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Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is rumored that the elections will not come on until October.

In the shooting for the Echo Challenge Shield at Wimbledon, Thursday, the Irish team won.

A humane gentleman named Brady is trying to raise funds in Dublin for the establishment of a home for destitute dogs.

Some of the papers blame Hon. Mr. McKenzie for parleying with representatives of the Orangemen recently.

It is said that Mr. Tilley will address a public meeting in the Mechanics' Institute, or some other suitable place, on Wednesday evening next.

The new Governor, Hon. Mr Chandler, will be sworn in next week. Mr. Chandler has attained a remarkably ripe old age, being, we hear, nearly eighty years of age. Patriarchs are still mighty in the land.

Henry J. Byron's comedy "Our Boys" has been so successful in London that he has received a royalty of $20,000 from the management of the theatre where it was played.

It is thought that there will be no opposition to the Hon. Messrs. Adams and Landry. Certain rumors with regard to the opposition to be offered Hon. Mr. Adams appear to be unfounded.

The Halifax *Journal of Agriculture* for July has reports from nearly all sections of Nova Scotia, from which it appears the crops this year will be more abundant than for many years past.

For the first time in the history of New Brunswick the French Acadian population is represented in the Government. Hon. Mr. Landry is without doubt one of the ablest and most promising men of the Acadian race to-day in this province. His ability has been fully recognized.

"O'Donovan Rossa," says the *North Western Chronicle*, "reached St. Paul on Tuesday evening of this week, and not being received with a brass band and other wind instruments, took high dudgeon and left immediately. Well, St. Paul can stand it, if Rossa can. The Fenian Propaganda dose not work well in Minnesota—which is to Minnesota's credit."

Belfast has once again been the scene of cowardly violence. The Catholic Total Abstinence Society proceeded on June 16th, to Darne, for a day's outing, and the police had to protect the procession on its way to the station. Some Orange roughs, threw stones, nevertheless, across the roofs of some houses, and a woman in the procession was struck on the head. On the return in the evening there was quite an army of the Orange element in waiting, and the attack began at once. Some shots were fired, and a man was arrested with a loaded revolver. It is clear now that the Orange party have finally made up their minds to two things—one to march when they please themselves, and the other is to prevent the Catholics from all public displays.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday week, the Irish Bishops met in annual meeting in the College of Maynooth, his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin presiding. There were present the Primate, Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan; the Archbishop of Tuam, the Archbishop of Cashel, and the Bishops of Derry, Dromore, Kildare and Leighlin (coadjutor), Elphin, Galway, Down and Connor, Limerick, Kilmore, Meath, Clogher, Raphoe, Clonfert, Killala, Killaloe (coadjutor), Achonry, Ossory, Cloyne, Ferns, Ross, and Dr. M'Cabe, Bishop of Godara, assistant to the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin. Twenty-four of the twenty-eight sees were represented. The see of Ardfert and Aghadoe is vacant, Dr. M'Carthy not having yet been consecrated. The Bishops of Cork and of Waterford were absent; and the Bishop of Ardagh is in Canada, as Delegate Apostolic.

The Press of the three Kingdoms are in course of reviewing "The Centenary Record." We have seen reviews in the *Freeman, Irish Times, Saunders', News-Letter, Mail, Nation, Irishman, Cork Examiner, Derry Journal, Ulster Examiner, Sligo Champion,* London *Tablet,* London *Weekly Register,* Liverpool *Mercury* and other journals, all, without exception, testifying to the eminent ability of the great work. The archbishops and bishops of Ireland have interested themselves in the approval and circulation of the work, to which the leading ecclesiastics and laymen of the two kingdoms are subscribers, while one of Mr. Gladstone's most genial letters has been written to Professor Kavanagh, author of "The Centenary Record," in acknowledgment of a presentation copy of the work.

We find this paragraph in the New York *Sun*:

Some time ago a number of Roman Catholic citizens of Philadelphia decided to try a little experiment in colonization. A tract of good land was secured in Virginia, and an advance guard of colonists settled on it. At a recent meeting of the society a member fresh from the colony reported that the settlers were in good health and good spirits, pleased with their new home, and especially rejoicing over an immense crop of patatoes, and a neat little chapel just consecrated. The colony now numbers nearly 1,000 members, and most of 7,000 acres in the tract bought has been taken up.

