#### UP-TOWN, DOWN-TOWN IN MY LADY'S HEART ALWAY.

The world is old, The world is old, And love grows cold, And hearts are sold For gold They say.

My lady tastes the pleasure
Of each hour that passes by;
In Fashion's golden garden
The brightest butterfly.
Meanwhile, down-town, her husband
From dawning until dark,
In his close and cobwebbed office,
Outtoils his busiest clerk.

For the world is old, And love grows cold, And hearts are sold For gold Well-a-day!

But my lady's presence ever
Brightens the busy place;
When he pauses in his writing
He sees her perfect face.
Meanwhile, up-town, my lady,
The gayest of the gay,
The kiss of her lips keeps for him—
The love of her heart all day.

Is the world, then, old? Does love grow cold? And are hearts sold For gold Alway?

PEDESTRIANISM UNDER WATER.

REMARKABLE CHALLENGE OF CAPTAIN GUIRE, THE SUB-MARINE DIVER.

Perhaps the most remarkable pedestrian challenge ever made is that of Captain John T. Guire, a sub-marine diver of Cincinnati, who has proposed, on a wager of \$10,000, to walk under water, on the bottom of the Ohio River, from Cincinnati to Cairo, in the space of twenty-five days. The distance is over five hundred miles, requiring him to make over twenty miles a day.

He stipulates that he is to have a flat ac-

company him, with an air pump to supply him with air, and, moreover, to be allowed to come up as often as he likes, but the boat is to be stopped whenever he comes up, so that he shall walk every foot of the way. Captain Guire achieved a good deal of reputation as a diver when the St. Louis Bridge was built, working unusual lengths of time in water seventy-five feet deep, and he has backers who will see that money is put up.

### JAPANESE PICTURE OF HELL.

A scarf on exhibition at Tiffany's gives a representation of the Japanese idea of hell, and it would seem to be morbid and dreadful enough to have suited the most fanatical of Puritan theologians:

The scarf is nine yards long, and half a yard wide. The first scene represents satan on earth seeking new victims. The arch fiend appears as a sulphuric, yellow-green demon, with protruding horns, cloven feet, and a demoniacal expression, luring his victims into his net, and plunging them into fiery depths They appear to fall into a nest of burning scorpions, where they are tantalized by a glimpse of their friends enjoying themselves in a lake of cool water. In the next scene, satan takes the form of an immense dragon, with his human victims crouching in terror at his feet. They are mercifully dragged into court, and the judge is represented as condemning them to be tied to rocks and to have red hot load poured down their throats. They are then chased by hyenas through a field of open knives and other sharp instruments. The victims are next portrayed as being tortured by having their limbs sawn off and by being improvement. Several failures in the buildthrown into a revolving wheel of fire. Satan next appears to be looking out for new victims on a field of battle. Some of these victims trict (indeed in Scotland) has succumbed. are made to hug red hot stovepipes, while satan, with a smile, is fanning them. Others trade generally, and augment the difficulare swimming in seas of blood, surrounded by ties in the way of importers quitting their laughing demons. Others yet are seated in a scocks to dealers, who are the chief sufferers cauldron of red hot sulphur, having their by the failures referred to. Three auction tongues punea out carrying heavy burdens of coal and throwing it into the fire to burn new victims. His satanic majesty is next represented as feeding his subjects with rice, presumably to give deals was engerly taken up, though prices to give them strength with which to endure ruled low. It is evident that auction sales of greater torture.

