

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.—The case against Marshal Bazaine is being pressed with increased activity, which give rise to an unfounded report that the Marshal had attempted or would attempt, suicide. A good many fresh witnesses have offered themselves, and M. Thiers is alleged to be less favorable to the accused than he has been. All these reports are circulated in the opinion of the public, a proceeding scarcely necessary in the present state of feeling in France. And it is satisfactory to see that the *Constitutionnel* has remonstrated against this way of prejudging the question.

MARRIAGE OF PRIESTS.—The Abbes Renaud and Guicheteau, whoever they may be, have written to the *Journal de Geneve*, a Protestant paper, to announce their intention of following M. Loyson's example, an intention which they allege to be entertained by 200 priests. That is, out of 50,000 priests in France 200 are prepared to apostatize. The alleged number is not very large, but we believe it will be found to melt like that of the clergy in Germany who, we were told, were ready to follow Dr. Dollinger. The sooner the few that are so disposed take themselves off the better.

STRASBOURG, Oct. 8.—An official statement has been made of the result of the nationality option. It shows that of the natives of the new German Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, 164,633 have declared in favor of retaining their French citizenship. Of this number 38,800 declarations have become valid through emigration to France, and, in addition to it, 12,000 Frenchmen have left the Provinces.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, who are in this city, have received notice to leave France. The Prince replied to the agent of the Government who brought the summons, by refusing to quit his native land, insisting on his rights as a citizen, and declaring here would he yield only to force, and the Princess answered that she would only leave France between two gens d'armes.

President Thiers, in the course of his remarks before the Permanent Commission of the Assembly yesterday, used the following words:—"Europe has rendered us justice at Berlin. Our army is recovering, and our credit is excellent." These assurances were received with cheers by the members of the Commission.

The population of Paris has, it is reported, decreased 400,000 in six years, and property has depreciated twenty per cent.

A few days since, M. Thiers made a friendly call upon his old rival, M. Guizot. It is appalling to think of the vast years through which these old gentlemen must have groped in conversation, in order to drag forth reminiscences of their early days. The typical old man of this city, who remembers the actors at the Park Theatre, and praises the ancient glories of Palmo's opera, is a venerable object, but he is young in years and recollections in comparison with Thiers and Guizot. Two Empires, three Monarchies, three Republics, and a Commune have these veterans seen in France and how much further these recollections may extend it would not be safe to say. Was there ever a time when Thiers was not waiting to organize a new Government in France, or Guizot ready to write diplomatic notes? Fancy the former remarking how much better the men of the Commune fought in 1871 than they did on the day when Lieut. Bonaparte's artillery, swept the Rue St. Honore, or the latter comparing the fall of the First Empire with that of the Second. Do these men really remember how Charlemagne looked, and how Clovis wore his hair?

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—In the Cortes the President decided that under the rules of the House the debate on the motion to amend the address to the King by inserting a paragraph asking for the abolition of slavery was out of order.

After the shop keepers' manifestation yesterday, which temporarily subsided on the promise of the Alcade that the tax on show-bills would be reconsidered, crowds again collected on the streets, hissed the members of the City Government who were trying to allay the excitement, and assailed the police with clubs and stones. The civil force being unable to suppress the disorder, and the rioters becoming violent, a battalion of the National Guards was called out and cleared the streets. Several persons were injured, but none killed. Order was restored and the city to-day has been quiet.

Oct. 8.—A special from Madrid to the *Soir* says:—Last evening, while His Majesty King Amadeus was walking in the Plaza del Orient, two men who were concealed behind statues, threw several large stones at him, crying at the same time, "Viva le Republic!" The desperados took to flight immediately after committing the act. They were pursued by a number of policemen, but succeeded in making their escape. The King was not hurt. The occurrence causes great excitement in Madrid.

ITALY.