We believe that all the efforts made for Catholic colonization in the West and South, within the last two or three years, have been quite successful. We hope to hear of many more of them.

The *Osservatore Romano* frequently exposes the wanton falsehoods of the Liberal press, which uses every means to mislead public opinions in matters relating to the Pope and to the Vatican. These journalists, as also the Italian Government, from which they draw their inspiration, believe that this system of lying will inure to their benefit. There is, therefore, little hope of the immediate triumph of truth, and we must look forward to God's good time and the reward which awaits us. Here is a specimen of their inveracities:

Leo XIII. has had a protracted fainting fit; his attendants are much alarmed, and conceal as far as possible their consternation.

Such old stereotyped paragraphs as the above they have used a hundred times against Pius IX., and the liberal world is so stupid as to accept it; and even many Catholics are found to give it credence. One of the prelates of the Vatican, speaking on the subject, said: "At the news of this fainting fit, invented by the *Bersagliere*, the members of the diplomatic corps hastily assembled, and on the following day we received from all points many anxious dispatches, to which it was necessary to reply."

General James A. Garfield, in an address to his constituents in Ohio, says that the future troubles of this country, will be largely due to the atheism of the people. Here are General Garfield's words:—

There has sprung up a notion that there is nothing divine in Governments; that they are the work of man, like this table or these chairs. Now, if that is true, man may knock the Government to pieces with the same immunity from responsibility with which he may knock to pieces those other works of his hand. The atheism of the times has worked its way until now it is trying to expel God from our Government. I do not propose to make a theological discourse, but I will say that the Almighty cannot thus be ignored. To illustrate: Man and woman are under no obligation to found a family; yet after they have founded it, although up to that time it has been voluntary on their part, it becomes a part of the divine plan, and the bonds cannot be broken with impunity, for a stroke at them is a blow at the Almighty. And it is the same with a Government. True, we have the right to determine the form, but after it is established it is divine, and the voice of the magistrate is, for all lawful purposes, the voice of God. The walls of the temple of Jerusalem were the work of human hands; the artisan pounded and hammered even on the most sacred parts of it, and they owed their forms to him; but when it was done the workman stood back, and the presence of God filled it. So, when our fathers set up this Government, it became their adopted child of God, and rebellion against it is not only treason against the country, but treason against God. But there is a struggle soon to come, against which must be brought to bear every element of patriotism and religion within our confines. A movement is going on to which we must not shut our eyes. It is the so-called war between capital and labor.

The following circular was read in the Catholic Churches in Montreal on Sunday. This document will bear favorable comparison with the utterances of the Rev. Mr. Doudiet and others:—

DEAR BRETHREN,—On Sunday last I asked you to offer fervent prayers to God for peace on the 12th. Our good God was pleased to hear our supplications, controlling the wildest excitement of feelings and the fiercest conflict of passions, he gave us a peace which could come from Him alone. To-day it is our happy duty to send up fervent acts of thanksgiving. We shall continue to pray earnestly that our Heavenly Father may confirm and make lasting amongst us so great and so unexpected a mercy.

The victory obtained was not obtained with blood, nor even saddened by any kind of violence. It is not your victory nor mine. It is not a victory of Catholics over Protestants, it is the victory of peace, the victory of the God of Charity over the demon of hatred and discord; the victory of our dear old city of Montreal over her worst enemies, whether they live here or elsewhere. This being the case, boasting or bravado would not be only unwise, it would be wicked; It would be taking to ourselves the praise of what God alone did; it would be, besides, a destroying of the holy word of God. In the fullness of our gratitude, let us, dearest Brethren, show ourselves true children of the God of charity and peace. Let the miserable past be forgotten, and carefully abstain from giving offence to any one. Rather receive than inflict an injury. Be peace makers for God's sake, for your own sake, and for the general welfare of our city. Let us hope that the sad and costly experience of the late events will have its effect on every citizen of Montreal. In a mixed community like ours, there can be no peace, unless the feelings and convictions of others are treated with tenderness and respect. This evident fact was disregarded. Let us hope that such a fatal mistake may never be committed again. I am sure, that in the future, as in the past, Catholics will not fail to gave the first example of this tenderness and respect for the convictions of their fellow-citizens. I thank you from my heart for your religious fidelity in following the advice I gave you, to abstain from drink on the 12th. You have now a rich reward in the respect of every good man, in the peace of your own conscience and in the blessing of God.

