FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES A SHARE AND DELUSION.—PARIS, July 15.—An official note is published to-day warning agriculturists and others against emigrating without making enquiry of the Administration in reference thereto. It is stated in news was speedily spread throughout the various the note that this course is taken because a number of emigrants have made application to the Government for assistance to enable them to return to France, particularly from Philadelphia, where the promises held out by emigration agents have not been realized.

A ROW IN THE ASSEMBLY .- PARIS, July 15 .- The debate on Magne's tax proposals was continued in the Assembly to-day. The Minister, referring to the vote on the salt tax, accused the Republican Deputies of subordinating the financial interests of the country to political considerations. This was followed by a scene of tumult and disorder, which compelled the President, M. Buffet, to temperari'y suspend the sitting. Subsequently the Minister's propositions to increase certain taxes were rejected illegally exercised priestly functions, because havby a vote of 355 to 256. This result involves the

defeat of Magne's entire financial plans.

THE COMMITTEE OF THERY.—M. Ventaurau, reporter of the Committee of Thirty, read the report of the various constitutional propositions referred to it. .. The Committee decides to set aside M. Perier's clauses. The first maintains the title of President of the Republic; the second establishes Ministerial responsibility: the third confers legislative power upon two Chambers, the appointment of members of the Upper House or Senate to be the subject of a future bill. The fourth provides that the President alone is authorized to dissolve the Lower House or Chamber of Deputies; the fifth prescribes that a congress of both Chambers shall provide for the interests of Government; the sixth says "no modification of constitutional laws is to be allowed unless first proposed by the President."

Efforts are being made to unite all the fractions of the Conservative majority on the ground of Constitutional and Legitimate Royalty with or without the temporary regency of Marshal MacMahon pending ulterior arrangements. The bare idea that the Monarchy can at length be proclaimed has been apparently enough to render a certain party of quasi-Monarchists capable of any extreme act in order to prevent such a solution; and we are gravely informed by the inspired writer in the Times that the following programme has been settled for the purpose of indefinitely perpetuating the provisional order of things. When M. Casimir-Perier proposes his resolution for the proclamation of the Republic, the coalition of the Legitimists, Right Centrists, and Bonapartists will throw out the motion by a large majority. When M Lambert de Sainte-Croix, on the other hand, proposes the organization of the Septennate, it may be foreseen that the proposition will only find supporters among the Right Centre and a portion of the Left Centre, together probably with the Bonapartists, and consequently has no chance of adoption. It might now be supposed that all parties possessing a spark of Constitutional sentiment would rally to the cause of the Legitimate and Constitutional Monarchy. M. Lucien Brun, or some other distinguished Royalist, will formally propose the proclamation of the Monarchy, and may count upon the support of the Legitimists and the main body of the Right Centre, but will be resolutely opposed by the section of Conservatives whose confidant is the Paris Correspondent of the London Times. By the hostility of this party the Royalist proposition will be rejected like its predecessors, and the Assembly, unable to establish either Republic, Septennate, or Monarchy, will stand plainly convicted of utter helplessness and impotence.-At this crisis it is calculated that Marshal MacMahon will be bound to interfere, and plainly insist upon the dissolution of the distracted and useless body.

The domiciliary visits to the houses of the leading Bonapartists in France are said to have led to important results. Statements are current in the lobbies of the Assembly of the discovery of very im-portant papers, by which a deputy, believed to be M. Rouher, is compromised who exercises the greatest influence over the members of the party of an appeal to the people. The Soir says that the House will be asked to authorise the prosecution of the the Legion of Honor, would have to be brought before a court of special jurisdiction. The searches have been extended to the Legitimists, but nothing has been discovered to compromise any members of fat party.

THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS. - The Francais says:-We are happy to be able to deny the false news which has been spread abroad regarding the health of Mgr. Dupanloup. The eminent prelate has not, as has been said, any attack of congestion of the stomach, but merely a slight constipation. For the rest, he is at the present time of writing quite convalescent, and able to take his usual exercise in his garden. It is hoped he will soon be able to resume his labors in the French Assembly.

We are happy to believe that the majority of the new Assembly will not be radical either. Rural France never returns Radicals except under the pressure of the central authorities, and it may be doubted whether the Gambettas and Barodets will muster much stronger in the new Assembly than in the old. Similarly, we doubt very much whether universal suffrage will be very favourable to the election of Left Centrists. It is only Radical constituencies, shamming moderation for purposes of temporary expediency, that have returned Left Centrists of late; and as at a General Election these constituencies will be bent on electing men really representing their views, the Left Centrists will sufa fer exceedingly. Who then will be returned in the largest numbers in response to the appeal of the Marshal? Unhesitatingly we answer that France, rural France especially, will vote for the leader to whom it looks for protection and order. In other words, "Septennatists," will be the favourite candidates of constituencies, but what "Septennatists"? There are "Septennatists" and "Septennatists;" the men who want to wait for the death or abdication of Henri V., and the men who merely await the maturity of Napoleon IV. Which of these parties is most likely to profit by the appeal of the Marshal of the Empire to the masses of the French electors who still remember the material prosperity of the eighteen years of Napoleon III.? As unhesitatingly as we have declared our expectation of a Septennate majority, we assert that that majority will not be Or-leanist.—Tablet.

