## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY .- PARIS, July 28 .- In the Assembly to-day, a supplimentary report of the Committee of Parliamentary Initiative on M. Duval's metion for a dissolution, was read. It insists that the powerlessness of the present Assembly has been repeatedly shown on recent occasions. At a meeting of the bureaux of the Assembly to appoint a committee on the recess, the statement was made on the part of the Government that it was desirable the recess should be a short one. M. Bresson, a Radical Deputy asked if Monarchial intrigues were to be telerated during the recess. The Duke de, la Rochefocauld, in reply, declared that the Legitimists reserved the right to promote the cause of Monarchy by all legal means. M. Chamborud la Tour, Minister of the Interfor, replied evasively to M. Bresson's enquiry. The members of the Left were dissatisfied, and will reintroduce the subject in the Assembly to-morrow. The committee on MacMahon's motion for a recess was chosen; it consists of eleven members of the Right and four of the Left.

THE CASE OF COLONEL STOFFEL -The judges appointed to examine the case of Col. Stoffel, who was one of the principal witnesses at the Bazaine trial have reported that there are no grounds for the indictment against him.

MOTION FOR DISSOLUTION REJECTED .- PARIS, July 29. -In the Assembly to-day the debate on the metion for dissolution, adjourned from Monday was resumed. M. Dufaure opposed the dissolution of the Assembly. He alleged that the motions were made in revenge for the vote by which the Republic and the Plebiscite had been rejected. M. Chambord La Tour. Minister of Interior, also spoke against dissolution He reminded the Assembly that by the law of March 1873 it was pledged to vote constitutional laws before it was dissolved; when the President's power is organized, deputies could appeal to their constituents without endangering public order. M. Duval and others supported the motions, arguing that the uneasiness caused by the present unsettled condition of affairs paralyzed trade and the only remedy was in an appeal to the people. A vote was taken, and M. Leon de Malleville's motion for dissolution was rejected by 332 yeas to 374 nays. The similar motion offered by M. Duval was then withdrawn.

THE TOMB OF ST. MARTIN.-The Tours correspondent of the Univers, writting on the 2nd inst., says that seven hundred Nantes pilgrims, on their return from Paray-le-Monial and from Issondun, stopped at Tours to visit the tomb of St. Martin. This third station in a long pilgrimage took up only three hours but yet the devotion was marked with great religious fervour. The pilgrims, led by the Bishop of Nantes and Mgr. de Roseau, formed a procession which was respectfully received by an immense crowd. The Archbishop of Tours, surrounded by his officials, reseived the pilgrims in the provisional chapel, and an address commemorative of St. Martin was delivered. After benediction, the pilgrims descended into the crypt to venerate the tomb of the saint, and then proceeded on their homeward journey chanting the following refrain:

Saint Martin, patron de la France, Garde au Gœur des Bretons la foi des anciens jours Qu'il monte jusqu'a toi, notre cri d'esperance: Catholique et Breton toujours!

THE FRENCH PILGRIMAGE TO PARAY-LE-MONIAL .-The various accounts from Paray-le-Monial agree in describing the pilgrimages of this year as being greatly in excess, in point of numbers, of those previously undertaken, while the fervour and devotion displayed are beyond all precedent. On the feast of SS. Peter and Paul—the previous day being the last of the month of the Sacred Heart-the crowds thronging the shrine were simply enormous, there being present representatives from Paris, Orleans, Angers, Moulin, Nantes, Montgre, Saint Etienne, Autun, and a host of other places which we cannot find room to mention. A large number of the higher mobility (including the brave Baron de Charette) were to be seen amongst the pilgrims, while many bis hops walked humbly amongst the throng desirous of remaining unnoticed for the better performance of their private devotions. The the salvation of France.

written a letter to M. Rouher, urging the partizans of the empire to keep within the bounds of liberality and moderation.

PROPOSED RECESS .- PARIS, July 30 .- In the Assembly, to-day, the committee having charge of the subject, reported favorably on the proposition for a recess, and recommended that it begin on the sixth of August, and continue to the thirtieth of November. The debate on this report will occur on Friday, and is likely to be very important.

MM. Gambetta and Simon will be among the speakers. At the same time, it is said, the Left will renew the interpellation on the subject of recently exposed monarchical intrigues, and will ask for the removal of the state of siege from all the Departments before agreeing to a recess.

