

City and Suburban News.

The Rev. Mr. Lorrain, of the Notre Dame School, has been named as one of the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal.

Mr. James Vincent, of Hochelaga, has been elected Trustee of the Discontent School in that Municipality. The vote was unanimous.

Some 150 English immigrants arrived in Montreal early this morning on their way to the Western States.

There were 80 interments in the Catholic and the Protestant cemeteries during the past week. A large percentage of the deaths were of children under the age of three from cholera infantum and summer complaint.

The Rev. Abbe Rousselot, parish priest of Notre Dame, aided by a few citizens, has undertaken a noble and patriotic work. The Reverend gentleman purposes establishing two large agricultural orphanages at Notre Dame des Lacs, in Wentworth Canton, county of Argenteuil.

Travellers and tourists should always be provided with Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the best remedy in the world for suffering brought on from eating unripe or sour fruits, bad milk, impure water, rye or sour bread, and climate. The great remedy for all summer complaints.

Mr. John A. MacDonald, editor and proprietor of the *Arnprior Chronicle*, and an old type, well-known to the craft here, is in town for the purpose of making arrangements for an excursion from Arnprior to Montreal during the first week of the Exhibition, in September next. The many friends of Mr. MacDonald will be pleased to know that he is doing well in his new sphere of labor, and is deservedly popular among his fellow-townsmen.

Last week a large number of the inhabitants of the County of Arthabaska left their respective parishes to join in a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre. Over 1,000 people took part; they travelled by the Grand Trunk as far as Quebec and then took the steamers for St. Anne. The usual religious ceremonies were gone through, and at the moment of the communion a voice was suddenly heard to echo throughout the sacred edifice, "I am cured." These words told no more than a fact. A poor woman, named Madame Laurent Baillargeon, belonging to St. Helene of Chester, had been bed-ridden during the past nine years, and was quite unable to move around. The greatest difficulty was experienced in bringing her along on the pilgrimage, and the unusual movements of the transit caused her considerable pain. It was really a pitiful sight to see her taken from off the boat and carried to the Church. This was the woman who had cried "I am cured." The eyes of the large concourse of people were fixed on her as she rose up unaided and walked to a seat in one of the pews. Her nurses had little to do on the return trip.

Another miracle was wrought in favor of Mr. D. Desrochers of Stanfold. This gentleman was crippled with rheumatism, and his sufferings were something dreadful. He also returned home overjoyed in a perfect healthy condition. These two miracles, witnessed by so many, produced a deep impression upon the pilgrims, and caused them to sing with more ardor and faith the praises of the good St. Anne.

The special committee of the Montreal Island Railway held a meeting yesterday afternoon. There were present Ald. Allard (chairman), J. C. Wilson, Proctor and Donovan. Messrs. Buchanan and Lewis represented the company.

The City Surveyor reported that he had examined the streets selected by the company. He was in doubt whether it was necessary to have the route east of St. Lawrence Main street above Sherbrooke street. If this was necessary they would have to look for some central route between Sherbrooke and Craig streets, and for this he considered Dorchester the most suitable street. The best starting point would therefore be Chenneville street, up Chenneville to Dorchester, down Dorchester to St. Dominique, and up St. Dominique to Sherbrooke street; then along Sherbrooke to St. Urbain, up St. Urbain to Pine avenue, and along Pine avenue to the Park. If, however, it was not necessary to be on the east of St. Lawrence Main street, the most suitable route would be by St. Urbain street direct to Pine avenue, and along Pine avenue to the Park, which route he considered the best.

After some discussion it was finally resolved that the proposed route be submitted to the City Attorney for his opinion.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP PENNANT.

HOW IT LOOKS AND WHAT REMAINS OF IT.