A certain Paganini, head clerk in the Milan post-office, absconded recently with 500,000 francs, stolen from the cash-box. He was captured at Dugano, and brought back to Milan for trial. The money was, fortunately, nearly all recovered, the actual loss being comparatively insignificant. But the revelations made at the trial are certainly odious in the extreme and have greatly irritated every well-thinking person throughout the country. It appears that the Government has actually placed in many towns police agents as postmasters, so that the privacy of letters, which has been often violated of late, has been so by the express authorization of the Ministry. Barbarera, the Postmaster-General, is, therefore, at present in the public pillory, and our worthy editors of Catholic,

anti-Catholic, Liberal and ultra-Liberal journals, are down on the fellow with a vengeance. I see in this morning's papers that Paganini has given up every cent that he stole, and people may be gratified that through his crime others of a worse nature have been revealed.

GERMANY.

DOLLINGERISM IN GERMANY.—To the Editor of the *Tablet*.—Sir, The new sect of the self-styled "Old Catholics" (Anti-infallibilists) are, in spite of State support from Liberals and Bismarckians, in a sorry plight, dying away like mushrooms.

It will be remembered how Von Dollinger boasted that thousands of the Catholic clergy thought as he did, would follow him, and break with Rome. But it is now a well-known fact that hardly two and a half dozen joined his rebellious banner, and in Bavaria only five. Now mark the fate of those apostate priests.

A Catholic paper of Munich, the *Volksbote*, calls, in No. 205, upon Dr. Friedrich, one of the most zealous partisans of Dr. Dollinger, and asks portly when he would follow the good example of Charles Loyson, and get united with his "Waldjunker" (wood-nymph). Further on we read: "One of the 'Old Catholic' priests, Bernard of Kiefersfelden (a village near Kufstein, Tyrol), petitions now the Bavarian Government to pension him off. He finds himself deserted, as no Catholic will enter the village church when he goes there. The poor man, although aided by the police, and applauded by all the Liberal papers and all the Freethinkers of his place, tried for a long while with all his might to draw the good people of Kiefersfelden into his schism. He used to station himself before his church door, preach against the Pope, abuse his Bishop for daring to excommunicate him, and praise the Bavarian Government for the support it granted him against tyrannical Rome, &c., &c., but to no purpose; he could not even get listeners outside the church, particularly after one of the villagers got heavily fined for calling him a bad priest. As for Liberals and bad Catholics, they do not want a church nor a priest; they worship in ale-houses and beer-gardens, and leave even an apostate priest without pity all alone, when he wants them to go to church with him. The other three are in the same plight, two of them parish priests also—one at Tundenhause, near Munich, the other at Mehring, near Augsburg. They vegetate, to the great scandal of all good Catholics, in their parsonages, kept there against the will of their parishioners by a so-called impartial Liberal Government."

As for Dollinger, it is commonly reported that, in spite of a few English Protestant adherents, he is ill at ease, and not in the happiest of moods. One can see his photograph united with that of Huss and Luther on one sheet in many shop-windows; a glorification which he will not accept, the ungrateful man! "Poor, poor Dollinger," as the journeyman carpenter addressed him in the English garden near Munich during one of his walks, is left behind by his former followers and admirers, because he would not go far enough for them in his rebellion. There he stands, the once admired man—alone in his pride, and, although still Professor of the University of Munich, gets hardly any listeners, as no student, with the exception of a few Jews and professed infidels, will visit his (once crowded) lecture-hall.

The present persecution of the Catholic Church in the German Empire is most certainly one of the consequences of his anti-infallibilistic movement. It will certainly cast a sombre shining halo round his head, but is, after all, a poor tale for future historians to tell, if the mighty Prussian State, under so famous a leader as Bismarck, cannot get up a National Church from among the numerous freemasons, freethinkers, infidels, bad Catholics, and Protestants, without first driving away a few Jesuit Fathers, nuns, and monks, getting up paltry penal laws against the Catholic clergy to restrict their free speech and interdict Catholic teaching in public schools.