RECONSTRUCTED.

The vacant places in the Local Government have been filled up by the appointment of Hon. P. A. Landry, as Commissioner of the Board of Works and the Hon. Michael Adams as Surveyor General, and Hon. D. L. Hannington without office. Although the Hon. Mr. Stevenson has resigned his portfolio he still remains in the Government without office, an example of self-sacrifice that has rarely been equalled in this or any other country. Of all the members of the King-Kelly Government Hon. Mr. Stevenson appeared to be one of the most energetic and painstaking. His exertions in behalf of the Scotch emigrants are so fully known that it is only necessary to mention the fact to recall his devoted attention to those exiles from the land o' cakes. What could have induced his colleagues to make a Jonah of him above all the other members of the cabinet? Of the leading members of the King-Kelly Government only Hon. Messrs Fraser and Young now remain together with Mr. Stevenson. Many think that it would have been better in every way had Messrs Fraser, Young and Stevenson been obliged to walk the plank. Hon. Mr. Wedderburn was guilty of a grave mistake, they say, when he united his fortune with that of the remaining members of a defeated combination, and the same parties hold that Messrs. Adams and Landry have been rather hasty in taking the positions offered them. Had they remained firm it is contended that a new Government, free from all responsibility for the acts of the party that ruled for the last eight or ten years, would have been formed and they, if they were not called in to form the new administration, might at least have had their choice of offices. This may be true.

On the other hand it is contended that as Messrs. King and Kelly, who are looked upon by many as the real government of the past, have been obliged to retire from public life and their influence, which was all powerful, will not be felt in the new administration, a new era opens in the history of local political parties in the province. It is certainly true that the new government has given proof of a more liberal and enlightened course of action than any administration this province has ever yet possessed. While many will wish to hold the present cabinet responsible for the acts of the last eight years, it would, perhaps, be fairer to allow time for a development of policy and then judge whether the mal-administration of the past is to be continued, or a better and more enlightened course entered upon. With the Messrs. M. Adams, D. L. Hannington, P. A. Landry in the Government of the day we see no reason to expect anything but honor and honesty in the administration of public affairs for the next four years. One important fact should not be forgotten and that is the spirit of fairness manifested in the formation of the new cabinet by recognizing the claims of the French and Irish Catholics to representation.

THE OPPOSITION TICKET.

The Opposition to the McKenzie Government have at length fully organized and the three candidates in the city and city and county are now before the people. In the city Mr. Tilley, whose resignation has at length reached the proper officials at Ottawa, will, it is claimed by his friends prove a strong opponent to Mr. Beveridge, who is personally popular and has besides the influence of the party in power to aid him in keeping his seat. It is admitted on all hands that the contest in the city will be one of the most hotly contested that has ever been witnessed here, and the result, from an impartial standpoint, can not be very easily forecast. To whatever cause it may be attributed, the principles of the Reform party are not as well understood here as they should be. Although the party has been in power for some years the people of St. John have not yet been favored with the public enunciation of the principles, views and opinions of the Reformers by any of the leaders of the great party. Hon. Mr. McKenzie has not yet found an opportunity, after five years of office, to enlighten the citizens here. This, we hope, will be remedied at an early day. If party lines are to take the place of personal feelings the proper way to bring about such a consummation would appear to be by educating the masses as far as possible in the doctrines and aims of the Reformers and Conservatives alike. A lack of public political speaking has unfortunately been only too manifest in the city and county during the last five years. If Hon. Mr. McKenzie cannot himself lay before the electors here a clear and comprehensive view of the advantages of Reform doctrine over those of the Conservatives could not the Hon. Isaac Burpee, Minister of Customs, Mr. Deveber, M. P., or some other equally prominent local Reformer be induced to take the platform and tell us what Reform is and why they are Reformers and not Conservatives, or if they were at any period favorably impressed with Conservative principles, and how it was they came to change? It is to be feared that the neglect of the McKenzie party to reach the people by other means besides their freindly press, whose utterances are not always to be relied on as impartial, will have a bad effect on the elections here unless soon remedied. In Messrs. Palmer and King, together with Mr. Tilley, the Opposition have so far the best talent. These gentlemen are now actively at work and will do their utmost to defeat the present holders of seats in the constituency, who should not be content to let things drift if they wish to retain them.