Nine days after their defeat the Toronto Lacrosse Club forwarded the championship pennant to this city, where it arrived yesterday morning, and was received by the Captain and Secretary of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club. From all appearances the pennant has experienced considerable ill-usage while in the hands of the Western men. To judge for ourselves we proceeded to the residence of the secretary to examine it, and we must confess that the flag is in a most disgraceful condition. We ascertained that when it was handed over to the Toronto last fall it was both complete and unsoiled, but to-day it is both dirty and incomplete. The two silver cross pieces and the silver ball and cross which surmount the poles resemble so much old pewter; the silk is stained in several places, and the golden tassels are all broken up. The pole which is composed of two parts and is held together by a large silver ferrule, is only half there, with the silver ferrule missing. The most inexplicable part of this business is the substitution of the regular case, which was purposely designed for the pennant and made of hardwood, lined and padded, for an old soft wood-box without lining or protection against dampness. As a consequence the flag, covered with a few old papers, and forwarded in this box, suffered considerable deterioration from the humidity of the weather, the silk being badly creased. Under the circumstances it might be well for the Secretary of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club to apply to the Executive of the National Association of the condition of the flag, as the Club might be held responsible for it. Great indignation is expressed by all the members at this unwarranted ill-usage of the champion banner. As regards the missing silver ferrule and half of the pole it is generally rumored that the Toronto Lacrosse Club had the names of their team engraved thereon, which accounts for their absence. Such an act, if true, bespeaks the most supercilious, and demands investigation.

Thousands of our little ones are lost annually from cholera infantum, diarrhoea and the summer complaints, whose lives might be preserved by the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the greatest and most reliable specific known for all summer ailments. For sale at all Drug Stores. See advertisement in another column.

BISHOP CLEARY AT ALEXANDRIA.

A GALA DAY—SEVENTY-SIX CARRIAGES MEET HIM AT ST. RAPHAEL'S.

[Glenagarry Times.]

ALEXANDRIA, July 4, 1881.

Last Saturday, the 2nd inst., was a busy day with the Catholic people of the metropolis of Glenagarry. Notwithstanding it was expected that His Lordship, Bishop Cleary, would extend his sojourn in Glenagarry to Alexandria, still there was no positive information that he would, until late on Friday night or Saturday morning. The Alexandrians, bound not to be behind in the ardor of their hospitality or their views of the methods of receiving their distinguished Bishop amongst them, started to work preparing addresses and decorating the streets of the town, and both were admirably done. The streets, through which the procession passed, were trimmed with fir trees and arches. Just at the entrance of the town one arch was erected, another further on, on the main street, just before turning off towards the church, and another still nearer the church before reaching it. This arch, as well as the other two, was surmounted with the cross and bearing the motto "Cead Mille Failte."

Over 15 carriages, accompanied by a piper, left Alexandria and vicinity to meet the Bishop at St. Raphael's on his way to Alexandria. The Bishop was accompanied by Fathers Gauthier, Parish Priest of Williamsstown, Master of St. Raphael's, Graham of Lochiel, and McDonnell of Alexandria, and Father Kelly, his secretary.

The procession arrived at Alexandria about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and halted just before the Presbytery, directly opposite to the church door. Here the Rev. gentlemen alighted and entered the Presbytery to robe according to the usual custom. The procession being formed the procession moved along and proceeded to the church, the Bishop robed in full Pontificals and walking under a canopy borne by Dr. Chisholm, Duncan A. McDonald, Postmaster, A. S. McPherson, A. B. Campbell, O. Charlebois, and Allan J. McDonald. The procession, besides His Lordship, consisted of the clergy whose names have just been given and eight or ten acolytes, one of whom walked ahead carrying the Cross while another carried the censer, and another still assisting to carry the pastoral staff. After the usual genuflections and the offering of Prayers by the Parish Priest His Lordship took his chair on the right hand of the altar. Drs. McMillan and Chisholm then stepped forward and Dr. McMillan read the following very excellent address on behalf of the parish.

To His Lordship the Right Rev. James Vincent Cleary, D.D., Bishop of Kingston.