The *Vaterland* says: "The leader of the 'Old Catholics' in Mering, was the landed proprietor, the Baron von Bouville. This man died on the 28th of July, but before his death he refused the ministrations of the schismatical priest, Benfle, called for the episcopal vicar, and died reconciled with the Catholic Church. This event has drawn away forty families from the schismatical congregation. The Old Catholic congregation in Kompten, consisting of railroad functionaries, sent three persons to be confirmed; Kiefersfelden, where the Rector and Austrian Custom-house officers alone constitute the congregation, furnished none whatever; and in the same way Simbach, on the Junt-Tundenhausen has no 'Old Catholics' but the Rector, who is now soliciting his retiring allowance."

BAVARIA.—According to recent news from Munich, the "money question," that fertile source of troubles, was at the bottom of the difficulty experienced at Munich in forming a new Ministry. A Bavarian Minister of State receives but five thousand dollars a year, American money; and it is calculated so frequent are the changes of Ministry in Bavaria, that his tenure of office averages not more than a year and a half. The Cabinet is usually recruited from the class of high government officials, and a seat is sometimes offered to a distinguished university professor. But officials and professors hesitate before giving up a life income for the sake of temporary political eminence and eighteen months' increased revenue, accompanied, as it is sure to be, by increased expenditure. Meanwhile, though it has been positively announced that a reactionary and Ultramontane Cabinet is in course of formation, the law against the Jesuits is being put in force, so that the political stream would seem to be agitated by two conflicting currents. The King, with that sublime indifference to politics which distinguishes him, has retired to the mountains, and it is said that nothing less important than the production of a new work by Wagner could induce him to return to his capital.

PRINCELY JESUITS.—With all its Ultramontane proclivities, and in the face of M. von Garver's Ministerial candidature, Bavaria has dealt far more summarily and energetically with its Jesuits than the rest of Germany, once it made up its mind to turn them out. Prussia allowed them months of grace, Bavaria no more than three days. The act of ejection has, however, revealed a novel and quite unforeseen difficulty in the way of the Bill which is at the present moment puzzling the learned in the law. The Jesuit order includes among its members several, possibly a good many, scions of whilom reigning houses, who by the act of mediatization enjoy certain privileges, among others the right to settle undisturbed in any German State they choose. Count Fugger, one of the privileged few, a Ratisbon Jesuit, has boldly taken his stand on this prerogative, defying the servants of the law to act in opposition to paragraphs 30 and 31 of the German Constitution, which he has at his fingers' ends. The effect has been to baffle for the time the disconcerted police, who have concluded a truce, during which they mean to apply for further instructions to Munich and Berlin. Meanwhile the Crown lawyers are

putting their heads together to devise some way of eluding the inconvenient paragraph. — *Pall Mall Gazette*.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, 1-13 Sept., 1872.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—Somebody's impression will perhaps, ere long, put us in possession of what our three Emperors are doing and saying at Berlin. Meanwhile I will ask you to take a glance with me at the state of this country. In a material point of view, we are decidedly prospering, in consequence of the great extension of our railways. The price of timber is doubled, and hence land has risen proportionately in value. The peasantry are buying land, and those of the old proprietors who have survived the emancipation of the serfs, are getting good rents; the rouble is now worth 3s. which is more than it has ruled for many years past.

MORALS.—On the other hand, our moral condition is showing a woeful state of declension. Heretofore infidelity was confined to the richer classes, but now the poison has found its way into the cabins of the poor. The *popes*, or parochial clergy, are regarded with less respect than ever. When a religious procession goes along the street, people throw water upon it out of the window. Peasants now commit suicide, like some *grands seigneurs*; or else brigandage, as has been the case at Ujstah, a pleasant little town in the province of Smolensk, where you cannot walk abroad at midday without being robbed and murdered. One cause of this terrible state of things is the ungodly state into which women are getting. I am in possession of details about the ladies' public schools (*gymnasies*) that would shock your readers. Russia is becoming covered with these schools. They are hot-beds of "Nihilism" and, in consequence, of immorality. If faith in France has been able to withstand the revolutionary tornado, and all that followed in its train, it is owing to the women of France, and the Christian education which they still receive. In our unhappy Russia the women are absolutely more gangrened than the men.