TWELFTH OF JULY, 1878.

This day, so much dreaded by all lovers of peace and law and order, has passed off this year with less then the usual amount of lawlessless and riot. In the United Kingdom, the demonstrations that took place were of the most miserable character. The need of public by professing their attachment to the throne by gaudy processions and insulting words and tunes appears to have lost its hold on the average English, Irish and Scotch mind. Only one or two localities in the British Isles were disgraced by unseemly conflicts between citizens of this mighty empire. No lives were lost, and much less than the usual amount of bloodshed was the result of the day's proceedings. Strange as it may appear, the most serious encounter between the rival factions appears to have taken place in a Scotch town, where one would least expect such disorder on such an occasion. In the United States, "the truly loyal," whom it is asserted, are not and can not be from the nature of their secret oath-bound society, loyal to the United States Government, do not appear to have entered into the celebration of the "pious, glorious," etc., with the usual enthusiasm. This is to be expected. No true American citizen can at the same time be a good Orangeman. If there is one thing more insisted on than another in the Constitution of the American Union it is surely toleration. This being so, no Orangeman, whose aim must ever and always be, if he be faithful to his engagements, Protestant ascendency, can be a faithful defender of the laws and traditions of a free and tolerant Republic. The oath pledged to one authority must naturally clash with that given the other. Clear sighted Americans are not slow to see this. Hence the utter want of power and respectability among the Orange body in the United States. That we may not be thought guilty of a want of impartiality in writing of an organization that is considered by some as respectable and law-abiding, we quote the testimony of Mr. Elwood Harris, who writes over his own name to the Montreal *Post* with reference to the character of the Orangemen of his acquaintence in New York. Mr. Harris says: "Now, sir, I, who am a North of Ireland Protestant, need not have recourse to newspapers to find out what Orangeism is; and while I yield to no man in my unswerving allegiance to the Protestant religion I look upon that peculiar association called Orangeism as the greatest curse that can be introduced into a community. My Orange acquaintances are about the worst Protestants I know, they seldom go to church, and the only time they handle a bible is when they are sworn into a secret, an illegal and a disloyal society." This testimony as to the status of Orangeism in the United States can hardly be suspected of undue partiality as it comes from a gentleman who proclaims his "unswerving allegiance to the Protestant religion."

In Canada it is gratifying to note that the fell spirit of fanaticism, as shown by intolerant Orangeism, has given public proof of only insignificant proportions of its existence. In this province only a few paltry attempts at display were made, and the result has not been such as to augur well for the future of Orangeism here. At Musquash, Pisarinco, Golden Grove, St. Stephen and Dorchester, the only celebrations occurred, and these were not of an alarming character. Our local readers will very readily perceive the magnitude of the attempts at gorgeous display in such places as Pisarinco, Musquash and Golden Grove. As these localities are at best but sparsely populated, and as it is fair to suspect that not nearly the entire population turned out, it must be concluded that the demonstrations were not on a magnificent scale. The daily papers reported that special trains (!) took excursionists from St. John, Fredericton and Woodstock, to the most ambitious of the Orange displays, held at St. Stephen. The same reliable authority stated that the excursionists by the "special trains" numbered—forty! This would give an average of 13⅓ from each of the populous places named above. At Dorchester, it is said, that two or three hundred members of the Orange Association perambulated the streets of that town, and further, that Mr. Reynolds, of the *Borderer*, a paper that has recently attained a bad pre-eminence, appeared as one of the leaders; also, that Mr. Blakeslee, the defeated of St. John, was to the fore. Well, men of certain calibre must have triumphs of some kind, and these Orange triumphs are about the cheapest we know of. It is gratifying to record that nothing occurred to create ill-feeling, more than what the brethren of the yellow line themselves were guilty of. The twelfth in Montreal was looked forward to with much anxiety by all, but there no lives were lost, only two or three grievous encounters took place, and the firm action of Mayor Beaudry resulted in keeping the peace of the city. As far as the provinces of Quebec is concerned, the "rights" of the Orangemen have been pretty well settled. Some journals claim that no attempt can ever again be made in Montreal or, in fact, in the Province of Quebec, to insult the Irish Roman Catholic population. Should this prove true, one cause of weakness will be removed from our midst, and the people of the Dominion will be able to act in union for the future welfare of Canada.