We, the laity of the Parish of St. Finnan, in the County of Glenagarry, beg leave most humbly to approach Your Lordship upon the occasion of your first visit, and extend to you our most sincere and cordial welcome.

We are pleased that Divine Providence has by reason of your appointment to the Episcopal See of this Diocese dispelled the cloud of sorrow that hung over us since the death of your much lamented and illustrious predecessor, Dr. O'Brien, and feel assured that the prayers of the faithful to guide the Holy See in its selection to the high and holy office of a successor have not been in vain.

The Catholics of this Parish composed as they are (like those of the remainder of the County), principally of Scotch and their descendants, beg to assure your Lordship of their unceasing fidelity to the Chair of Peter, the authority of which was so firmly implanted among us by the acknowledged pious of Catholicity in this Province, the Eminent and Right Rev. Alexander McDonnell, first Bishop of Upper Canada and first incumbent of the Episcopal See of Kingston.

The high esteem manifested by the Sovereign Pontiff towards your Lordship in the marked distinction and peculiar favors conferred upon you while in the Holy City could not fail to inspire us (in common with the rest of the Diocese) with sentiments of joy and gratitude, and a conviction of your eminent abilities and special fitness to guide the flock committed to your care.

With your Lordship's permission we would take this opportunity of paying a just tribute of affection to our beloved pastor, the Rev. Father McDonnell, for his untiring zeal in the cause of religion, and his constant readiness to attend to the spiritual wants of his people.

We feel grateful to your Lordship for having honored us with this visit so soon after your Episcopal Consecration, and fervently pray that you may long be enabled to discharge the duties of your sacred office.

DONALD McMILLAN, M. D.

On behalf of the Parishioners of St. Finnan. Dated at Alexandria this 2nd day of July, A.D., 1881.

His Lordship, although considerably fatigued, made an eloquent and fitting reply to the address, occupying upwards of an hour in its delivery. After the conclusion of his reply, His Lordship gave the people a blessing. Then the procession re-formed and went to the church yard, accompanied by all the people in the church in a body. Here the Bishop pronounced his blessing over the dead according to the ritual of the Church. The procession returned to the Presbytery, where His Lordship held a levee from 3 to 6 and from 7 to 9 p.m., Sunday.

His Lordship said the 8 o'clock Mass on Sunday, and presided and preached at the 10 o'clock. In the course of his able sermon he referred to the necessity of building the new church, and also the advantage of a good Catholic education to children. He also expressed his satisfaction with the condition of affairs generally in connection with the Church, which reflects every credit upon the efforts and labors of the Rev. Father McDonnell.

His Lordship was obliged to cancel his engagement to St. Andrew's Church this day, and will not now visit it until next September, when he will also visit both St. Raphael's and Lochiel churches officially. He leaves for home next Thursday, amid the blessings and good wishes of all who have had the honor and blessing of seeing and hearing him.

Saturday evening His Lordship attended the closing ceremonies at the Alexandria Convent of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

This ceremony is always charming and beautiful in a Convent School. Like the case at the Williamsstown Convent the Sisters appear to have a special faculty for developing modesty and grace of deportment, leaving out of the question altogether the higher attributes of religious and moral education. When the hall of the Convent was opened to the visitors it was found well prepared for the occasion. The hall itself was decorated in a manner that revealed the taste of an artist in the Sister who had presided over that part of the labors; it was adorned beautifully with evergreens which were festooned round the walls. Scrolls hung around the walls, all bearing suitable mottoes, the most conspicuous of which were, "Cead Mille Failte," "Love, re-

spect, veneration and homage to His Lordship," &c., &c., &c.

The clergy present besides the Bishop were Rev. Fathers McDonnell, Graham, Gauthier, Masterson and Kelly, and additional interest was given to the occasion by the presence of three Sisters of the Convent of the Holy Cross, Montreal, who attended to assist in welcoming the Bishop.

