

THE FAVORITE

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1873.

"THE FAVORITE"

TERMS: INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Single subscription, one year..... \$ 2.00
Club of seven, " " 10.00

Those desirous of forming larger clubs or otherwise to obtain subscribers for *THE FAVORITE*, will be furnished with special terms on application.

Parties sending remittances should do so by Post Office order, or registered letter.

Address, **GEORGE E. DESBARATS,**
Publisher
Montreal P. Q.

TO OUR READERS.

A Subscriber writes us as follows:—

"Permit me to say a few words through your paper, if not against the rules, concerning an advertisement inserted therein, of Messrs. Bridges, Foote & Co., New York, for fear that others like myself may be flattered, knowing well that if you knew that it was only a polite way of swindling the money out of the public you would not have inserted it. I saw the advertisement and thought that I would try my luck, so I accordingly sent them one dollar for five tickets which I received in a few days. I then immediately sent back one of the tickets for a watch valued at \$105, also the \$10 that was required. I then waited for three weeks and no reply came. Then I wrote them again; and it is four weeks now since I wrote my last and no reply.

"If I should have the pleasure of hearing from them I will inform you."

We regret extremely having been the means, even indirectly, of misleading our readers. The advertisement in question was inserted on the faith of the newspaper notices it contains, which we imagine would be a sufficient guarantee of the good faith of the advertiser.

Those of our readers who have doings with enterprises of this kind would do well to employ a third person who is at the headquarters of the persons with whom they wish to correspond. By so doing they would not be liable to fall into the hands of the proprietors of swindling concerns. We have written to New York to ascertain the standing of Messrs. Bridges, Foote & Co. In the mean time it is advisable to suspend judgment. Our correspondent would do well to write once more, enclosing money for return postage.

REAL WORK.

No one will deny that the most arduous labor is that performed by the mind. Now, all mental work is up-hill work. No one can think without an effort. Thinking is not a function of man's nature, which is performed unconsciously or spontaneously. It is a very different thing from that passive state of mind in which a train of vague, shadowy ideas and half-ideas is allowed to pass through it, without any conscious exercise of will on our own part. To think at all, in the proper acceptance of the word, requires a strong effort of the will, forcing the intellectual faculties to some definite point. To think steadily and consecutively is hard work, and is very truly called up-hill work: for thought does not keep on progressing by accelerated by its own weight, as physical bodies are in descending an inclined plane; its progress is kept up, in spite of its own weight, by the force of will in the thinker; and each step forward is a painful step upwards.

To go from pure mental work to that sort of mixed labor, partly intellectual and partly un-intellectual, in which great part of the business of this world consists, a little consideration will convince the most indolent, that this, too, is mostly up-hill work. It is not so much a pleasant peculiarity of constitution that keeps a man regularly and steadily industrious, as a sense of duty, supporting and keeping together his educational habits and his natural aptitude. It is a very common form of deduction to say of a man who has been successful in life—one who has achieved good work for others as well as for himself—"Oh! he has been a very for-

unate man!" "A very lucky fellow!" Or, "Circumstances have conspired to favor him!" This sounds plausible and semi-philosophic; but it is generally the expression of a small feeling of envy, and should never be indulged in by those who value their moral health. Let them remember that circumstances never obtain uncontrolled power over men who dare to control them, and that they can be made to conspire in favor of those who learn how to bend them.