M. MCLEOD, 65 CHARLOTTE STREETS keeps a fine assortment of Tobacconist, Fancy Goods, Virginia and Canadian Smoking and Chewing Tobacco Havana Cigars, &c. His "Queen" Cigars, "three for a quarter," are the genuine article. Virginia Shag and Gold Leaf Smoking Tobaccos a specialty.

GENERAL NEWS.

Halifax tobacco factory girls play baseball.

Yellow fever prevails at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, New York.

Earl Beaconsfold got a very flattering reception on his arrival in London, Tuesday.

An Englishman named Barvstable committed suicide at Ottawa on Tuesday by taking strychnine.

Sir Garnet Wolsley, with staff belonging to the Indian and British forces, and 7000 troops and 1000 camp followers, sailed from Malta on ten steamers and five sailing transports for Cyprus, Thursday.

A copying clerk in the Foreign office named Charles Marven charged with stealing a copy of the Salisbury Schouvaloff agreement and furnishing it to the London *Globe* has been up before a Bow street Magistrate and discharged for want of evidence to convict.

The re-appointment of Hon. Adams Archibald to the Lieut.-Governorship of Nova Scotia is confirmed. There is dissatisfaction in some quarters, as the appointment of Mr. Hill or Mr. Vail was urged by their respective friends, and confidently anticipated by them.

A case of considerable importance to tailors was recently tried in Toronto. A merchant tailor made a suit of clothes for a customer, which he said did not fit him. The customer returned the clothes and the tailor sued for the price of them. The Judge ordered the clothes to be tried on in Court and as they did not fit the plaintiff lost the case.

Rev. Mr. Grogan, of Cleveland, O., who addressed the London Orangemen on the 12th, is reported by the *Herald* to have said:—"In the United States the Orangemen have fought Popery, and, on one occasion kept the Catholics in large numbers at bay. The next Sabbath he was in the Catholic quarter and counted no less than forty funerals. What caused them he knew not. 'But you Orangemen should go and do likewise!' (Loud applause.)"

The Staford Beacon says:—"One of the beauties of protection' across the line is shown by a Boston paper, which, after quoting the price of wool in Ohio at 30 cts., Michigan at 25, and Indiana at 20 and 22 for unwashed, says:—'The sales for the week are unusually light for the season, and there is the greatest indifference on the part of manufacturers, as to purchasing. The number of mills that are shutting down, wholly or in part, is increasing every week, and there is consequently less demand for wool.

The intense heat of the past week still continues at St. Louis, in fact, it increases one or two degrees daily, and has become really frightful. The number of prostrations yesterday reached fully 150, between forty and fifty of which were fatal. An extra force had been provided at the city dispensary and was hard at work all day, and the skill and energy of all were taxed to the utmost. A large number of cases were those of persons overcome in their own homes or places of business, and include people of all classes of society, embracing men, women and children. There are no signs of the abatement of the heat and most serious apprehensions are felt by all classes of people for the result.

N. Y. Bulletin:—"In the midst of July, anything like activity in trade is not to be looked for in any quarter, but it is worthy of notice that the prevailing feeling at the various trade centres is one of confidence and hopeful anticipation as to the coming autumn. This is more especially apparent at the West and Southwest, where the abundant grain crops are the basis of calculations. At St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago and Cincinnati, jobbers in most of the leading branches say they are selling more than their July average of goods. Country collections are also satisfactory. In our own markets there was fair activity in some lines during the week—more especially those which are represented at the Produce Exchange. The movement in some descriptions of groceries is also satisfactory for the season, and the general tone of the market is steady."