The most pleasant, rapid, reliable and effectual remedy yet discovered for diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, and all summer complaints, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is unsurpassed as a reliable specific in the above diseases, as well known as a great remedial agent, and is more highly valued the longer it is known. Travellers and tourists should carry a supply in their haversack. For sale by all Dealers in Medicines.

BELLEVILLE SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The examination of the boys' department of the Separate Schools of Belleville was held on Tuesday, the 5th inst. Amongst those present were the Very Rev. Father Farrelly, V.G.; Rev. Father Luby; Messrs. T. A. O'Rourke of Toronto; P. P. Lynch, J. S. Ryan, ex-Alderman Doyle, Dolan, Copeland and a number of ladies. The pupils were examined by the Very Rev. Father Farrelly, Mr. T. A. O'Rourke, B.A., of Toronto University, and Mr. J. S. Ryan. The distribution of prizes followed.

Speeches were next in order. The Very Rev. examiner had much pleasure in congratulating both teachers and pupils upon the very creditable examination. As in the past he would continue to offer scholarships to the Belleville Separate School pupils. Each successful candidate for a certificate should be entitled to twenty-five dollars, while the head pupil and each of the other successful pupils at the High School Entrance Examination should receive from him twenty dollars and ten dollars respectively. He hoped that they would follow in the footsteps of those who, at the two last examinations, had acquitted themselves so well, and thereby eloquently testified to the high standard of the Separate Schools of Belleville. He would be only too happy to pay many more similar scholarships so richly deserved.

Mr. O'Rourke was more than pleased with the result of the examination. Had he not been present he could hardly have believed on mere hearsay that the school was in such an advanced state. While at St. Michael's College, Mr. O'Hagan was noted for his indefatigable industry in the pursuit of knowledge. His recent brilliant examination at Ottawa University, and the high standard obtained by his youthful pupils, reflects great credit on him as a student and a teacher. The correct solutions to intricate problems in arithmetic and algebra, the parsing and analyzing, the knowledge displayed of the geography of the world, the acquaintance with the notable features of the lives and works, of the leading writers, whose names adorn the pages of English literature; their surprising familiarity with general history, and with the history of England in particular, required no comment from him, as facts spoke louder than words. Both teacher and pupils, he thought, had reason to feel proud of their year's work. Before concluding his remarks, Mr. O'Rourke commended the Very Rev. Father Farrelly, for the substantial proof of his desire to raise the standard of the Separate Schools, and hoped that he might soon be relieved of many of his scholarships.

On the following day the examination of the girls under the care of the Sisters of Loretto took place. Many availed themselves of the pleasure of being present. The Very Rev. Father Farrelly, V.G., Rev. Father Spratt, Wolfe Island; Messrs. T. A. O'Rourke, Thos. O'Hagan, head master of the Separate Schools; Alderman Durand, ex-Alderman Doyle, a number of the Sisters of Loretto, and quite a sprinkling of ladies attended. The Rev. Mother of Loretto Abbey, Toronto, honored the pupils by her kind presence on this occasion.

The examination was the same as that followed on the previous day, the Very Rev. Father Farrelly, Messrs. O'Rourke and O'Hagan being the examiners. Although the examination was searching and severe, the answers in every subject bore testimony to the practical and thorough drilling they received at the hands of their teachers.

In speaking, Very Rev. Father Farrelly took occasion to congratulate the girls on their success in their studies, and the good Sisters upon their reward for their untiring energy, the proud consciousness of having done their duty to their proteges, as all present could cheerfully testify. He then reiterated his remarks about the scholarships, and sat down amidst applause. Mr. O'Rourke was delighted with the little girls. They had not much more than entered their teens. Their neat appearance, their faultless parsing and analysing—their knowledge of geography, English literature and geometry, must have called forth the admiration of all present; while their solutions to complex questions in arithmetic and algebra were highly gratifying. To his agreeable surprise he learned that some of the young pupils had gone through arithmetic and quadratics in algebra. The answers in history proved that they were conversant with the subject in its every department. The elegant diction and grammatical language of their long historical answers were particularly noticeable. After commending the pupils for their knowledge of French, he spoke at some length of the excellence of the Belleville Separate Schools, and concluded by congratulating the good Sisters upon the grand success of their pupils, and the people of Belleville upon their good fortune in having a branch of a community unexcelled as a teaching body in Ontario. After a few complimentary remarks by Father Farrelly to Mr. O'Rourke for his kindness in having acted as an examiner, the day's proceedings terminated. The following are the