In common parlance, to say that a man is "fortunate," when he is industrious, and has used the right means to gain an end, is as unjust as it is to say that a man is "unfortunate" who is idle, and uses no proper means to gain his end. The industrious man is, probably, better aware of the charms of ease and rest than the lazy one, but he does not sit down at the foot of the hill of difficulties to enjoy them; he listens to the voice of conscience, which says within him, "there is work to be done up there, and you have your share to do." He begins to do it, and he finds that to do it all, he must be persevering, sober, and steady. And this not for a short time only, but for his whole life. Now the lazy, habitually idle, person does not understand this; and he must be made to understand it, before he can do justice to the successful man, whom he is contented to call lucky, forgetting the forceful old proverb, which says—"God helps those who help themselves." He must recognize the truth that nearly all work is against the grain, that there is a power of resistance to be overcome, that it is in a greater or less degree up-hill work, and cannot be performed, even by the most apt and industrious, as easily as the linnet pours forth its song. Perhaps the best method of opening the eyes of the naturally indolent to the merits of the industrious, is to induce them to read the biographies of great men. Here they will find an answer to the exclamatory question, "Ah! who can tell how hard it is to climb?" Here they will find what is meant by hard work; work, in spite of all obstacles; work, often unassisted, unknown, unsympathized with. They will find that men of genius and men of talent do not lie down on a bed of roses to do their allotted task; and that those who have attempted to do anything of the kind have gradually lost their good gifts. Idleness is the root of all evil; and we shall not be very far off the truth if we say, that the root of all practical good in a man's character is the doing of up-hill work.

NEWS CONDENSED.

THE DOMINION.—It is stated that some of Ottawa's prominent inhabitants are about to organize a Liberal Conservative Association. Terrible accounts of the destruction caused by the recent gale came from nearly all points of the Maritime Provinces, Newfoundland, and the Magdalen Islands. Several new judges will shortly be appointed for the Province of Quebec, under the Act passed by the Local Legislature last session. Mr. George O. Stuart, Q.C., of Quebec, at present acting as Judge in the Court of Vice Admiralty, will probably be appointed to that office as the successor of the late much lamented incumbent. A Reform newspaper is about to be started at Ottawa. A serious irregularity has been discovered on the part of one of the clerks in the money order office in Halifax, embezzlement to the extent of \$7,000. The clerk was arrested and lodged in jail. It is believed that Parliament will be called together in November.

UNITED STATES.—It has been discovered in Brooklyn, N.Y., that a large amount of city securities are missing. A Washington despatch says since the "Wawasset" disaster a private examination of the passenger and freight steamers running out of Baltimore and plying between intermediate landings in Chesapeake Bay has been made, showing that not one of the boats was equipped as the law provides. One boat, carrying as many passengers as the "Wawasset," had no life preservers, and yet had proper certificates. On one boat the engineer owned the bar, and waited on customers, while the fireman smoked his pipe in the bow of the boat, and the captain went to sleep. A man named Irving, in jail in San Francisco, confesses that he is one of the murderers of Nathan in New York. He says the house-keeper's son got them to do the murder at the suggestion of Washington Nathan. He thinks the name of his confederate was McNally. He details the manner of committing the murder, and says he obtained seven thousand dollars from the safe. He came there as a sailor on a British ship. He confessed it to the second mate, and gave his name as Brown. He was thought to be insane. A commission of lunacy could not determine, but he appears sane. There are said to be irregularities in the books at the City Hall, Newark, N.J.

UNITED KINGDOM.—Captain Halpin writes from the "Great Eastern" that the broken cable had been grappled and raised to the surface at the point designated by the electricians, but the fault was found to be still to the eastward. The British Government has decided to send an expedition on from Cape Coast Castle against the Ashantees. Sir Garnet Wolseley will command the expedition and will be accompanied

by a distinguished staff of his colleagues of Red River, in addition to twenty selected officers, who are to organize native Fantee levies 15,000 strong. No British troop will accompany the expedition at present, but two battalions will be kept in readiness to co-operate if required. The expedition will leave Cape Coast Castle about New Year, and will return in March; operations are to be confined to the cool season. The Ashantees must be driven home. Sir Garnet Wolseley was to leave England on the 8th of September. At the trial of the Tichborne claimant great excitement was created in court lately by the testimony of two witnesses who swore that they had seen Orton and Castro together in Australia, and they identified the claimant as the person who went under the name of Castro. The Conservatives have carried the election at Shaftesbury to fill the place of the Hon. G. G. Glynn, raised to the peerage. It is stated that the Ministry have determined to submit a statement of the budget to Parliament early in next session, on the basis of abolition of the income tax, on which, if the House refuses to sustain them, they will appeal to the country. Six hundred pilgrims left London last week for Paray-le-Monial.