JAPAN.

The recent statistics of Japan disclose the progress of one of the most marvelous changes ever known in the human family. The kingdom has an unbroken record of 2532 years, going back to the time of Nebuchadnezzar. The present Emperor is the 122d of his race. The policy of isolation which with more or less strictness, has been preserved during all this time, is now thrown off, in a moment as it were, and considerable advance has already been made toward constitutional government. The Mikado remains absolute sovereign, but the work of government is done for him by the "Great Council," which is divided into three sections—Centre, Right and Left. An attempt has been made to form a parliament but sufficient progress has not yet been attained away from Asiatic customs to provide a proper sphere for such a body. It will come in time. The local administration in the provinces is in the hands of the prefects, one of them residing in each of the 75 districts into which Japan is now cut up. The financial report of 1872—the first ever issued in Japan—shows a small balance in the Treasury, and is quite encouraging in its several items. In education a good beginning has been made. Public primary schools are increasing rapidly, especially in the towns; but the movement is far more marked in the western provinces and on the coast than in the interior. Private schools are more abundant still; and as anybody can establish them—subject to a permission which is always granted—they spring up with facility wherever they are wanted. As yet there are no statistics on the subject. The army includes 70,200 men, besides about 8000 in the Mikado's body guard. The navy has nineteen vessels. The population of the Japanese islands (of which there are in all 3801) amounted, according to last year's census, to 32,866,161.

LETTER FROM FATHER BURKE.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1st.

To the Editors of the *Irish-American*:

Gentlemen—I very seldom read the reports of my own lectures, but, fortunately, I threw my eye over the address delivered on Sunday, 22d of Sept., in the Coliseum at Boston, as reported in the *Irish-American*. The speech was reported with wonderful completeness and accuracy; and yet I was horrified to find what a different impression it creates, when read, to what it made, and was intended to make, when spoken. Since my arrival in America, my position has been a peculiarly hard one. Called upon constantly to speak extempore; yet I find every word of mine reported; and the utterances flung out in the heat and passion of speech reappear in the rigid type, cold and crude. A word or phrase which, perhaps, qualified a whole passage or statement, may escape the ear of the ablest reporter. The expression, intonation, action of the speaker cannot be stereotyped; in fact the living word is not there; and so a thing may read very differently indeed from what it meant when it was spoken. This is really the case with the concluding parts of my Boston lecture, in which I dealt with the faults and shades of the Irish character, and the crimes imputed to us. Nothing was farther from my thoughts than to palliate or excuse, much less to justify, acts of violence, rapine, or bloodshed, and I am quite sure that not one of the multitude who heard me speak took any such meaning out of my words; yet I confess that I rose from the perusal of my own lecture with the horrible impression that it looked like the production of a revolutionist or something worse. I am compelled, therefore, from what I owe to myself personally, as well as to my priestly character, to explain my words.

"First of all, then, in speaking of the grievances and wrongs of the Irish people, I meant principally to speak of the past, of how things were some years ago, not forgetting the example of the Roman historian, who prudently declined to record the events of his own day. I thought and spoke of the days when Norbury would send half a dozen Irish peasants to the gallows with a joke, and amid the laughter of the court. In speaking of the Irish father defending the honor and purity of his child, I was only supposing a possible case of wrong committed, and justice denied. In print it looks as if I had been stating a fact which had actually occurred. The mention of the Adorable Trinity at this point escaped me in the heat and indignation of the moment. In speech it might pass for an impassioned utterance, a strong figure of rhetoric (quite too strong and impassioned, I confess); but, *verba volant*: in print it reads perfectly horrible; and I do not exaggerate when I say that I would joyfully wipe out this portion of the record with my heart's blood. I am, moreover, made to say, 'if I were not a priest I would say, my blessing on him.' Now, if I remember aright, my words were 'if I were not a Catholic and a priest, I might be tempted to say, my blessing on him.' In this and some following passages there seems to be expressed on my part an admiration of and sympathy with deeds of outrage and bloodshed. Now, on this point, I wish to be very explicit, and to make myself clearly understood. I am neither a revolutionist nor an admirer of crime. There have been agrarian murders perpetrated and attempted from time to time in Ireland. These are fearful crimes, and as such they must be denounced by every man. The man who applauds or countenances them is in his heart a partaker in the guilt; and, if that man be a priest, he is a traitor to his character to the teachings of the Church, and to the altar which he serves. I pray God that my tongue may cleave to my jaws,—that it may be torn out from the roots,—before it ever utter a single word foreign to the teaching, the discipline, the spirit of the Church, my mother. Whatever she teaches, I teach; whatever she reprobrates, I reprobate and