## THE IRISH PARTY.

A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party was held on Thursday, in King-street, Lord F. Conyngham in the chair. Mr. Parnell submitted a short statement, and the meeting at once proceeded to discuss the proposition laid down in the requisition, to the effect that, the Government having opposed the Franchise and other Irish bills, it was desirable that some action should be taken. A general conversation ensued. Mr. Henry made a lengthy and important speech, in the course of which he said that, as they were approaching an agreement to let bygones be bygones, he hoped Mr. Parnell would state whether he was going to give up the position he had taken and withdraw the sentiments expressed at the meeting in Islington. At that meeting, said Mr. Henry, Mr. Parnell spoke of the Irish members being a sham. He would be happy to let the past be forgotten, and begin, 'de novo, with a sensible policy, but he would not be a party to a sham agreement. If Mr. Parnell and his friends would now consent to act with the party all might yet be well, but if not it was hopeless to expect anything like union. Mr. Butt also made a considerable speech, and I am told he gave a sketch of what he believed had been the success of the party. He believed much had been done by the party as a united party, and that little was to be hoped from mere political excitement. Patience in politics was necessary, and the nation which had not yet patience in political struggles and in struggles for a national cause would never win. Mr. Parnell also spoke confining himself chiefly to a resolution of which he gave notice, and which was -"That, in view of the opposition of the Government during five sessions to all the bills brought forward by the Irish members, it is the duty of the Irish members to refuse votes in supply to such a Government." The meeting adjourned early, as Mr. Butt and Mr. O'Shaughnessy had to leave in order to attend a meeting of the Local Government Committee. The meeting of the party was adjourned until Saturday, when Mr. Parnell's resolution will be debated.—Freeman Cor.

tages, the rents of which would suffice to keep was a miser of an original description, and these goods, if sent forward freely, will go when his friends came to visit him at night wary low. It is, therefore, advisable that required them to bring candles, as he could shippers should refrain from sending cargoes and keep their color. the authorities, besides charitable contribu-

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The knowledge of God and the means by which it is attained-Sermon by the Rev. Father Kane.

It had been expected that His Eminence, the Cardinal, would occupy the throne during the high mass at the Cathedral, and might preach, the festival being Trinity Sunday, the last day for the reception of the Easter sacraments, but he did not come, and the mass was therefore unattended with any unusual circumstance. Though the weather was so very warm in the forenoon quite a large congregation was present at the service. The music, as usual, was all that could be desired, the "Veni Creator" before the sermon being exceptionally fine. The collection for the Holy Father was taken up while the choir was singing the "Credo."

The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Father Mori, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Kane, who read the gospel of the Sunday-the last two verses of the twentyeight chapter of Matthew—but he took as his sprung up and we were compelled to subject "The Knowledge of God." The purabandon her." pose of our life, said the preacher, was to know the only true God, and to love and serve Him in heaven. This was a sublime knowledge, and would be most profitable to us. As the only intelligent beings on this earth, it was evidently intended by God that we should know Him, and even gratitude demanded of us that we should learn all we reasonably could about the Creator of our immortal souls, and vet it was a knowledge that few people sought with real earnestness. Unfortunately the transitory pleasures of life were preferred and the gratification of ambition too often prevailed. God had revealed Himself to us in the Scriptures, and with humble faith we should learn all that was expected of us. The means by which we could attain our purpose were afforded us by the revelations and the Bible. The life of Christ abounded in examples which ought to teach us how loving, how compassionate, how merciful, was the Redeemer, the second person of the Trinity. His sufferings exhibited an overflowing tenderness toward His creatures, which appealed to us in gratitude to return some share of the love bestowed upon us. Were we to reflect upon the life of our Lord on earth we could not help reflecting upon the meaning of all this humiliation, sorrow and manifestation of divine attributes, but men rarely did this, and hence the sweetness of communion with the Holy Spirit, the third person of the Trinity, was lost to them. We could come to the knowledge of God by the teachings of the infallible Church. In the gospel of the day we read that Christ said, "I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world. Go, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." Here, then, we had a teacher with the marks stamped upon it by which we could not fail to know it-one, holy, catholic and apostolic. Trusting to the teachings of this infallible guide, we could not fail to find happiness here below, the peace of Christ in our hearts and eternal joy

THE TIMBER TRADE.

hereafter.—N. Y. Herald.

LATEST REPORTS FROM GLASGOW. (From Singleton, Dunn & Company's Circular,

June 6th.) The trade is even more depressed than it was a month ago, and at the moment we see nothing to warrant the hope of an immediate ing trade have occurred, and the only waggon building firm of any importance in this dis-These failures have had a bad effect on the sales have been held since our timber at Greenock and one at Glasgow of Michigan deals. The former sales were far from successful, but the cargo of Michigan timber are not likely to be successful meantime, while it cannot be doubted they have a disturbing influence on the private sales. It has therefore been all but arranged to refrain for the present from auction sales of timber. We have to report a further decline in price in all kinds of North of Europe wood goods (especially spruce), and the fear felt that these prices have not yet touched their lowest point. To give Canadian friends an idea of these prices, we mention the following as the quotation to-day:—Cargoes Riga White deals averaging 17 to 18 feet 9 and 101 inch x 3 crown £6 17s 6d. Half crown £6 2s 6d, or an average of £6 12s 6d c.i.f. to Grangemouth. The fact of Canadian goods requiring to compete with such goods, and the already overstocked condition of this market, should determine shippers to defer consignments till markets improve.