FRANCE.—A special session of the Cabinet Council has been held to consider what measures the Government may take to allay the troubles caused by the high price of bread. It has not yet transpired what any definite action is determined upon, but it is reported that the Cabinet were of opinion that the Government is authorized to abolish discriminating duties as to cereals without convoking the Assembly for legislative action on the subject. During the past three months the French railroads have sold three hundred and sixty thousand tickets to religious pilgrims. M. Beule, Minister of the Interior, has sent a circular to the Prefects of the Departments of France, directing them to prohibit demonstrations on the 4th of September, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic. The trial of Marshal Bazaine will be held at Trianon, commencing on the 8th of October. The *Journal des Debats* has a significant article from M. Lemoine in which it says the Republic is impossible and France must have a liberal monarchy.

The Government has issued a decree relieving grain and flour from the surtax or additional imposts levied on account of the war indemnity and also from the bonding duty. It is reported that the Government will pay to Germany the last instalment of the war indemnity on the 14th of October next. Cholera has made its appearance among the troops quartered at Havre, having been communicated, it is thought, by the German emigrants en route for the United States. Fashionable loungers at Havre are much alarmed, and are leaving as rapidly as possible. The Republican members of the Assembly will meet Thiers at Nancy on his return from Switzerland, and entertain him at a grand banquet. The towns in Alsace and Lorraine will be liberally represented, the prominent citizens in most of them having signified their intentions to join in the testimonial to Thiers. The Paris *Figaro* publishes a proposal to the Royalists of France to subscribe money to rebuild the Palace of the Tuilleries. The editor of the *Figaro* offers to head the subscription with a contribution of \$8,000.

GERMANY.—The Government has ordered the expulsion from the country of all immigration agents who fail to prove that they are German subjects. On the 2nd inst., the anniversary of the German victory at Sedan, a monument commemorative of that event was unveiled in the King's Palace amidst the enthusiastic acclamation of thousands of citizens. The city was gallantly decorated, and the day was given over to festivity. The Roman Catholic Bishop Kolle, has been sentenced to a fine of 400 thalers, and Bishop Liederzolski one of 200 thalers, for infraction of ecclesiastical law in appointing clergymen without obtaining the sanction of the state authorities. A dispatch from Leipzig says riots have occurred there in which a number of persons were injured; the authorities were compelled to call out the troops. The city is now tranquil, but troops are posted at various points. It is not stated what occasioned the riots. It is reported that seventeen Krupp guns have been shipped from Kiel for the Carlists.

AUSTRIA.—Many of the exhibitors at Vienna believe that justice was not done respecting the awards of the Imperial Commissioners, and have held a consultation with regard to creating a committee to examine the cases forwarded to the American Commission. There are over 25 reclamations, including two for diplomas of honor. Hopes are entertained that further awards will be granted. Considerable excitement has been created among those interested in the affairs of the Exposition, by the refusal of an English firm, to accept a medal of merit which was awarded by the Judges.

SWITZERLAND.—The project of an International Postal Congress, to be held at Berne has been abandoned.

SPAIN.—It is reported in Madrid that the Carlists are marching on Talavera. Don Carlos has issued stringent orders against interference by his forces with railway communication. Penalty of death is decreed for the violation of this order. The Carlists are repairing the telegraphic lines in the Northern Provinces. A telegram from the North announces a defeat of the Carlists under Saballo, after four hours' fighting. The Carlist forces have

resumed the siege of Bilbao. The Madrid Government is powerless to prevent the landing of arms and ammunition for the Carlists on the Calabrian coasts, because of the large force required to operate against the insurgents. It is reported that the Republicans have under advisement the plan of issuing letters of marque to private vessels to cruise in the Bay of Biscay. Ten thousand republican troops have arrived at Vittoria, in the Province of Alava, on their way to Estella. A special says the Carlist troops are threatening Caspe in the Province of Saragossa, which is garrisoned by a small body of Republican troops. The Carlists claim that the Spaniards of the Island of Cuba are contributing liberally for the support of the cause of Don Carlos.