abjure from my inmost soul. Now, the Catholic Church teaches that it is not lawful for any man to take the law into his own hands, and to shed blood. Such an act is murder; and the murderer will never know one moment's peace in this world, whilst the blood which he has shed, will cry to Heaven for vengeance against him in the next. Heaven forbid, then, that either as a man or a priest, I should be thought to palliate or excuse a crime from which my whole nature recoils. But it is quite a different matter to trace this crime to its cause. I hold that the cause does not lie (as has been stated), in the inherent cruelty and wickedness of the Irish character. The Irish are a combative, but by no means a murderous or bloodthirsty people. The cause of these outrages I believe to be in the provocation and exasperation occasioned by many heartless landlords, and by a system of jurisprudence, which, in too many cases, exacted from the Irish peasant the "summun jus," thereby inflicting on him the "summa injuria." I may be wrong; but, whether right or wrong, let no man think that I sympathize with what is called "the wild justice of revenge."

Finally, my words may be mistaken as meaning a declaration of war against Irish landlords. It is not so. My religion teaches me to respect the rights of property, and neither to envy nor plunder any man. Bad landlords have been a great curse to Ireland, no doubt; but we all know that there are good landlords, as well as bad. They may have their own peculiar notions as to the obligations of their tenants in the matter of voting at election times. Their theories, on this point, may sound strange in our ears. The elective franchise is no privilege, nor has it even any meaning, unless the exercise of it be perfectly free; consequently, no man, be he priest, landlord, or employer, has a right to coerce or intimidate a voter, seeing that the Constitution opens the House of Commons, not to the choice of the priest or the landlord, but to the elect of the people. But as we can imagine a priest expecting too much subservience from his parishioners on this point, although in all other respects he may be a most excellent pastor; so we can imagine a landlord falling into the same error, yet, in all other respects, a kind-hearted and most excellent man. Such landlords there are, and many such. Such a one is Sir Thomas Burke, of Marble Hill, Galway, whose name has been so prominent in connexion with the late Galway election. A kinder man, a more indulgent or better landlord does not live. If all the landlords in Ireland were like him (and many others of whom I could speak from personal knowledge, in my native county), Ireland would be more contented and happy than she is to-day. Any man that dreams of a future for Ireland to be attained by confiscation, communism, or injustice, does not understand the genius or character of our people. *Nos talibus auxiliis*. Neither the friends nor the foes of Ireland need fear that our people will ever have recourse to such means as these. The two great enemies of Communism are religion and common sense. The Irish people happen to have both. I shall be grateful to you for inserting this letter in your valuable paper. I also ask all other newspapers that may reproduce the Boston address to publish this letter, and so relieve me of a very great anxiety.

I am, yours faithfully,
THOMAS N. BURKE, O. P.