Broadwood-Waney.-The quantity sold has been small. Some large good wood at 2s and 2s 1d. Some 22 inch average of really choice quality at 2s 2d to a consumer. The chief sales have been of 2nd class woodquite a lot at 18d to 18ld. Some rather better at 20d. Square.—Sales have been in retail only.

White Pine - Deckplankwood. - Though several contracts have been taken for ships lately, the demand for deckwood has been quiet. A large sale was made, but the price reported is so ridiculously low that we can not believe it, though it is certain that the figure was a long way under the market rate. Some wood has been sold at 2s for 70 feet average, and 21d for 60 feet average. Fair average-The quotations have gone uncommonly low. At auction 50 to 55 feet average was sold at 13d to 13dd, and 40 feet at 12 d to 13d. Some large 60 feet average was closed at 14 d to 15 d. By private 40 feet average was sold at 13d to 131d, and today a parcel is offered at 13d, including another parcel of 50 feet average. Small Clean Wood-A parcel of 40 feet average was sold at 14d. Beamfillings were sold at 10d and id. The demand for ordinary wood is like-

y to be small during the year. Red Pine.—A parcel 50 to 55 feet average was cleared up at auction at 151d, a small lot of 30 feet average at 14d, and a parcel of 40 feet at 141d to close it. The demand is light. Well-to-do paupers are all the rage in Great Sale of Michigan deals already referred to, Britain at present. One man has claimed his discharge from a Liverpool poor-house, where he had saved money enough from the tips of compassionate visitors to buy a row of cotfication. They realized an average of about him in comfort. An old Welshwoman at £20 10s per standard for 1sts, and £13 7s 6d Penybryn, recipient of out-door relief, was for 2nds. There are none of these goods now found to have \$1,100 in gold and silver stow on the market. Quebec pine deals are little ed away in the wall of her hovel, and an old inquired for, and at some auction sales did not man of Forth has died leaving \$1,500 in elicit a bid of even 1s per foot for the best bank, who had long received \$1 a week from sizes of 3rd quality. Spruce.—Though the sizes of 3rd quality. Spruce.—Though the market is quite bare, there is no present inAN OCEAN HORROR.

A DERELICY JAPANESE JUNK, WITH FOUR DVING AND TWO DEAD SAILORS ON BOARD-FATE OF THE BEST OF THE CREW.

(From the San Francisco Alta, June 9.)

The bark Athelstone, from Newcastle, N. S. W., reports that on May 29, latitude 39 deg. 49 min. north, longitude 144 deg. 2 min. west, at 8:30 A. M., she sighted a derelict junk and bore away for her. "At 9:30 A. M. passed under her lec. Had every appearance of being abandoned, and a most offensive smell emanated from her. Sent the chief officer in a boat aboard of her, who found four Japanese on board, nearly dead, and also two dead ones. Took the living on board and brought them to this port. Was unable to ascertain the name of the vessel, or where she was from. But suffice it to say they were in a most deplorable condition. We should have destroyed the junk, but a fresh breeze