RECOGNITION OF SPAIN.—It is reported that the Versailles Government has notified the Spanish Cabinet that France will act in concert with the Northern Powers in regard to the recognition of a

DEATH OF THE DUO DE MONTEBELLO .- A despatch from Paris announces the death, in his seventythird year, of the Duc de Montebello. He was the second of his family who bore this title, which had been conferred on his father, the celebrated Marshal Lannes, by the First Napoleon. The Lannes family is of humble origin, the great Marshal having originally been intended by his parents for the dyer's trade; but, entering the army, he gradually rose from the ranks to the grade of an officer, until finally, securing the notice of Napoleon, he was created Marshal of the Empire and Duc de Montebello, ending his brilliant career on May 30th, 1809, on which day he died in consequence of a wound received. nine days before, at the battle of Essling. He owed his title to the fact that he had defeated the Austrians at Mentebello. The subject of this notice was born in Paris in July, 1801. After the downfall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbens, Louis XVIII., in consideration of his father's distinguished services, created him peer of France in 1815. After the revolution of July he first appeared as a partisan of the abolished Bourbon dynasty, but he soon fell in with the political tide and ranged himself with equal facility among the friends of Louis Philippe's Government which gave him a warm welcome. He represented France in a diplomatic mission to the Court of Copenhagen in 1836 and from 1836 to 1838 he was Ambassador to Switzerland. While serving in this capacity he narrowly missed bringing on a war between that country and France owing to the maladroit manner in which he carried on a certain diplomatic question that had arisen between the two countries. His next appearance in diplomacy was as Ambassador to Naples, and in 1839 he was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. In 1844 he was charged with the duty of the Princess Caroline, of Salerno. After the revolution peror assumed the throne he was appointed Ambas-

salute in a ball-room, was the son of the nephew of the Due de Montebello.

The Palace of the Legion of Honer in Paris, which was damaged during the reign of the Commune, is to be restored, under the direction of M. de Cheneviers, Directeur des Beaux Arts. The grand cupela is confided to M. Maillot : the minor cupola to M. Jules Laurens; the saloen of the Muses to M. Ehrmann; the Aurors, to M. Banvier; the banquet hall, to M. Bin; and the ornamental work to Madame Escalier. The Basilica of St. Genevieve is also to be embellished in the most superb manner, and the work is to be awarded to the first artists of France. The subjects chosen for illustration are connected with the prominent events in the history of Christianity in France, and the names of Clovis, Charlemagne, St. Louis, and Jean d'Arc .-Among the artists named in connection with the great work are Meissonier, Gerome, Cabanel, Baudry, Lehmann, Delaunay, Chonavard, Millet, and Moreau. There are also thirteen soulptors engaged

BELGIUM.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.—BRUSSELS, July 29.— A committee composed of one delegate from each State represented at the International Congress has been appointed to prepare, under the presidency of Baron Jomini, a report upon the programme which is to be followed in proceedings of the body.

SPAIN.

In the late battle at Estella the Republican loss is set down at three thousand, whilst that of the Carlists was only four hundred. The difference is attributable to the latter fighting chiefly in trenches and the former on the plains during the greater part of the three days. Seven or eight villages were fired at the same time by the Republicans, and in Abaryuza twenty-seven houses were burned. As might have been expected the Republicans are furious at the result of the battle, and have not scrupled to charge the Carlists with slaying their wounded. For this calumny there is not the slightest foundation; the victors treated the Republican wounded with as much consideration as their own. It was but a few days after the engagement that the Princess Marguerita visited 750 of the wounded, including 209 Republicans, and spoke kindly to each. Don Carlos also spent many hours with them, and showed sympathy for all, without reference to the army to which they belonged. The Republicans were even allowed to remove 197 wounded from the Carlist to the Republican hospital, leaving forty-nine serious cases, which the Princess Marguerita promised should receive the same attention as if they were Carlists. The Republicans can hardly hope to further their cause by such flagrant falsehoods as the above. As a set-of to the Royalist victory at Estella the Republicans are stated to have repulsed a Carlist force under Don Alphonso in Aragon. The seizure by armed bandits, in the Sierra Morena, of an Englishman named Arthur Haselden, is announced in a telegram from Madrid. A considerable sum is demanded for his ransom. Armed brigands are also reported to have robbed the mail train at Encina, between Alicante and Valencia, of a sum in specie equal to £200, belonging to the company.