A despatch from Fort Thompson, Dak., dated 11th, says Indian Commissioner Hoyt dropped on the Crow agency on that date, without notice. He obtained the books and papers of Indian Inspector Hammond, and discovered frauds and jobbery unheard of, even to the Indian agencies. Dr. Livingston is agent at Crow Creek, and he and Agent Craven, at Cheyenne, and Gregory, at Lower Brule, have been conspirators together. The robberies of Indians are traced back to 1870. They built an hotel at the Government's expense, and supplied it with beef, potatoes, milk, grain, and hay from the Government warehouse. Livingston was a partner with the Indian Trader Hudson, whom he supplied with Indian goods, which were sold to the Indians. He drew pay and rations for three hundred more Indians than were at his agency. Livingston owns a controlling interest in three silver mines in Neveda, about all the real property in Yankton, and has gratified his piety by presenting stained glass windows and marble fonts to churches. His agency, as well as the others, have been seized. The ring threaten Hammond's life for exposing them. Gen. Hammond has superceded the agents at Crow Creek Brule and Cheyenne by army officers.

The B's are all big men in Massachusetts. They have had Butler, Banks, Boutwell, Burlingame, Bullock, Bird, Bowles, and Beard.—*Hartford Times.* Then there are Brown Bread and Baked Beans.—*Danbury News.* And Blue-Blood, too.—*Worcester Gazette.*

The Story of the Great Temperance Reformer, Francis Murphy.

HE WAS TRIED FOR THE MURDER OF PATRICK MURRAY, OF THIS CITY.

FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER AND SENTENCED TO SIXTY DAYS IN JAIL.

A HISTORY OF SORROW AND REFORM.

The Troy *Times* says that some nine months ago Francis Murphy, the great temperance reformer, began his work in that city and pursued it for about five weeks with unexampled success. The story that Mr. Murphy had committed some dark crime in former years, in Portland, Me., was secretly whispered by persons who were either envious of his success, or by those who desired to see him fail in his work; and when he narrated the history of his life in the opening nights of his lectures, and referring to his imprisonment in Portland without detailing the circumstances of the misfortune that sent him to prison, we felt that possibly there was some shadow upon the past which Mr. Murphy might desire to conceal from the public. Then when he left Troy and engaged in his temperance labors at Washington, some hints were thrown out in the press respecting his past which seemed to justify the idea above expressed. We accordingly felt it to be our duty to say to Mr. Murphy that he owed to himself and his friends to publish the facts. They are as told by Mr. Murphy himself, and supplemented by abundant evidence, as follows:

THE STORY.

In the year 1869 I was proprietor of the Bradley Hotel, at Portland, Me. It was a respectable house, and enjoyed a good reputation and patronage. On the first of September of that year the St. John boat arrived at the wharf, and a large number of guests entered the hotel to partake of breakfast, and some registered, with the view of remaining in the city. After the guests had prepared themselves for breakfast, they were all shown to the dining-room with the exception of one man, who remained in the office, with head bowed and hands covering his face. I asked him whether he was going into breakfast. He lifted his head and said; "I have got no means of paying for it." I bade him go right in and get something to eat. I saw by his looks that he had been drinking, and stood in need of a substantial meal. There was a scar on his face, and he said to me: "I have been having a pretty hard time, and would like to have something to drink more than food." I took him into the bar and gave him some liquor, after which he went into the dining-room and partook of breakfast. Upon coming out he desired an interview with me, when he told me he was a tailor by trade, an utter stranger in the city, that he had no means, and asked me if I would trust him to a week's board provided he could get work. I said I would do that; and more than that, that I interested myself in his welfare, and went out and secured a situation for him. His name was entered upon the registry of the hotel—Patrick Murray, St. John, N. B. On the evening of the 4th of September he came in late to tea. The wife of Captain Hager of New York—who was superintending the excavations in the harbor—her sister and cousin, with two children, were seated at their private table. Murray began in a free way a conversation with Mrs. Hager, whereupon the waiter requested him to desist. He arose from the table in an angry mood and left the dining-room. Mrs. Hager paid no attention to the man, and upon concluding supper went to the sitting room and engaged in conversation with Mrs. Murphy, after which she started to her own apartments, and Murray assaulted her. I was summoned, and Murray decamped to quit my house, I tried to put him out, and after a struggle he fell to the foot of the staircase with a fractured skull. He died four days afterwards. I was arrested and

TRIED FOR THE MURDER OF THAT MAN.