PRIZE LISTS:

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.—MR. O'HAGAN, TEACHER.

Prize for good conduct awarded to Thomas O'Neill.

FIFTH CLASS.

Medal presented by Mr. James S. Ryan Belleville, for superior merit in fifth class, awarded to John McHugh.

Prize presented by Ald. R. Costello, to W. Powers for excellence in history, arithmetic and literature.

Prize awarded to Maurice Lynch for excellence in geography, spelling and grammar.

FOURTH CLASS.

Prize awarded to James Dolan for excellence in reading, grammar, and fourth book literature.

Prize awarded to Owen McCarthy for excellence in geography and history.

Prize awarded to Thomas O'Neill for excellence in arithmetic.

THIRD CLASS.—FIRST DIVISION.

Prize awarded to John Copeland for excellence in arithmetic, spelling and grammar.

Prize awarded to Wm. Flynn for excellence in geography and arithmetic.

Prize for excellence in reading, equally merited by Ed. Farrell and John Doyle.

THIRD CLASS.—SECOND DIVISION.

Prize awarded to J. Mullins for excellence in geography.

Prize awarded to Thos. Conlin for arithmetic.

Prize for excellence in reading, equally merited by Thos. Lynch and John York.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.—SISTERS OF LORETTO, TEACHERS.

Prize for good conduct, equally merited by Sarah Cahill, Mary Murphy, Mary Page, Annie Farrell and Katie McGurn.

Prize for regular attendance, merited by Annie Blonin, K. McGurn, M. McCarty, Mary Page, Georgina Blonin, M. Graham and Minnie Conlin.

FIFTH CLASS.

Silver medal presented by Mr. T. O'Hagan for superior merit and awarded to Isabelle Conlin.

First prize in English, French, Mathematics and Composition presented by Mr. T. O'Hagan and merited by Susan York.

Second prize in English, French, Mathematics and Composition, merited by Agnes O'Donoghue.

FOURTH CLASS.—FIRST DIVISION.

First prize merited by M. Cahill, M. Conway and M. Durand.

Second prize merited by Mary Murphy.

Third prize merited by M. Grace and A. Farrell.

Prize for general improvement merited by Nellie Griffin, M. West and K. Ryan.

Prize for Christian Doctrine merited by A. Farrell, M. Murphy and M. Cahill.

FOURTH CLASS.—SECOND DIVISION.

First prize merited by M. Collin, G. Blonin, M. Page and M. Powers.

Second prize merited by M. Barry, K. McGurn, A. Blonin, M. Graham and E. Graham.

Third prize equally merited by M. McCarthy, K. Dunn and L. Daigron.

Prize for general improvement merited by M. A. McGuire, L. Kelly, E. Laks, C. Donoghue, M. Conins and M. Fitzpatrick.

Prize for Christian Doctrine merited by K. McGurn, A. Blonin, E. Graham, J. Powers, M. Page, G. Blonin, M. Graham and Minnie Conlin.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

By the timely use of the Extract of Wild Strawberry, you may avert all disagreeable summer complaints, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, etc., nothing is so pleasant in its cure as rapid, reliable and effectual, as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. And the value of this medicine as an antidote in sour stomach, colic, cramps, sea-sickness, vomiting, and other irritations of the stomach and bowels is incalculable. It is safe and sure, and should be carried in the haversack of every traveller and tourist.