REPULSE OF REPUBLICAN TROOPS.—BAYONNE, July 29. -Two columns of Republican troops which were marching to the relief of Olot have met with a repulse from the Carlists, suffering a heavy loss.

CARLIST VICTORY.—July 30.—The Carlists claim a great victory over the Republicans between Castel Follit and Figueras, near the frontier. The losses are heavy on both sides. The Carlists deny that there is any truth in the reports charging them with atrocities at Cuenca and other places.

GERMANY.

The Suffragan Bishop of Posen has been deprived since the 1st of July of the income which the Government is bound to allow him. When the Archiepiscopal Consistory was sequestrated, the two spiritual consistorial officials present were required by Government to declare if they were ready to exercise their office under Government. This question. was, of course, answered by a Legative and by a solemn declaration that they could only recognize the Archbishop as their superior, and could swear public prayers were for the restoration of the reign loyalty to him alone. The Government official of Jesus Christ in France for the Holy Father, for acknowledged the honourableness of their behaviour, the general welfare of the Church on earth, and for but declared that he had higher instructions, and must, therefore, pronounce them deposed from their A rumor is current that the Empress Eugenie has office; and the question of maintenance would probably be settled in accordance with this decision. In this way many ecclesiastics may be deposed, and deprived of all means of subsistence.

The Bishop of Paderborn too is the object of unceasing attacks and sentences: and they are still finding out places where the Pastoral of March 14th was read; in order to proceed as well against the Bishop, as against the priests who read it out .-Corr. of Tablet.

ALSACE-LORRAINE .- The German authorities have issued an edict, to come into operation on the 1st October next, forbidding all teaching Brothers and Sisters to continue in the exercise of their duties, unless the Superiors of the several Orders, or the Mother-houses, belong to Alsace-Lorraine. By the decree the following Orders will be forbidden to teach: —The Brothers of the Christian Schools, the Sisters of St. Charles, and the Sisters of Providence. The edict practically closes 400 schools (boys and girls) in Alsace alone.

PROSECUTION OF GERMAN LADIES .- The Mercure de Westphalic says that the German ladies who signed the address of loyalty and affection sent to the Bishop of Munster, are to be cited before the tribunals on a charge of High Treason. They say that amongst the signatures appear those of ladies of the highest Rhenish familes, of the wives of the nobility and of State officials, of Judges, &c. The trials will be watched with the deepest interest.

ALSACE-In the annexed States persecution and oppression are doing all they can against the Catholic Church and its institutions. A Correspondent of the Germania writes: "Catholic Alsace will soon be only a great ruin. Every thing belonging to the Catholic Church will be palled down, shattered, and totally destroyed. Nothing that our fathers and forefathers-nothing that we ourselves have sought to preserve with childlike love and devotion meets with any mercy. The blow of destruction crushes all. Soon we shall not have one single Catholicschool for our children, although they are nine to

one in number." The girls' school at Kientzheim was suppressed last year. The Catholic Gymnasium at Colmar has disappeared. The little Seminary of Finstingen was closed by the police. At the girls' school at Sutterbach, on the day of the childrens' First Communion, the police appeared, and declared that the school must immediately be closed; and only after earnest entreaties was a delay granted till the 31st July. The Sisters of Christian Doctrine at Strasburg. have received notice to leave; the Christian Brothers have likewise been forbidden to teach. Now, at the end of June, the boys' college has been closed in a very arbitrary manner. A police inspector, with subordinates, went at four o'clock in the afternoon to the school. The inspector closed the lecturerooms-one of them was sealed; the inspector put negotiating the marriage of the Duc d'Aumale with the key in his pocket, and told the masters that there would be a find of 100 thalers (about £30) for of 1948 he was elected to the Legislature from the any one of them who should attempt to teach there Department of the Marne; and when the late Em- any more. The superior of the college protested, a note was made of the protest, and there was an sador to St. Petersburg. Napoleon III. conferred end of it. This proceeding caused great indignamany honors on him, raising him to the dignity of tion in the whole town. Protestants as well as Ca-Senator in 1864. The wife of the late Duke was a tholics thought it incomprehensible, and could not Miss Jenkinson, daughter of an English baronet. conceive why, if the institution must be suppressed, The Comte de Montebello, who, a few weeks ago, they should not have waited a few weeks longer, to challenged the Prince de Metternich, owing to the the end of the scholastic year, in the middle of Aurefusal of the Princess de Metternich, to return his gust.—Corr. of Tablet.