The Rochester *Democrat* says: When people embrace each other at camp-meeting, it is entirely because they are filled with religious ardour and for the time being have no control over themselves. We do not suppose, to be sure, that a young man wrestling with pious zeal would be very apt to embrace a basswood tree, or that a young woman equally inspired would become a clinging vine to a soulless maple, and therefore it must be that the embracing must be mutual and responsive in order to be satisfactory; but it is Christian love that dictates the embraces, and the purpose in view, if there is any purpose but to manifest happiness and cosmopolitan, or rather comprehensive love, is entirely legitimate. There was a reporter on the Portland Press who was not sufficiently regenerated to appreciate these moral metaphysics. He attended a camp-meeting and spoke mockingly of the outgoings of love that were there manifested. His report traveled a little, and finally found its way, though shorn of its stateliness, to the New York *Independent*. Two ministers who saw the report denied it in the *Independent*, and added that the reporter himself admitted its falsity. And now the reporter has his card in the New York paper. "What I stated in the Portland Press," he says, "I witnessed just as I described it. I am amazed beyond expression that these reverend gentlemen should utter so untrue a statement. Why, sir, it was not more than two weeks since that these two gentlemen called at the Press office to see the reporter, and there endeavored to convince him that the women throw their arms around the men's necks only to whisper some parting words in their ears; and, because the reporter 'couldn't see it' in that light, they left quite angry, refusing to shake hands with him." We never saw so unreasonable a reporter. We never knew of one so thoroughly in need of a change of heart. And there is one very singular thing: If the manifestations of fervor at camp-meeting are as he believes them to be, why, let us ask in a voice of thunder, is he still outside the fold? The *Independent* thinks, however, that the controversy had better stop where it is. "There is," says that seditious journal, "a question of veracity between the ministers and the journalist which it will be unprofitable to discuss any further. In our ministerial capacity we are bound to believe the ministers; in our journalistic capacity we see no reason to doubt the journalist. So we conclude that the difficulty of reconciling their statements is similar to that which subsists between foreordination and free will, and relegate the whole to the realm of mystery. Whether the story be true or false, the publicity which has been given it will be likely to put our gushing confessors of holiness upon their guard, and to discredit the little game of sanctified forfeits which several people have been at the pains of defending."

BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM.—A reporter on the *New York Tribune* has adventured into a lunatic asylum with a purpose similar to that which gave us the admirable letters from the "Casual" of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He entered the Bloomingdale Asylum had remained for a week, when he found considerable difficulty in getting out. The Bloomingdale Asylum is a private institution, owned and conducted by personal enterprise. It is a speculative institution, and is maintained at a profit at the abuse and expense of the unfortunate boarders. The lowest rate per week charged is £4. It is evident from the plain statements of the reporter, that the accommodations are not better than can be had in a second-class boarding-house. The food is not particularly nutritious, the supply of the costlier material is small and grudgingly given, the food is not clean, nor is it well cooked, and the attendance at table is "simply beastly." The conversation of the keepers while serving at table is not rarely reported, because their disgusting language cannot be expressed in print, and it is impossible to describe it. The constant punishment of an imbecile youth by forcing him to perform the duties of a menial; the violent hurling of a harmless idiot half across a room for the offence of not knowing which way to turn; the brutal beating of an old and blind idiot for protesting against rude treatment; the teasing of a poor boy naked in the sun while confined in what is nothing other than an iron cage—these are among the instances of cruelty which the reporter cites as having been witnessed by himself. They appear to have been wanton acts done in moments of passion by the keepers, and were not necessary apparently to the maintenance of any system of discipline, for discipline and classifi-

cation alike seem to have no part in the Bloomingdale management. The week's residence in the ward for quiet patients undetected under the very eyes of the doctor, remains to be told. The *Tribune* says:—"We have further to announce that we have obtained an insight into the management of another institution as large as Bloomingdale, and hope to be able to furnish facts which will compel its reformation. From all parts of the country, encouraging letters and assistance reach us, and the cordial support of the great majority of the respectable journals of all parties indicates a deep and widespread interest in this reformatory and humanitarian movement."

We are sorry that the enterprise and activity of the people of Kentucky have led to the production of a new religion. We thought that the market was already overstocked with the commodity of sects, and he would be a benefactor of his race who would cause one to grow where now there are two. The new sect is, of course, a "community," and it calls itself by the name of "Soul Sleepers," the distinguishing article of faith being that the soul slumbers in the grave with the body until a day of general judgment in the far future.