Through the courtesy of Mr. Nasse, Japanese interpreter, the following additional facts have have been obtained :- The junk was named I-s-u-k-i-n M-a-r-u, and was of 235 tons burden, and manned by a crew of nine seamen, in addition to Captain Baba. She also had on board thirteen passengers. She was a coaster, bound from Atzukisni to Hokadata, ports upon the island of Yesso, sometimes called Matsmai, one of the largest of the Japanese islands, and situated in latitude 41 deg. 24 min. north, longitude 140 deg. 9 min. east. When about 500 miles from the first named port, she was struck by a heavy gale on the morning of November 17, she having left port on the 25th October. The gale, as is usual in those seas, continued for nearly three months, during which time it was very foggy and the hail storms were frequent. Three days after the gale began the mast went by the board, and three days afterwards the upper deck was carried away, and three of the crew washed overboard and drowned. Although the cargo consisted of red herrings and seaweed, provisions were so scarce that when rescued by Captain Bayley, of the Athelstone, only three days' food remained. All on board were dead, save a passenger named Iti and three of the crew-the cause of death being scurvy, exposure and starvation. Captain Baba was the last victim. He died some ten days before the kindly rescue. When Captain Bayley boarded the survivers were almost lifeless, and had to be carried on board his ship. There were then three feet of water in the hold. The details are too harrowing for description.

WHAT WAR WITH ENGLAND WOULD COST.

Those who have been beguiled by the sanguine articles of a certain portion of the Press into the idea that the expense of war with Russia would be 'a mere thea bite' to a rich country like England, would do well to turn to the current number of 'Frazer' and read a discussion of the question, Can England Easily Bear the Cost of a Great This paper is admirably adapted to the foolish courage of people cool who are carried away by the vulgar swagger and bombast about our national wealth, of which we had so much of late. The writer carefully examines our national resources, as presented to us in a statistical table, quoted by him from a high authority, and points out that although it is true the country is very rich, and that its wealth has been rapidly increasing, and may now probably be estimated at nine thousand millions sterling in capital, it is a mistake to suppose, as has been hastily said, we could spend three dred millions a year without being conscious that we were a penny the poorer. This examination of the facts of the case shows that in many instances the large figures which go to make up this grand tota do not indicate an increase in the war-spending capacity of the country, but rather the reverse; and also that a great deal of our wealth is wealth only so long as values retain something like their present level. Further, the writer draws careful attention to the three following points: (1). The great extent to which the ten years progress of the country, which is so strikingly shown by the figures we have quoted, is mere inflation of values, not the sign of real hard money saved or invested and now yielding legitimate revenue; (2) the small extent to which our great wealth, assuming it to be genuine, has permeated and benefitted the masses of the nation; and (3) the neutralizing influence which the growth of taxation has had on the capacity of the nation to bear fresh burdens.' He draws the conclusion that we are not in a position to bear a severe draw upon our resources because our great wealth is nearly all invested wealth, and therefore not available for spending purposes; it is distributed with extreme inequality, and in a manner which makes it most difficult to impose taxes in a fair or endurable way, and even were it possible to impose such taxes, the margin their operation is not nearly so for broad as the advocates of war have given out. It would be absurd, of course, to pretend that England is bankrupt, or anywhere near bankruptey, but it is certain that war would involve immense suffering and inconvenience to the great masses of the people. Soher people should look at this, and take care that so heavy a price at least shall not be paid without a very distincat notion of what will be got in return .- London Christian World.

# CANINE DESTRUCTION.

The civic authorities have in their employ a functionary whose duties are always performed in a business-like and expeditious manner. We refer to the Corporation executioner, to whom is entrusted the killing of all animals of the canine tribe whose owners are unable or unwilling to contribute the sum imposed as a tax. The owner is obliged by law to bring a dog for which he does not in tend to pay taxes to the Central Station, where the animal is entrusted to the tender mercies of the executioner, by whom it is conveyed to a shed in the rear of the old police station. Here a pit is dug about ten feet deep, and above is a beam to which are suspended a number of cords, to one of which the doomed animal is attached, and then thrown into the opening. The rapidity with which the business is done is astonishing, and reflects great credit on the unlicensed

canine exterminator. The Governor of Adrianople lately sent to Rev. Father Golnbert the decoration of the Medjidje order for his assiduous care of the wounded Turkish soldiers in the French hospital, in charge of the Sisters of the Assumption. Rev. Father Golabert is the Superior of the houses of this Congregation in Bulgaria, which conducts (a) hospital and

THE LATE EARL RUSSELL.

(London Echo.)