ITALY. ILLNESS OF CARDINAL ANTONEILL .- Catholic Opinion

has received a special telegram from Rome as follows :- Rome, July 6, 7 p.m. Cardinal Antonelli is suffering acutely from an attack of gout in the stomach.

Roun, July 30 .- To-day's edition of the Opinione asserts that negotiations are in progress which have in view the sending of a maritime force to the Spanish coast. It is understood this step, if taken, is not to involve the question of intervention.

THE HOLY FATHER AND THE EMPRESS EUGENIE. The Roman correspondent of the Monde denies that the Archbishop of Bourges, at present in the Eternal City, was the bearer of a letter from the Empress Eugenie to the Holy Father. Mgr. de la Tour d'Auvergne is in Rome solely to arrange some diocesan affairs, and the congratulations of the Empress -her letter contained nothing more-on the anniversary of the Pope's coronation, were delivered through the post.

Caution to Mothers! The other day an inquest was held at Liverpool on the body of a little girl, aged eight years, the daughter of a sailor, whose life was sacrificed through too early an indulgence in the wearing of earrings. About three weeks before the poor child underwent the operation of having her ears pierced with a stocking needle. After the piercing two earrings belonging to her mother were put in the infant's ears. A few days later a blister came behind one ear, then the jaw began to swell, worse symptoms followed and at last the child died. The medical evidence was to the effect that death had resulted from exhaustion consequent upon the intense inflammation caused by the piercing of the ears, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence. Beware, then, gentle mothers, of premature ear-piercing .-The Universe.

LORD COURTENAY'S BANKRUPTCY.—This was an aplication before the Court of Bankruptcy under the 28th Section for the Court's approval of resolutions passed by the creditors under this bankruptcy to the effect that a sum of £5,000 should be accepted in satisfaction of the debts, that sum together with the costs of the bankruptcy, being handed over to the trustee within fourteen days after the registration that the Right Hon, the Earl of Devon should not receive any dividend from the estate, and that the bankruptcy should be annulled. It was stated by Mr. Yate Lee, on behalf of the trustee, that the only property in which the bankrupt was interested was that of the Devon estates on the death of his father, the Earl of Devon, which had been mortgaged before the bankruptcy; a Chancery suit had been instituted, and the Court had decreed a foreclosure the amount due to the mortgagee being ascertained at £64,000. His Honor confirmed the reselutions. The bankruptcy will be annulled upon the payment of the £5,000 and the costs of the bankruptcy. The bankrupt, Edwin Balwin Courtenay, commonly known as Lord Courtenay, was adjudicated three years ago. The unaccured debts are stated at £256. 638, debts fully secured, £567,888, with property of unascertained value. Mr. Northmore Lawrence appeared for the bankrupt; Mr. Hornell for the Earl of Devon; and Mr. Geo. Lewis and Mr. Brandan

For revolting brutality of the most disgusting type possible, commend us to Protestant England. We did not think, until we took up the Daily Telegraph of Menday last, that in any country with the least title to call itself Christian such horrible beastliness as an arranged battle between a man and a bull-dog, for a stake of money was possible: but now we know better, and we find that not only are such abominations to be classed amongst the amusements of England, but that it pays the journal with the largest daily circulation in the world" to send down a Special Commissioner to report the fight, and cook up in the most inviting form for its myriad readers the loathsome details of a pastime from which even the most degraded savages would shrink with horror and disgust. Of course, there is the usual pretence of the report being given in the interests of public morality, and with a desire to stop the sickening amusement of the Hanley pitmen but that such pretence is there moonshine may be readily gathered from the fact that a letter to the police authorities, or to the Times, or to even a local iournal would have had precisely the same effect, without the necessity of pandering to the morbid tastes of thousands of readers by giving the most fearful details which those readers could possibly desire to gloat over. Briefly, a bull-dog and a man fought eleven rounds of a deadly combat, in the presence of sympathising Englishmen making their bets on the result, and in the end the mangled and bleeding man knocked the blinded and mutilated dog senseless, and won his stake. If such be one of the refined "sports" of the "most civilized" and most religious" country in the world, we could not be surprised if mere "rude and benighted Irish Papists" really desired utter separation from the 'civilised and religious" ones, rather than simple Home Rule.—Catholic Times, July 10.