THE LATE TORONTO-SHAMROCK MATCH.

ALD. RYAN'S EXPLANATION.

To the Sporting Editor of the *Mail*: Sir.—Mr. Ryan's object in writing you as he did on the subject of the above lacrosse match is a mystery to all. His remarks are wholly irrelevant. He states, for instance, that "only such as are practised players" should be appointed umpires. What has that to do with his decision in the fifth game? But I will join issue with your correspondent on this point, to the extent of telling him that an umpire has no more need to be a "practised player" in order to judge whether the ball goes between the flags, over them, or outside them, than it is for a man to watch the flight of a bird and define its course; in either case, one has only to make use of one's eyesight in the ordinary way.

Again, what has the public got to do with the opinion of Mr. Ryan's "friends, who were spectators," and who pretend that the ball "went high"? There are not wanting hosts of "friends," on the other hand, who are not "high." Truly, it games are to be decided in this fashion, we would soon hear the end of lacrosse.

Mr. Ryan goes on to say—"The only point of which I am not clear is whether the game was claimed by the Shamrocks; if not, then my decision was unequalled for that stage of the game, and the wrong thereby done cannot be regretted by anyone so much as by myself. Had I been aware that the duty of an umpire was only to decide when called upon by the players, I would be in a position to speak on the point with a degree of certainty which I cannot do at this moment."

Your correspondent may dismiss his doubts and misgivings on this score, as it is immaterial whether the Shamrocks called game or not; so long as he himself saw the ball and was convinced that it was a game, he was perfectly justified in acting as he did. But as a matter of fact, I may state that "game" was called by Murphy, who put the rubber through, and not Harte, as was erroneously represented. Your contemporary, the *Globe*, errs in saying that the Shamrock man who claimed to have scored the fifth game continued to run after the ball when it went through the goal, as pretended. As I have just stated, it was Murphy, and not Harte, who took the last game, and he never stirred for the ball until, throwing up his lacrosse in the air, he called "game," which was at once allowed by Mr. Ryan. Then, and only then, did Murphy run for the ball, fearing it should be lost amongst the crowd by this time rushing on to the field.

But what the public and our club is most concerned in knowing is Mr. Ryan's statement that his decision in the fifth game was what he believed to be and what he still believes to be a fair decision.

Yours, &c.,

A. POLAN, Captain Shamrock Lacrosse Club, Montreal, July 15, 1881.

MURDER IN WESTMEATH.

MULLINGAR, July 5.—A murder occurred last night at the cross-roads of Ballagh, about two miles from this town, the victim being a herd in the employ of a Mrs. Cleary, named Michael Curran, aged about fifty years, and the murderer a young man named Patrick Daly, laborer, aged 21. The circumstances are stated to be as follows:—Curran and Daly lived within a short distance from each other at the place above-named, and it seems that latterly they were not on the best terms, on account of Curran, in his capacity of herd, having threatened to prosecute Daly for cutting grass and wood. It also appears that the latter threatened to "do away" with Curran. Between 9 and 10 o'clock last night, Curran was passing Daly's house, when the latter attacked him with a pitch-fork, which was taken from him by some persons who were present. Subsequently Daly got a knife, and again encountering the deceased, inflicted on him a number of terrible wounds. Word was at once sent for a priest and doctor who promptly arrived. The constabulary were also communicated with, and were soon on the scene. Daly was arrested and lodged in Mullingar prison. Curran expired early today. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

LORD ROSEBERY ON DEMOCRACY.

The Earl of Rosebery presided lately at the annual public debate of the University College Debating Society. At the close of the discussion on the question, "That the advance of Democracy in England tends to strengthen the Foundations of Society,"

Lord Rosebery said he felt some difficulty in taking part in the debate since the assembly of which he was a member had been abolished at an early part of the evening. (Laughter.) Several definitions had been given of democracy, and one of the speakers had said it meant manhood suffrage and electoral districts, but though democracy might lead to these, it did not necessarily mean this or any other particular political change. (Hear, hear.) Democracy might be well defined as "The Government for and by the people" (Cheers).