The trial lasted eight days and occasioned great excitement. I had to meet the prejudice of the friends of the Maine liquor law from the fact that I kept a hotel at which liquor was sold, and I was bitterly denounced and charged with having given the man liquor. I never gave him but one glass of liquor in my life, and that was for medicine, and I had done all I could to assist him to a life of sobriety and usefulness. I can never tell how much I suffered for being tried for murder in the presence of my wife and family and friends. The verdict was manslaughter. The case was appealed, and I was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000, General Shepley and A. A. Stout becoming my bondsmen. I returned home very much depressed to think I had been convicted of such a henious offence, when before God I knew I was entirely innocent. I then began to drink very hard. My wife was very much troubled, though patient and kind, and bore in his face the sufferings she endured at the terrible calamity that had come upon us and our children. For about one year I kept on drinking, and became exceedingly reckless. My friends had me locked up July 30, 1878, in the County Jail in Portland, after which my family removed from the hotel and were compelled to take up quarters in a little tenement house on what was known as the "back cove," and were in very destitute circumstances. I remained in jail three months. On the 15th of August, at a religious meeting held in the prison by Captain Cyrus Sturtevant, I made up my mind, God helping me, never to sell another drop or drink another glass of intoxicating liquor. Meantime the case had been appealed and the verdict sustained. I was arraigned and sentenced for a period of sixty days in the County Jail at Portland. On the expiration of my sentence I was invited to deliver an address in the City Hall on Gospel temperance, and from that time, April, 1871, I date my entrance into the work to which I have dedicated the remainder of my life.

It was a little hard on fire boy, for he meant well and had a sincere admiration for the girl. They were sitting at the tea table with a company of others and as he passed he murmured in an undertone, "Here it is sweet, just like yourself." The compliment was a little awkward, to be sure, but he meant it, and it seemed more than cruel when, a moment later, having occasion to pass him the butter, drawled, "Here it is, sott, just like yourself."

Inventors and Patentees

should send for instructions, terms, references, &c. to Edson Brothers, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C., who furnish the same *without Charge.* Edson Brothers are a well known and successful firm of large experience, having been established 18 o.

The body of a man named Turner, Buried at South Etna, Me, about fifty years ago found to be petrified. The features are perfectly preserved.

A Dangerous Woman.

HOW MRS. LUCAS ATTACKED AN OLD MAN'S MODESTY AND PURSE IN A CINCINNATI HOTEL.

Mrs. Lucas of Cincinnati has a very effective way of raising the wind when she finds herself in impecunious circumstances. The other day she called upon W. B. Dennis, one of the venerable and solid men of Cincinnati, and said that she was the owner of some land, which she desired to exchange for gas stock. After some further conversation she stated that if he would call at her room in Reid's Hotel, No. 31, she would exhibit the deeds. On receiving an assent to this arrangement, she took her departure. A short time after he went to the hotel and was shown up-stairs to the room, which he entered, and had the door closed behied him and locked. Turning around, he noticed the woman was disrobed to an extent hardly becoming one possessed of any feelings of modesty. Almost doubting his senses he started for the door, found the key gone, and facing about he saw the female standing with a revolver in her hand. A demand from her that he disrobe and get into bed met with a refusal, instantly followed by a reconsideration and compliance when the weapon was cocked and placed at his head. She then gathered up his wearing apparel and cast it out the window into the alley beneath. Firm in the belief that she was insane, he asked what she meant, and was told that unless he made an immediate settlement with her she would call assistance and charge him with a serious offence. The terms, she said, were to be $1000. He agreed, and a servant answering the bell summons brought the clothes up to the room, and they were again donnad. With convenient pen and ink, a check, as follows, was made out:

"CINCINNATI, O., June 20, 1878.
"Fourth National Bank pay to bearer one thousand dollars. W. B. DENNIS.
$1000."