HORRIBLE FIGHT BETWEEN A MAN AND A BULLDOG. -The Daily Telegraph's commissioner gives the following horrible account of a fight at Hanley, between a bulldog and a man, named respectively "Physic" and the "Dwarf":-The man was on all fours when the words "let go" were uttered, and, making accurate allowance for the length of the dog's chain, he arched his back catwise, so as just to escape its fangs, and fetched it a blow on the crown of its head that brought it almost to its knees. The dog's recovery, however, was instantaneous, and before the dwarf could draw back Physic made a second dart forward, and this time its teeth grazed the biped's arm, causing a slight red trickling. He grinned scornfully and sucked the place; but there was tremendous excitement among the bulldog's backers who clapped their hands with delight, rejoicing in the honour of first blood. The hairy dwarf was still smiling, and while Dan'l held his dog, preparatory to letting it go for "Round 2," he was actually provoking it as much as he could, "hissing" at it, and presenting towards it the bleeding arm. The animal, flushed possibly with his first success, made for its opponent in a sudden leap, but the dwarf leaped forward too, and smote the bulldog such a tremendous blow under the ear as to roll it completely over, evidently bewildering it for a momentand causing it to bleed freely, to the frantic joy of the man-beast. But they in turn were made to look serious, for with astonishing energy Physic turned about, and with a dash was again at the dwarf, and this time contrived to fix its teeth in one of the hairy arms, a terrible gash appearing as the man snatched the limb out of his ravenous jaws. The bulldog was licking his lips, and had fewer tears in his eyes as his master drew him back. As for the dwarf he retired to his corner for a whet of brandy and a moment's comforting with the towel. He was ready and smiling again, however, for "Round 3," and this time it was a fight in earnest, the dog worrying the man and the man dealing it terrific blows on the ribs and on the head with those sledge-hammer fists, till in the end both the man's arms were bleeding, and a horribly cheerful business was going on behind the ropes at 2 to 1 on Physic. But let me make short work of the ensuing seven "rounds," which in some details were so shocking that more than once I would have left the place if I could. The company generally, however, were him fell into hysterical weeping. made of far less sensitive stuff. The more furious the ghastly fight the keener was their relish for it, and in their excitement they lent over each other's shoulders and over the rope, and mouthed and snarled and uttered guttural noises when a good hit was made, just as the dog and the dwarf were doing. By the time " Round 10" was concluded the bull- to talk about-give her an education with this

size; it had lost two teeth and one of its eyes was well as his arms were recking, and his hideous face was ghastly pale with rage and despair of victory. Fate was kind to him, however. In "Round, 11" the bulldog came on fresh and foaming with awful persistence of fury, but with desperate strength the dwarf dealt him a tremendous blow under the chin and with such effect that the dog was dashed against the wall, where, despite all its master could do for it, for the space of one minute it lay still, and the wretch who had so disgraced what aspect of humanity was in him was declared the victor. It is but fair to say that the account of this disgusting fight is discredited at Hanley. The local papers ridicule it, and it is said that no such man as the dwarf described is known in the neighbourhood.

A young lady of Paris, Ky., died on Monday of last week, from an overdose of arsenic, taken, it is supposed, to improve her complexion.

The farmers of Minnesota are so impoverished by the grasshopper plague that the Governor of the State has called for aid for the afflicted sufferers.

A laboring man in Charlestown, Mass., killed himself, one hot day recently, by the excessive drinking of ice-water.

An Indiana statesman is indignant at the Government "for taking the tax off of pianers which we don't use, and keeping it on whiskey which we do. Twenty-five husbands are in the New Haven

are obliged to work for their own board, and any surplus wages go for the support of their families. Mr. John Smith, of York County, South Carolina is said to employ one hundred and twenty negroes, who were his slaves before the war, and who declare

Almshouse for failing to support their wives. They

that they are satisfied to always live with him. The last surviving sister of the late Edgar Allen Poe, the poet, died at the Epiphany Church Home, Washington, on the 22nd of July, aged sixty-eight vears.

A lady at Evansville, Ind., recently died from a nervous shock caused by two of her children being bitten by a dog. One of the children afterwards died.

A sudden torrent of water from the mountains swept away the town of Eureka, Nevada, on the 24th and was the cause of the death of over twenty persons. The Pacific railroad track was considerably damaged by the floods caused by the same rain storm to which the flood in the mountains was due.