Lizarraguy with three thousand men is reported marching to reinforce the Carlists force besieging Estella, who now number eight thousand.

The latter were again defeated on Monday, with a considerable loss by the republican force in Estella; the republican loss was fifty. It is estimated that if Don Carlos is successful in gaining the throne of Spain, the debt of the country will be increased one-third. It is rumored that Don Alfonso, Prince of the Asturias, will shortly attempt to proclaim his succession to the throne on Spanish soil. The Government has information which leads to the belief that the Carlists and insurgents are acting in concert. The Cartagena insurgents have liberated all the Carlist prisoners in the city. The Carlists in turn liberate all Communist prisoners who happen to fall into their hands. Many of the Communists who have been implicated in the recent excesses are fleeing to the Carlist lines and enlisting.

The Cortes has, by a vote of 119 nays against 42 yeas, rejected the proposition to grant no amnesty to the insurgents. The Government has presented a bill in the Cortes, calling into the army all males between the ages of 20 and 35. A project to raise a loan, the payment of which will be guaranteed from revenues arising from the tobacco monopoly of the Philippine Islands, has been presented in the Cortes. The bill also abolishes compulsory labor on tobacco plantations by natives. The motion was declared urgent. At a meeting of the majority of the Cortes it was resolved to suspend the session of that body from the 1st September till the 3rd November. It was also decided to pass a vote of confidence in the Ministry before taking recess. The insurgents in Cartagena are very resolute and are rendering the place impregnable there. Their danger is from internal discord. The members of the moderate party have requested the foreign Consuls to obtain an amnesty for them from the Madrid Government. Cartagena is completely invested on the land side by the Republican troops, under General Martinez Campos. It is reported that a mutinous spirit prevails in the squadron under Admiral Lobos.

The London *Times* this morning publishes the following particulars of the negotiations between British Vice-Admiral Yelverton and the Cartagena insurgents, in regard to the removal of the Spanish iron-clads "Almanza" and "Vittoria." Upon notice from the Admiral of his intention to take the vessels, the insurgents answered that the forts would open fire upon the British squadron if the attempt was made. This was on the 28th. The ram "Numancia" was brought to anchor at the entrance of Escombroa Bay, within range of the "Lord Warden," the British flag ship, and the two vessels lay with their broadsides towards each other. The "Lord Warden" carries 18 guns, and is an iron-plated screw steamer of 4,080 tons. The "Numancia" is an iron clad steamer and carries 40 sixty-eight pounders. On the 29th, Vice-Admiral Yelverton replied that he would allow forty hours for reconsideration, at the expiration of which time he would take the vessels. After the Admiral's notification the insurgent Junta proposed that he should pledge his faith for his Government that they would be held at Gibraltar, and not turned over to the Madrid Government. This proposition was rejected, and the British Commander informed the Junta that he would take the vessels to Gibraltar and then recommend to his Government that they be not surrendered until the affair of Cartagena was settled, but that he declined to give his personal guarantee on the subject. At this the insurgent leaders were very much exasperated and the Junta issued orders to the commanders of rebel vessels to go down the Bay and be prepared to resist by force the removal of the iron clads. The English Consul prepared to leave Cartagena and a conflict seemed unavoidable. This was the condition of affairs when the correspondent sent the despatches published this morning, probably to the 31st of August. On the 1st a brief telegram was received from Madrid announcing that Vice-Admiral Yelverton had taken the vessels and that there was no conflict. Whether the insurgent leaders abandoned their extreme position or in what manner the trouble was avoided is not yet known. Socialistic troubles of a serious nature have broken out in Andalusia, in the neighborhood of the town of Jimena. The farm laborers have banded together for the purpose of demanding and endeavoring to enforce a division of property. They have burned forty farm houses of those who opposed them and committed other excesses. Some of the rioters have been arrested.

MEXICO.—An inundation of Guanajuato from a water spout occurred, and a great deal of property has been destroyed and a number of lives lost. A preliminary meeting of Congress took place on September 1st. The permanent opening occurs on the 16th.