On attempting then to leave the premises he was again stopped and relieved of his gold watch and chain. Now he thought he could leave, but was mistaken. This time the seven-shooter was used as a successful argument in inducing him to sign an acknowledgment, reading as follows:

I have attempted to commit an assault on Mrs. Lucas. W. B. DENNIS.

After then taking his loose change, amounting to $1 25, she said she was going to the bank with him, where he would have to get the check cashed for her. On some pretext he induced her to go to his office and wait there until he went after the money. Later in the day the offender was brought before Colonel Zieglar and interrogated as to her actions. She is a brunette of medium stature, probably thirty years of age, with regular features, spoiled by uncertain mouth. Her black eyes, as she told her story, fairly snapped at times. The statement was very disconnected. She had evidently not prepared herself for cross-examination. She had known Mr. Dennis, she said, for a year, and had been given several presents of money, a thing that he could very well afford, being quite rich. His repeated offers of marriage were as regularly declined, and the affair culminated when he attempted to take advantage of her. The check, money, watch, chain and confession were given her by him voluntarily, as a compensation for the wrong he would have done. On a cross-examination her story was completely broken down.

It seems that this adventurous woman had registered at Reid's Hotel on May 30 as Mrs. S. E. Lucas, St. Louis, Mo., and stated that she was an actress, and was expecting an engagement. All suspicions were removed by the payment of three weeks' board in advance. Before this, however, she had given as reference a dress-maker in the same square as is the hotel, and a visit to the place indicated resulted in the information that, so far as the dressmaker knew, her customer was an actress, and had paid for her dresses immediately on ordering them. Her conduct in this establishment had always, so far as the clerk knew, until this day, been above reproach, showing the care with which she managed her operations. Some time ago, making the same representation at the Emery Hotel that she did at Reid's she was given a room, and after being in the house but a few hours attempted her peculiar tactics on a New York drummer, but failed, as he made an immediate report to the office, and she, in consequence, was turned out. The St. James was next in receipt of her patronage, where nothing out of the ordinary course of things appeared to have happened. And, last of all, Reid's where the grand denouement occurred. She first came prominently into public notice through having drawn a pistol on John Wilson, an Eastern man, in the Arcade. She now languishes in a Cincinnati jail.

MARRIED

In New York City, on Thursday 11th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Sinkelford, J. Thomas Plummer, to Rina M., daughter of Edward C. Broughton, Esq.

On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Edwyn S. W. Pentweath, Rector of St. George's Church, Moncton, Mr. George R. Needham, of Fredericton, to Kate, third daughter of Richard Thomas, Esq., of St. John.

At the Cathedral, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Father Quelet, William T. Dunn, of P. E. Island, to Ellen Fitzgerald of Carmanville, N. S.

On the 17th inst., at St. John's Church, by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, M. A., assisted by the Rev. James W. Millidge, Henry D. Likely, to Sarah Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late T. B. Wilson, Esq.

On the 18th inst., Mr. George Ramage to Miss Nellie A. Driscoll. No cards.

At Freshfield, on the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Beaver, Mr. Thomas Knowles, of St. John, to, to Mary, daughter of John Eaglestone, Esq.

In this city, at the residence of the bride's mother on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Francis Partridge George H. Tedley to Charlotte A., daughter of the late Captain John Harvey.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Waters, Mr. Samuel H. Pulsifer, of St. John, to Miss Ella C. Miles, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Miles, of Portland.

At the Cathedral, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. A. Quelle, Mr. Francis Boyle, of Hampton, to Miss Jane C. McAnulty, of this city.

DIED

At the Alms House, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Margaret Kearns, aged 39 years, a native of St. John, N. B.

On the 18th inst., by drowning, Mr. Robert Graham, in the 17th year of his age.

In this city, on Tuesday, 16th inst., Captain Andrew Keahey, in the 62nd year of his age.

In this city, on Tuesday, 16th inst., in the 81st year of her age, Ellen, widow of the late Florence McCarthy.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., after a very severe sickness, Mary, wife of Mr. B. Coyle, in the 40th year of her age, a native of Macroom, County Cork, Ireland, leaving a husband and seven children to mourn their loss.

On Tuesday, 16th inst., Margaret Louisa, daughter of the late Patrick and Margaret Gillespie, aged 21 years.

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