doings come from a good musical source, competing, and successfully, at a future trial. This section, like the others, had a very rich silk banner and flags carried by the members. The officers of this section were dressed off with regalia; they were, therefore, very conspicuous.

The St. Sauveur Section (No. 5) came next, bringing up the rear. It was headed by its officers and the Beauport Band, who won laurels at the contest. They did not belie the award in their work of to-day. The men of this section turned out in large numbers, and bore a good supply of bunting.

The above was the order of the procession. They took twenty minutes to pass a given point; it was considered the grandest effort of the kind ever put forth in Quebec. They marched through the programmed streets, saluting as they went the different officers of the association, the Lieut.-Governor, and the Mayor, and broke up on the Champlain market, where they dispersed and went to their homes. Rock Valley and the Swamp were profusely decorated with bunting.

CITY ITEMS.

which your pupils have made. Nothing but IMMIGRATION .--- Seventy-four Mennonites argreat exertions could have brought on the chilrived at the Tanneries this morning. They arrived at Quebec per the S. S. "Borassia." After having breakfasted at the Express Hotel, they started for Manitoba. dren could not speak English or even French.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS .- It is now said that the General Elections will not be held till October next, instead of September, as was at first supposed. The former supposition is all the more likely, as those who should be in the confidence of the Government are not at present making any strenuous exer-tions. The campaign will probably commence in the middle of August.

INSPECTION .- The St. Jean Baptiste Company were inspected last Saturday on the Champ de Mars. As an individual company, they have reason to be proud of themselves, both as regards physique and knowledge of drill. As a whole, we may safely say that here is not another company of any other battalion in the city which can match them in these respects.

ABSCONDED .- Mr. G. H. Holland, director of the 6th Fusilier band, has been victimized by 1 man named W. H. Adams, formerly of the 17th Regiment, in the sum of about \$400. Mr. Holland taking pity on the destitute condition of the man, had him employed as carctaker of the band room, and procured him a position in the band. Subsequently various articles were missing, but from the apparently straightforward manner of Adams, he was never suspected. A fortnight ago he suddenly disapsame class made a most extraordinary exhibit | peared, and is supposed to have gone to the on scientific subjects. The Rev. Father in States, taking with him, among other articles, question kept those six boys two-and-a-half two musical instruments, valued at \$150, and hours solving and demonstrating mathema- some military clothing.

tunity Quebec has had for listening to their | that a number of persons standing at the corner of Queen and George streets were stoned by the processionists.

FEAST OF OUR LADY OF MOUNT CAR-

MEL'AT NIAGARA FALLS.

It is not generally known to the Catholics that there is a monastery of the Carmelite Fathers situated on the banks of the Niagara learned Archbishop of Toronto obtained a priests of the Order, six scholastics and four to blame, and no one else.

novices at Niagara Falls. Their occupation will be to open a house of retreat for clergy

and laymen at the Falls, and also to give missions whenever invited by the Bishops Father Pius, the learned Superior, is just after yard. finishing a retreat of the clergy of the Arch-

diocese of Toronto. He also has given missions in a good many of the churches, both of the city and country, and also in Ham-

ilton. These missions were attended with very great success. The festival of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel was chosen to give minor orders to one of the students, two made their first vows, and two others joined the novitiate, making with those formerly received ten of a com munity. The scene on the morning of the sixteenth was touching and sublime. The procession was formed at the monastery, composed of the students and fathers, followed by the Rev. Dean Mulligan, St. Catherines; Rev. Father Kiernan, assistant; Rev. Father Sullivan, Thorold; Rev. Father Harold, assistant; Rev. Father Kilcullen, Port Colborne Rev. Father Gallagher, Niagara; the Archbishop of Toronto, with his attendants, and acolytes closed the imposing cortege. On one side as it slowly moved on to the Church, were the rapids, above the mighty Falls splashing into foam, formed a grand symphony to the Gregorian chant of the Benedictus. On the other side were crowds of fervent people that came from all parts of the country in order to assist at the sacred ceremonies of the day Habits were placed upon the altar to be blessed, and the young men stood in fervid expectation, to be clothed in the livery of the great Mother of God. The ceremonies now are most impressive-the young men, kneeling at the foot of the altar, remove their out-

tion and sacrifice. They rose up as soldiers of Christ, soldiers of the cross, in humility and self-denial. Subsequently, His Grace the Archbishop assumed his Pontifical vest-

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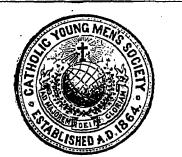
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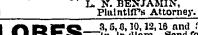
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SECOND ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE OF THE IRISH CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE Under the auspices of the above Society, SATURDAY, AUG. 10. Steamer "Canada" will leave Jacques Cartler Wharf at 2.30 p.m. TICKETS, \$2.00; CHILDREN, \$1.00. JNO. WARREN, Rec.-Sec NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

Dame ANNIE ICEENAN, wife of Donald McLean, of Verdun, in the District of Montreal, Trader, has this day, the Twenty-seventh day of July eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, insti-tnted an action against hor said husband, for separation as to property. Montreal, 27th July, 1878. L. N. BENJAMIN, 51-0 Phintiff's Attorney.



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July 22. MONTREAL. -15

INFORMATION WANTED of JOHN and QUINGAN SHEA, of Comers, Co. Kerf-Ireland. Left Ireland for New York imedi-years ago. Any person sending informative respecting them to Julia Buckley, 410 Sherbari street, Montreal, will greatly oblige her. S3-3D 1W

OTICE! Ν

THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA BUILD ING SOCIETY will apply to the Parlianent of Canada, at its next session, to obtain a special act of incorporation, giving it power: ist. To become an ordinary loan and inver-ment society, with the psivileges accorded U Permanent Building Societies according to the laws in force.

Permanent Building Societies according to the laws in fosce. 2nd. To discontinue and abandon the system allotments. 3rd. To reduce its capital to twenty per cent the amount now subscribed, except in so for a respects the holdings of present borsowers, m will remain shareholders for the full amounts vanced to them. And if they peefor not to tain such shares, powes to make arrangement with them for the repryment of what is due their loans will be asked. 4th. To increase its capital stock from time issue temporary shares, if thought advisable create a lien on the shares for the payment collateral security for loans made by it. And generally for any other powers necessal for the proper working of the said Society. H. JEANNOTTE, N.F.

[From the Cleveland Herald, June 8.]

OTICE.-Notice is given N Elizabeth Myette, wife commune en biel of Andro Moses, of the City and District of bier treal, painter, duly authorized a cater en junia has, on the day of July instant, instituted action for separation as to property, same her said husband, before the Supreme County Montreal. A. HOULE, Attorney for Plainits, Montreal, 9th July, 1878.

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ward worldly dress, and having solemnly promised to renounce the world with all its vanities and amusements, and to follow Christ, under the protection of His blessed Mother, and to labor all their lives for their own sanctification and the salvation of others, received the habit from the Very Reverend Prior, Father Pius, assisted by Father Angelus master of novices. Then two other young men, after a year's novitiate, in which they were exercised in piety and learning and 40-1 in the observance of the strict vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, pronounced their adherence to those vows with a great deal of fervor and pathos. Then the four young men prostrated themselves in humble prayer, adora-

monts, and gave one of the seniors first the tonsure, and afterwards the four minor Catalogue. H. B. NIMS & CO., Troy, N.Y.