Now that the name and fame of Earl Russell are sounded with respect and gratitude through every home in England, it is not uninstructive to note the estimate which Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, long years ago, formed and published of the illustrious statesman's character. It is somewhat strange that the man who could thus write is now Prime Minister of England. The citation is from the 'Letters of Runnymede ':-"My Lord,-Your name will descend to

posterity—you have burnt your Enhesian

Temple. Your character is a curious one;

events have proved that it has been imper-

fectly comprehended, even by your own

party: Long, and, for a period, intimate

opportunities of observing you, will enable me to enter into its just analysis. You were born with a strong ambition and a feeble intellect. It is an union not uncommon, and in the majority of cases only tends to convert an aspiring youth into a querulous and discontented manhood. But under some circumstances, when combined, for instance, with great station, and consequent opportunities for action, it is an union which often leads to the development of a peculiar talent—the talent of political mischief. Your feeble intellect having failed in literature, your strong ambition took refuge in politics. You had entered the House of Commons with every adventitious advantage, an illustrious birth and the support of an ancient, haughty party I was one of the audience who assisted at your attention that was extended to you. Cold, inanimate, with a weak voice and a mineing manner, the failure of your intellect was complete; but your ambition wrestled for a time with the indifference of your opponents and the ill-concealed contempt both these careers, which in this still free country are open to genius, you subsided for some years into a state of listless moroscuess which was even pitiable. Your friends-1 speak of the circle in which you lived-superficial indges of human character, as well as of everything else, always treated you with a species of contempt. . . A miniature Mokanna, you are now exhaling upon the Constitution of your country, which you once eulogised, and its great fortunes, of which you once were proud, all that long-hearded venom, and all those distempered lunnors, that have for years accumulated in your petty heart, and tainted the current of your mortified life Your aim is to reduce everything to your malignant standard. Partially you have succeeded. You have revenged yourself upon the House of Commons by becoming its leader. You have remodelled the assembly which would not listen to you; and the plebeian rout new langs upon the imbecile accents that struggle for sound in the chamber echoing but a few years back with the glowing periods of Canning. You have revenged yourself upon the House of Lords, the only obstacle to your degenerating schemes, by denouncing with a frigid conceit its solemn suffrages as 'the whisper of a faction,' and hallooing on, in a flimsy treble, your Scotch and Irish desperadoes to assail its august independence. You have revenged yourself upon your Sovereign, who recoiled from your touch by kissing, in spite of his Royal soul, his outraged hand. Notwithstanding your base power, and your father's faggot votes, the gentlemen of England inflicted upon you an indelibie brand, and expelled you from your own country; and you have revenged yourself upon their indignant patriotism by depriving them of their noblest and most useful privileges, and making, for the first time since the reign of Charles II., the administration of justice the business of faction. In all your conduct it is not difficult to detect the workings of a mean and long-mortified spirit suddenly invested with power—the struggles of a strong ambition attempting, by a wanton exercise of intellect. But, my Lord, rest assured that yours is a mind which, if it succeeded in originating, is not destined to direct a revolution. Whatever may be the issue of the great struggle now carried on in this country,

us, your part in the mighty drama must soon "I think it is Macrobius who tells a story of a young Greek who, having heard much of Egypt, determined on visiting that celebrated When he beheld the Pyramids of Memphis, and the States of Thebes, he exclaimed: 'O wonderful men! what must be your Gods!' But what was his mingled astonishment and disgust when he found a nation prostrate before the most contemptible and most odious of created beings! Gods of Egypt are the Ministers of England. I can picture to myself an intelligent foreigner, attracted by the same of a country and visiting it for the first time. I can picture to myself his admiration when he beholds our great public works, our roads, our docks, our canals, our unrivalled manufactories, our matchless agriculture. 'O wonderful men,' he would exclaim, ' what must be your governors!' But conceive him now entered into our political temple; conceive his appalled astonishment as he gazes on the ox-like form of the Lansdowne Apis. On one side he beholds an altar raised to an ape, on the other incense is burning before a cat-like colleague. Here, placed on the highest obelisks, he beholds, in the shapes of l'almerston and Grant, the worship of two sleek and long-tailed rats. . . . But, my lord, how thunder-struck must be our visitor when he is told to recognise a Secretary of State in an infinitely small scarabæus. Yes, my lord, when he Commons, our traveller may begin to compre-