PERE HYACINTHE.—Better than a year ago, when "Pere Hyacinthe" was about coming to America, John Mitchell, in the *Irish Citizen*, had a characteristic notice of some photographs of the "Pere," which a publisher in New York had got out as a speculation. "Having seen this photograph (said John Mitchell), we at a glance can understand Pere Hyacinthe's situation. We know what the man is at. He is going for a wife, or for half-a-dozen wives, if practicable." The "Pere's" friends were shocked just then at the idea; but the wretched apostate has verified John Mitchell's prescient judgment by marrying the first of his half-a-dozen.—*New Orleans Morning Star*.

PREVENTING HEATING IN GRAINSTACKS.—A simple instrument has lately been devised, under the name of the Hay-stack Ventilator, for the purpose of ascertaining and counteracting the heating in the interior of stacks of hay or grain. This consists of a wrought iron tube, about three inches in diameter, which is long enough to reach into the middle of the stack, and, like the Norton well-tube, is provided with a conical point at the tip, and pierced for about two-thirds its length with numerous holes. A screw arrangement is affixed to the posterior extremity, by which it can be connected with an accompanying discharge-pipe.

For use this apparatus is to be driven horizontally into the stack to be investigated, either by means of a mallet or by a screw arrangement, and the temperature ascertained after a short interval by introducing a self-registering thermometer. Should the temperature be too high at any point in the stack, a tin tube is to be affixed vertically on the outer end of the iron tube, and an outward current of air from the interior of the stack produced, by means of which the heat is speedily carried off without any injury to the stack. Hooks may be attached to the tip of the instrument, by which small samples of the central part of the stack can be brought out.

BROWNED TOMATOES.—Take large round tomatoes and halve them; place them, the skin side down, in a frying pan, in which a very small quantity of butter or lard had been previously melted; sprinkle them well with salt and pepper, and dredge them well with flour; place the pan on a hot part of the fire, and let them brown thoroughly; then stir them and let them brown again, and so on until they are quite done. They lose their acidity, and the flavor is superior to stewed tomatoes.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Feeble, Irregular Action of the Heart, and a long list of kindred diseases, are attributed to a low state of the nervous system. Owing to its bracing effects on those organs we may ascribe to Fells' Compound Hypophosphites the prompt and decided benefit received by patients laboring under these diseases.

BREAKFAST—EPSS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

Parents lessen your shoe bills two-thirds by buying only CABLE SCREW WIRE fastened Boots and Shoes. Never rip or leak. All genuine goods bear the Patent Stamp.

WANTED.—By a Lady a situation to take the entire charge of a House, the care of a young family, (the best of references given if required) apply 724 Sherbrooke Street, or 300 Mountain Street, any hour before 2 o'clock.

WANTED.—A Male Teacher, to teach in the R.C.S. S. Section No. 1, in the Township of Gratton, during the remaining part of the current year—application to be made to, JAMES BONFIELD, B. E. RODDEN, M. J. KEARNEY, Trustees. S. HOWARD, Secretary & Treasurer.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT
Dist. of Montreal, } for Lower Canada.

No. 1440.
The Seventeenth Day of June, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two.

PRESENT:
The Honorable Mr. Justice Berthelot.
DAME HENRIETTE MOREAU, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, separated as to property, of HARBOLD LIONAIS, of the same place, Trader, and by him duly authorized to the effect of these presents, and the said HARBOLD LIONAIS for the purpose of authorizing his said wife,

Plaintiff.
ELIE LARUE, Stone-cutter, heretofore of the City and District of Montreal, and actually absent from this Province of Quebec,

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Leblanc, Cassidy & Lacoste, of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Octave Pauze, one of the Bailiffs of said Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "La Minerve" and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called "The True Witness" be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court)
HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY. P. S. C.