Of this kind of democracy they had in England had some experience, and with this experience he did not feel disposed to quarrel. Several speakers had taken it for granted, that, with democracy, the Monarchy and the House of Lords must cease to exist, but he (Lord Rosebery) could not concur in this view. (Hear, hear.) As far as he could judge from the newspapers, and from contact with various classes in this country, there was no special tendency in democracy to affect the Monarchy. (Hear, hear.) As to the House of Lords, it afforded a good exemplification of the theory that threatened men live long. (Laughter.) They were told that if the House of Lords rejected the Land Bill it would be very much threatened, but it was much threatened last autumn, and yet it still survived. If, however, it ever did come into violent contact with democracy it would probably meet democracy as the cow did Stephenson's locomotive. (Laughter.) But why should the whole force of democracy be employed to sweep away an institution which fulfilled one of the greatest wants of all countries—a practical second chamber, and one which at the present moment did no great injury to anybody? (Hear, hear.) He did not share the asperity manifested by one of the speakers against American institutions, and having visited the country on several occasions, he felt the greatest warmth for America and the American people. Persons who elected by free choice a moderate intellect to represent them were better off than those who had a levianth intellect placed over them against their will, and this free choice the people of the United States possessed. It had been said by the opponents of democracy that the best men in America devoted themselves to money-getting, but this was a strong argument in its favor, as showing that democracy was not correctly represented as a kind of grabbing the property of others. (Cheers.)

The question before the meeting was of a very difficult nature, for a democracy depended as much on the character of the people as a despotism depended on that of the despot. If the Government was entrusted to the people, the manner in which it would be administered depended on the people themselves. (Hear, hear.) History and analogy was in this case no sufficient guide. There were Republics in different parts of the world, but no sure inference as to the effects of democracy in this country could be drawn. In America there was room enough for every experiment in politics and religion; Switzerland was poor and small—an object of attack or desire to nobody, and both those countries were thus very differently circumstanced to England. The French Republic had only lasted eleven years, and its fate among the most changeable people in the world could not be yet known. (Hear.) The idea of a Republic in South America appeared to be the raising of fictitious loans and the assassination of their Ministers, and this form of government it was not desirable to imitate. (Laughter.) In England there was an ancient but limited Monarchy, with its attractions, a hereditary Chamber, an established Church, and an aristocracy founded on land. These were all elements congenial to democracy. (Hear, hear.) But, on the other hand, there was an enormous population crowded into a limited space—a metropolis which was a State in itself, with a population greater than that of the United States a century ago. These were favourable circumstances to democracy. He firmly believed that the advance of democracy would largely affect the power and convenience of the privileged classes in this country. This was a circumstance which some of the class would regret, but he did not think they ought to regret it. A limited class in possession of great power, and great privileges, and great means of enjoyment, to the exclusion of a much larger class was in the position of a person getting a high rate of interest for his money, which was attended with great danger, and who soon began to long for the sweet simplicity of the three per cent. (Laughter and cheers.) All great salutary changes were not so much revolutions as compromises, and the higher classes would put up with the necessity of parting with some of their privileges and power in consideration of greater security for those of them which remained. (Hear, hear.) As regards government there seems to be great advantage in democracy. With an oligarchy the responsibility was too great and the penalty for failure too high. He (Lord Rosebery) had always felt, as did many who opposed the foreign policy of the late Government, that the responsibility of that policy was shared by the great mass of the electors who returned that Government to office, and that it was not fair to cast the sole responsibility on the Government when the majority of the electors had endorsed their policy. (Hear, hear.) It was a great advantage that the people should share with the Government the responsibility of its acts. Suppose the case of a policy which ended in a great national disaster. If the French people had felt that the responsibility for Sedan rested with a Parliament elected by themselves Sedan would have caused no revolution. (Hear, hear.) And if the policy of the late Government in Afghanistan or South Africa had ended in disaster, no great political convulsion would have ensued.—(Hear, hear.)—because in 1867 the vast majority of the people were given a share in the responsibility of the Government (Cheers.) He had an honest belief in the practical good sense of his countrymen—(cheers)—and he believed that it was by extending to them a share of political power that the foundations of society would in the truest sense be strengthened. (Hear, hear.) He would be glad to give the people a large share of this power, because it was calculated to give them a sense of their responsibility as regards foreign affairs, and of true patriotism as regards the country for the government of which they were themselves responsible. (Cheers.)