whether we may be permitted to be again

great, glorious, and free, or whether we may

be doomed to sink beneath the ignoble tyranny

which your machinations are preparing for

The third instalment of "The Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield," in The Fortnightly, relates to the "heavy" period of that erratic statesman's life—from 1827 to 1852 when he was busy in parliament. The Premier is described as wearing at the outset his hat and tabor in his mouth, he masqueraded as a rural swaiv, dancing with his Young England companions round a May-pole, and finally, in the breeches and top-boots of a stage squire, he smacked his hunting whip against his thigh, denouncing the villany of the traitor Peel, who had deceived him and other simple-minded gentlemen into a belief that he was a Protectionist, and a friend of the land and of the corn laws, when he was nothing but a manufacturer and free-trader." His rapid changes of costume and character are said to resemble those " of the elder and younger Mathews in some of their startling transformations." The satirist is fiercer in tone when, speaking again of Mr. Disraeli's relations with Sir Robert Peel, he says: "For a time he was the umbra of the Prime MinisSOCIALISM.

The Berlin correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, writting after the first attempt to ssassinate the German Emperor, says :--

There is no denying the fact that the recent attentat of Hodel has excited not only a great sensation in Germany, but has stirred up intense feelings of indignation at, and fear of, the wild and fantastic theories, and the atrocious principles of our Social Democrats; in fact, it has created quite a scare in the public mind, especially among the wealthy classes, our rich and monied Jews, and bankers These are the men who are now the loudest in clamoring for repressive measures, and whose organs so vehemently attack the Protestant preacher Kogul, who is at the head of the Christian Socialists of Berlin, and who last Sunday pointed out that the rich and wealthy classes, by their hard-heartodness, their luxury and self indulgence, and their entire want of sympathy with the poorer classes, had done much to call into existence Social Democracy and so ought also justly bear a larger share of the blame attaching to the crime. While the public mind is so excited it does not seem to me to be either wise or salutary to attempt to legislate on a great question, for such Social Democracy undoubtedly is in our Germany That some more stringent measures against Socialism than any contained in the present code may be necessary is not to be denied, but that is a very different thing to giving such arbitrary power, to be used at their discretion, by our Prussian police. We knew in Germany -to our cost-in former days what uses they are but too likely to make of such discretionfirst appearance, and I remember the cheering lary powers. We have but too much reason to fear that wholesale suppression of liberty of speech and writing would not long be confined to one party only, that is now considered to be dangerous to the State; many others especially the Centre party, have often been called such, and threatened with a like fate as of your friends. Having, then, failed alike in is now impending over the Social Democrats.

REPRESSION NOT REFORM What is now to be guarded against is, lest on the plea of putting down Socialism, the Government may not contrive to deprive the German people of their dearly-bought liberties, and reduce them at once to the state of bondage, as regards the right of freedom of speech and writing, such as we enjoyed in the palmy days of Frederic William III., when no one dared to say what he thought, and the country was overrun with spies and detectives. In all the present outery against Socialism, it is remarkable what little stress is laid on the necessity of moral reforms. Repress, put down, stamp out, like the rinderpest; that is what one hears from our rich and comfortable burghers, suddealy alarmed at a great impending danger, which they had hitherto so completely ignored or made light of. But without moral and social reforms, and that among all classes of society, little, if anything, will be gained by merely repressive measures such as are now s generally called for. These, if accompanied by remedies of a healing nature, both as regards body and soul, will only intensify the mischief, and will make our Germany one vast home for secret societies. We have a living example in Russia how vain and nugatory all such repressive measures always are. No kind of liberty is allowed to exist there for a moment and yet the whole country is undermined by the secret emissaries of the Nihilists. In a similar way, what immense mischief did not Louis Napoleon's repressive system effect in France! Were not the Socialists much more formidable working in the dark than they are at the present time, when a different and freer system prevails?

THE KAISER'S VIEWS.