The Philadelphia Standard says: " A grand parade took place at Scranton, Pa., on July 4. 'The greatest day Scranton ever saw,' is how a local paper describes the celebration generally. The fourth division was devoted to Catholic and Irish socie-

NEW YORK, July 30 .- Private advices from Havana state that a Cuban force crossed the Trocha and committed great destruction in burning Spanish plantations in the Trinadad Valley. Two Spanish Ports were also burned. A force of emancipated negroes was also in the neighbourhood of Cunpuegos, destroying plantations and successfully enlisting slaves and coolies in the Ouban ranks.

The Postmaster at Havana has deceed that al letters for the United States and Europe must be placed in the Haynna Post Office two hours before the sailing of steamers, and be prepaid 10 cents each, in Spanish currency; also, all letters coming into Havana from the United States or Europe, must pay 121 cents on the former, and 25 cents on the latter, although they are prepaid.

An Intelligent and respected woman living in Memphis, Tenn., attempted suicide the other day, owing to discouragemen at the ill-treatment received from her husband, to whom she had been married twenty-four years. The daughter of a wealthy Englishman with fifty thousand dollars in her own right, she ran away with her father's coachman, and the result is as stated.

A NEW NAME FOR IT .- The Prohibitory Ordinance is pretty strongly enforced in Bloomington, Ill. An Esculapian professor there consequently advertises that he has for sale "The Great Purifier. It is good for coughs, colds, consumption, cutaneous complaiats, colic, &c., &c., &c. It drives in the heat drives out the cold, and neutralizes the system. The best remedy of the age. Directions: Four times daily; 2 ez. before each meal and 1 oz. before retir-The editor of the local newspaper certifies as ing." llows . " If it isn't a first-rate art it smells like it.".

In Colorado is a valley, about a mile in length walled in on either side by perpendicular walls from 200 to 300 feet in height. There is but one ontrance to this enchanted spot, and that is by a very rugged and dangerous pathway, and the foot man experienced great difficulty in the descent. Upon reaching the valley one can hear the rustling of the winds through the lofty pines above, sounding like the roar of some devastating hurricane, while the grass below your feet lies as calm and as still as death. Not even the slightest breath of air can be felt. Everything is so still that a person standing at the lower part of the valley can distinctly comprehend persons at the other end,

THE PITTSBURG FLOOD .- HEARTRENDING INCIDENTS -Pittsburg, July 28.-There were some very affecting incidents. Alderman Bolster of the Seventh Ward of Alleghany, who was submerged with his family-his wife being on a sick bed-with a superhuman effort gathered up his wife and five children and started to run out of his house that was being swept away. His little boy Charley, who was perched on his shoulder, hearing the cry of a little babe who dwelt in the next house, and to which he was greatly attached, leaped from his father's shoulder, and this morning was found with his little limbs clasping his baby lover's crib, in which it was dead and smiling. The tears of the ten thousand women who looked at this pretty incident was one of the sweetest tributes to heroism that was ever witnessed. To-night they lay side by side at Sampson & Voigt's, undertakers, the prettiest corpses of all the many who had lost their lives, and over whose little coffins thousands of the first ladies of the two cities came and shed their tears like the blessed rain. Then there is another incident at Wood's Run that almost baffles description and staggers belief. Mr. John Brady, his wife and four children, lived in a little shanty at the foot of a bluff that was sheer 100 feet high. Over this bluff ran a small gas pipe to supply a house above.— When the flood came and struck their house, Mrs. Brady seized the babe at her breast, leaped out of the back window, and seizing the gas pipe, sailor like, dragged herself and her infant to the top of the hill above. Her husband and the other three children, were drowned, and carried down to the confluence of Wood's Run and the Ohio River. On O'Harn street, Rudolph Artz, his wife and six children resided. While Mr. Artz was trying to pacify his family about the storm, the flood broke, and he was forced to see his family dug out of the debris to-day and laid, seven of them, in a long row in the undertaker's establishment. One man, who was picking up bits of broken hardware, said he had lost nothing except his house and two children, and was trying to pick up something to begin housekeeping with. He was a stalwart man, but so demented with his losses that hundred of ladies who heard

WHY LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.-It is & great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted only to the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation you must give her something dog's head was swelled much beyond its accustomed actual world and its transpiring events. Urgo her

to read newspapers and be familiar with the present size; it had lost two teem and one of the dwarf, his fists as character and movements of our race. History is of some importance; but the past world is dead and we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and concerns should be of the present world, to know what it is, and improve the condition of it. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain an intelligent conversation concerning the mental moral, political, and religious improvement of our times. Let the gilded annuals and poems on the centre table be kept a part of the time covered with the weekly and the daily journal. Let the whole family—men, women, and children—read the newspapers. And if anybody has a thought or fact worth communicating, let him not try to make a big sleepy book, but speak to the world through the newspapers. This is the way to make an intelligent and virtuous neople.