Through the instrumentality of His Excellency the Governor-General the sword which belonged to the gallant but ill-fated General Montgomery, who fell before Quebec on the last night of the year 1774, has been transferred to the Livingston family, residing on the Hudson River, New York, the General having married into that family.

ROUND THE WORLD.

On a recent race day in one of the English meetings, Archer, the jockey of Inroquois when he won the Derby, rode five winners out of seven.

Sir Julius Benedict, on June 29, gave at St. James's Hall, London, his forty-sixth annual concert—an experience that has probably never been equaled by any musician.

The Hon. C. G. Brodick, the new warden of Merton College, Oxford, is a man of remarkable structure of teeth and jaw, which has led to his being known throughout the university as *Curia Dentatus*.

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull will shortly marry Lord Campbell, brother-in-law of Princess Louise. Mrs. Woodhull was not long since editor of a radical weekly, but she will now be related to the Queen by marriage.

Mr. Alexander Asher, Liberal, has been elected member of Parliament for Elgin district without opposition, in the place of Right Hon. Grant Duff, late Under Colonial Secretary, who was recently appointed Governor of Madras.

A lady who occupied a cottage at Mount Desert last summer had a box made for her jewellery in imitation of a Bible. While absent one day some one entered her house and carried off her silverware, but her box of jewellery was undisturbed.

It is thought the French passion for colonization will bring them in contact with the English before many years, and the struggle for Ocean supremacy, discontinued two years ago, will be renewed under circumstances unfavorable to France.

The Rev. James Freeman Clarke has lately been preaching that Christ was the type of the coming man, whose psychological and moral developments will qualify him to work the same or equal wonders attributed to the founder of Christianity.

The question is how much did the Toronto *Mail* pay the N. Y. *Herald* for saying it was an American newspaper. It said the same of The Post when it first started, and we were not a bit flattered. We would though if the *Herald* had a reputation for truth.

As considerable doubt is still entertained as to whether the late Sultan was really murdered, it has been suggested that his body should be exhumed in order to ascertain whether it bears the marks of violence described in the evidence given at the trial.

The London Times remarks that the boastful, arrogant Irish Catholics have grown less in numbers. Have they, though? Have they vanished into space? Are they not in England, Scotland, Australia, and the United States, where they can make themselves very useful?

The hanging of nineteen Molly Maguires in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania completely destroyed the Order of assassins there; but the recent murder of a mine manager at Dunbar brings out the fact that an organization of the same kind exists in the western part of the State.

Janley Sambaure, John Tonnial, George De Maurier, and Charles Kohn are the principal illustrators of *Punch*; Harry Furniss is the chief illustrator of the *Illustrated News*; Herbert Johnson of the *Graphic*; Leslie Ward of *Unlucky Fair*, and Wallis MacKay of the *Sporting and Dramatic News*.

Miss Rhen, who is to make a theatrical tour of this country next season, is a native of Belgium, but next lately acted in French. Her first acting in English was done in London last month. She is by no means a great actress, it is said, though a pleasing one. Her roles are mostly Shakespearean.

An attempt is to be made in Philadelphia to enforce the law against carrying concealed weapons. Policemen are to search every man whom they have any reason to suspect, and arrest those on whom pistols are found. The Mayor, who is responsible for the movement, believes that it