The one to insist most on the necessity of moral reforms as the best safeguard against Socialism is perhaps the old Emperor Wilhelm himself. In his speech to his ministers last week, he impressed upon them that their chief task ought to be to recall the people to a sense of religion which was fast being lost; and, authority, to revenge the disgrace of a feeble | again, in answer to the address of the students of the University of Berlin, he returns to the same subject, and tells them, who so urgently need the warning-for the University of Berlin may, I suppose, be reckoned as being at the head of that materialistic movement which has sprend infidel and atheistic doctrines all over the country, and in reality is very much more pernicious in its effects than Socialism, which is indeed nothing more than its legitimate offspring-"That he thanked God, in whose hands we all are, who had warded off the fatal shot; but if we abandon Him and depart from the foundations of the Christian faith, then such deeds need not be wondered at. On the Christian religion it is, and on its sure foundation that we must take our stand if we wish to find lasting safety." If the Government and the German people only follow this advice of their Emperor, they will do more to repress Social Democracy than all the new penal laws will accomplish.

A MOTHER IN ISRAEL.

DEATH OF A WOMAN WHO HAD ONE BUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE DESCENDANTS.

[From the Baltimore Bulletin, June 10.] Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, Ruthy Ann Price, colored, said to be 107 years and 8 days old, died at the residence of her niece, Sarah Johnson, colored, No. 111 North Paca street. The deceased had been sick but two weeks, and died from old age. The deceased, it is stated, was born at North Point, Baltimore county, on the 2d of June, 1771, on the farm of Judge Jones, to whom she belonged. Her name was Ruthy Ann Lewis. She remained in Judge Jones' family until shortly after the war of 1812. When relating incidents of the war she would alway tell the following ;-At the time of the arrival of the British acet in the Chesapenke Bay learns that you are the leader of House of she was quite advanced in years and was a waitress in Judge Jones' family. Upon the hend how the Egyptians worshipped-an in- arrival of the fleet off North Point the family were at breakfast, and while engaged in her duties Ruthy Ann saw the soldiers with "red coats," and immediately informed her master. The information created much consternation among the family, who at once prepared for a hasty departure, if a retreat became necessary. Ruthy Ann finally married and was sold to Robert H. Carman, of Baltimore county, who "the livery of Peel;" then, with ribbons in before his death made a will, including, among others, a clause to set his slaves free. She was married three times, and leaves twenty children, over one hundred grand-children, about thirty great grand children and about five great great grandchildren. She had an excellent memory, often related stories of her childhood, and was a strict church member.

On Sunday, the 7th of April, there was great excitement in the village of Chynowa The parish is without a priest, and the parishioners have established the practice of meeting every Sunday at the time of Divine services, and reciting suitable prayers. On the day mentioned, while the people were engaged at their devotions, the police suddenly appeared; thoroughly searched the church, and then, the village. They would determined to retain the Piutes as prisoners on the what they sought, but it is conjectured they hoped to catch a priest engaged arms from the white men they kill to arm in saying Mass.— Tablet correspondent. in saying Mass .- Tablet correspondent.

### ON THE WARPATH.

The Bannock Indian Troubles Growing Very Serious.

General Crook left for 'Chicago on Tuesday night, for consultation with General Sheridan on the Bannock troubles. General Cook makes no secret that he considers the situation growing more serious every day. Telegrams from Fort Hall state that the Shoshone and have returned to their reservation, but latest information leads to the belief that the Malheur Indians, Shoshones and Hicketats, of Columbia River, will shortly join in insurrection, making from 1,000 to 1,200 hostiles among the lava beds, mountains and canyons to 6,000 men on the Plains. At present not more than 1,200 soldiers-500 from General Howard, 500 from the departments of the Pacific and Arizona and 200 from General Crook's department—can be used. General Crook has been obliged to use twenty-one companies to protect the Black Hills and Fort McKinny regions, stripping the department of available men and transportation.

The Bannocks hold the elevated country, commanding a situation full of chances of ambuscades, rounced by thousands of cattle, affording supplies indefinitely. The situation is more serious than it has been for years. General Crook says that the Government has driven the Bannocks to war and to fighting for their lives.

He held the Council with the Bannocks in April, and found them not half supplied and starving. He telegraphed to the agent for supplies, and received an answer, "No appropriation." He found that buffalo and game were gone. The Bannock Chiefs said they had been allies of the whites in recent wars against the hostiles; had furnished General Prook with scouts in the campaigns against the Piutes and Sioux. In return for those services they begged General Crook to help them, but he found he could do nothing.