A Cornwall farmer told us that his cattle were so gentle and kind that they followed him all over the farm, and in passing a haystack they would often call him, upon which he obligingly gave each one a lock of hay. The traits referred to are not uncommon among domesticated animals. We were visiting a family in the vicinity of Goshen, and, having occasion to cross a field where a male cow was grazing, when he followed us to the gate with an eager expression, and, lifting the gate off its hinges, he expression, and, intuing the sound have took after us at full speed. No doubt he would have called when we passed a haystack, but the folks were waiting for dinner and we couldn't stop. So we left our coat tail and a portion of our pants on the gentle creature's herns, and went into the house.

REMEDY FOR RHBUMATISM.—A patent medicine advertisement says, "This article will cure the rheumatism of nineteen years' standing." As far as it goes, this is perfectly satisfactory; but we want light upon another view of the matter. Suppose a man's rheumatism is only of three years standing, must be let it stand sixteen years more before the medicine will cure it? Or if it has stood twenty years is there no hope of a remedy? We want to know about this. It is going to be very unpleasant for a man to endure rheumatism for seventeen or eighteen years before he can take medicine for it.

Position in Sldering .- It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep let the body take its. own position. If you sleep on your back, especially after a heavy meal, the weight of the digestive organs, and that of the food, resting on the great vein of the body, near the back bone, compresses it, and arrest the flow of blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent or hearty, the arrest is more decided, and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending danger, and the desperate effort to get rid of it arouses us; that sends on the stagnated blood and we awake in a fright or trembling, or perspiration, or feeling of exhaustion, according to the degree of stagnation, and the length or strength of the effort made to escape the danger. Eating a large, or what is called "a hearty meal," before going to bed, should always be avoided; is the frequent cause of nightmare, and sometimes the cause of sudden death.

An Irishman called upon a lady and gentleman in whose employ he was, for the purpose of geiting some tea and tobacco.

"I had a drame last night, yer honor," said he to the gentleman.

"What was it, Pat?" "Why, I dramed that yer honor made me a present of a plug of tabaccy, and her ladyship thereheaven bless her!—gave me some tay for my good wife."

"Ah, Pat, dreams go by contraries, you know." "Faith, and they may be that," said Pat, without the least hesitation; "so her ladyship is to give the tobaccy and your honor the tay."

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED For School Section No. 2, Chapeau Village, Co. of Pontiac, a FIRST CLASS MALE TEACHER to whom a liberal salary will be given. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

TERENCE SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer, School Corporation of Allumette Allumette Island, July 13, 1874.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

## NATIONAL LIFE INS. CO

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Chartered by Congress. Cash Capital.....\$1,000,000.

JULY 1, 1874.

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank.....\$ 20,524 95 U. S. Bonds (Market Value)....... State and City Bonds (Market Value). Loans secured by First Mortgage.... 2,446,547 69 Loans fully secured by Bonds & Stocks 61,187 80 126,563 19 12,188 41 51,958 09 Furniture..... 51,406 37 Deferred Premiums (net)...... 103,108 00

Total Assets July 1st, 1874......\$3,366,888 22

LIABILITIES. Total present value of Policies in Total Liabilities, July 1, 1874....\$2,123,269 00

Surplus......\$1,243,610 22 The surplus \$1,243,619 is entirely for the security of policy-holders, being additional to the reinsurance fund, which alone affords ample protection.

The loans, secured by first mortgages of real estate worth more than twice the face of the loans, amount to \$2,446,547, a sum considerably in excess of the

total liabilities of the Company. The National and the Republic, although under the same management, have not been merged, and the preceding statement is the financial exhibit of the National alone.

The Low Rates, the Large Capital, the Definite Contract, and the Liberal Policies of the NATIONAL, render it especially worthy the confidence and Patronage of the public.

Officers : John V. Farwell, President ; L. D. Cortright and Paul Cornell, Vice-Presidents; J. F. Crank, Secretary; Emerson W. Peet, Actuary.

Branch Office......Chicago, Ill., 157 to 163 LASALE STREET,

Where the business of the Company is transacted AGENTS WANTED.