GENERAL BRADLEY'S MARCH. We have only made thirty miles progress in six days. Rains, rapid streams, deep canyons and unprecedented weather have delayed this command in its onward march to the Belle Fourche. Officers and men have toiled against a combination of circumstances unprecedented in the history of this country. Within the recollection of even the Indians no such season has been experienced on the plains and mountains. Yet steadily we have gained distance towards the Belle Fourche. To-day has been a layover, a rest, but particularly to allow of a reconnoisance of a different trail than this out of the mountains to the plains beyond. The Custer route had a fair beginning, but we find it has a terrible middle of deep canyous, rapid steams and boggy upland swamps. In order to better it the Commanding General sent Lieutenant Capron, an old division quartermaster, of the war and under General Hazen, now chief of the quartermaster's department of this expedition, to explore a route to the westward. To-night he returns, after a forty-mile ride, with his party, and reports the route impracticable without greater labor than that directly north. This route has also been explored to-day by Lieutenant Delaney, with an engineer's party, and from his reports of its practicability it will be the route out of the BlackHills to the Little Missouri country. So far fortune and good management has favored us. Surgeon Starrow, medical director, reports no deaths from sickness, and as yet we have not met the guilty roaming savage to cause a loss otherwise. The stray pilgrim, and prospecting miner, tells us of signs, tracks and ponies stolen by Indian depredators, but our scouts have not met the former owner of these hills nor the evidences of his presence. Indian raids from the British possessions are discredited by many of the officers of the command, and yet there are others who claim that we are sure to meet Sitting Bull.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERALS HOWARD AND MC-DOWELL.

Despatches were received at the War Department to-day from Generals Howard and McDowell relative to the Indian hostilities in the Northwest. Regarding the military campaign against the hostiles, General McDowell reports that Grover in the centre, with Sanford's, Sumner's and Car's companies, concentrates at once at Keeney's ferry, to move in the direction of Stein's Mountain. Stewart has the right and is pushing rapidly to Rhinehart's Crossing of the Malheur. Egbert's reserve is ordered to move with the utmost speed to Camp Lyon. Orders have been sent to McGregor to move from Harney to join Bernard. With Whipple's, Bomus and his own company moves to-day on the Indian trail. General Howard will go from Sheep Ranch to Rhinehart's Crossing of the Malheur to meet Stewart.

A START FOR CAMP HARNEY.

A special despatch from Portland, Oregon, says that a despatch has been received at military headquarters stating that about five hundred hostile Indians have started toward Camp Harney, in this State, and that they are receiving accessions as they march. General Howard has given instructions to send Miles command, now en route, to Harney with all possible speed.

BUFFALO HORN KILLED.

Sarah Winnemucca, who recently escaped from the hostiles at Stein's Mountain, reports that one of the Indian scouts claims to have killed Buffalo Horn, the Rannock chief. Sarah says their leader was killed in a skirmish with some citizens in which the scout vas engaged.

MOVEMENT OF THE SHOSHONES.

An Austin, Nev., despatch says a rumor is surrent that the Shoshones have left Smoky Valley in a body and gone north, headed for Beewawe, on the Union Pacific Railroad. It is supposed they are on the way to join the hostile Bannocks. These Indians have always been well treated and cannot have any grievances against the white people. In their route north they must cross the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, somewhere between Battle Mountain and the Palisade. A large number of Shoshones from Belmont, Eureka and the valley were here, ostensibly in attendance on a fandango. They endeavored to purchase powder and lead in large quantities but were refused by the storekeepers, who, in some instances, were warned by officers against selling ammunition to Indians. Nearly all of these Indians have now left here, going in various directions. The Piutes are quiet but very inquisitive regarding war, which they profess to deplore.

ON THE WARPATH. A Silver City despatch states that Chief Winnemucca has returned to Bernard and Whipple's camp, on the Owyhee River. "He says the hostiles are killing hundreds of cattle and leaving their carcasses to rot. The hostiles have left Stein's Mountain, and are moving toward the Harney Valley, thence to the Mathews Agency and Snake River, and will probably keep on until they effect a junction with the Columbia River Indians, which addition to their forces will, they calculate enable them to sweep the country. They are