SPAIN. Despatches from Spain report that General Zaballa has removed his headquarters from Tafalla to Legrano. Gen. Morriones is also returning towards the river Ebro. Sickness is prevalent among the National troops. It is anticipated that active operations will be postponed for three weeks. The Carlist staff, with the main body of the army, have entered Biscay.

TTALY.

Roxe, July 14.—The funeral of Monsignor de Merode took place at the Vatican to day, with the most selemn and imposing ceremonies of the Church. The deceased prelate bequeathed to the Pone all his property for the support of 15 charitable institutions.

THE CANONS OF ST. JOHN LATERAN to whom belongs the Church of St. John a Perta Latina, the titular church of Cardinal Guibert, met His Eminence on the occasion of his taking possession of his

Canons of St. John's, and was present to receive the Cardinal Archbishop

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GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIANS IN METZ.—A correspondent of the Germania says the procession of the Fete Dieu, which had been duly organized in all the neighbouring parishes as usual, were forbidden at the last moment by a governmental decree from Strasburg. 'The bad districts, and was received with that patient resignation which awaits all the "benefits" dispensed by the new government. The same writer says that emigration is vastly increased, and the roads are covered with carts conveying the goods of intending emigrants to the various points of departure. So

much for German rule. THE GERMANS IN LORRAINE .- The Union says that the Prussian gendurme have arrested, with a great display of force, the cure of Hoff, near Sarrebourg, and have dragged him to prison in Saverne. At the same time they seized not alone the papers and private correspondenc of the venerable priest, but also you hers for his private property, amounting to nearly 20,000 francs. He is accused of "having ing opte for France, he continued to hold his cure of Bouls!

At Bonn, the Court of Justice has sentenced a venerable parish-priest, of seventy years of age, to be imprisoned in a fortress upon the denunciation of a certain schoolmaster bitterly hostile to the bill and substitute their own, which consists of six Church. The aged priest was charged with having acted against the famous Pulpit Bill in several sermons since 1871. He denied having put forth anything from the pulpit contrary to the law, and not one of the witnesses for the defence had heard from his lips any such utterance as that with which he was charged. The schoolmaster, however insisted upon his having taken down in writing the priest's words immediately after the delivery of the respective sermons. Besides the accuser there was only one single other witnesses who remembered the parish-priest saying: "History has proved that all the States which have vexed and persecuted the Church have perished, and our State also cannot fail to get the worst in the struggle." The Atterney General, though recommending a light punishment, advised an imprisonment of four months, and the Court, adopting the substance of his views, sentenced that venerable old man, who was so delicate that during the judical examination they were obliged to offer him a chair, to be imprisoned in a fortress for a fortnight!

SALE OF BISHOP KUBEL'S GOODS -Another seizure of goods has taken place. This time it is in the Grand Duchy of Baden, where a seizure has been made of the property of Bishop Kubel, the administrator of the Archbishopric of Friburg. The same scene took place as everywhere else. A great multitude assembled at the auction, but there was no bidder. The things were all bought in at last by a Catholic citizen, who gave them over to the Bishop in the form of a loan, by a legal deed. The following is an instauce of unjust punishment of Catholic professors and priests:—In Silesia, a Catholic professor was deposed by Government a few months ago. He is still waiting for an explanation of his offence from the Minister of Public Worship. With his deposition came naturally the deduction of his income; and, therefore, he considered that he had a claim for exemption from tax. But his appeal received from the Landrath the following answer "Your petition for exemption from taxation cannot be recognized. Although on account of your dismissal from the Professorship at the Seminary, your income may be substantially altered; according to law you cannot be entitled this year to either diminution or exemption in regard to taxes."-Tablet.

THE KING OF BAVARIA AND THE PRUSSIAN POLICY .-We mentioned last week the dissatisfaction expressed by the Berlin press at the decision of the Bavarian Chamber in the matter of Count Fugger. We are now informed by our Munich Correspondent, whose letter will be found elsewhere, that the two leading Liberal Ministers. Herr Lutz and Herr Pfretschner, have been putting all the pressure they could upon the King, to induce him to refuse his assent to the vote. The King is said to have replied that he knew the importance of the vote; and that during his reign he would never lend himself to the tyrannical passions of a faction of whose loyalty to the Fatherland, notwithstanding its loud profesaions, he was by no means assured. Bayaria would social scale and of bringing her into so much misery. allow herself to be taken in tow by's Prussian party' -a sentiment which King Louis has not now expressed for the first time. Perhaps the rumour that the King of Bavaria has been invited to confer with Prince Bismarck at Kissingen is not altogether unconnected with this incident; though the further statement respecting a possible Council of German princes to deliberate on the feasibility of replacing the present Sovereign of Bayaria by a more pliant prince, is much too wild to be credited without more direct authority than the Paris letter of the Times .- Tablet.

THE GERMAN CATHOLICS AND THE GOVERNMENT. The resolutions passed by the Mainz Catholic Association in condemnation of the present state of things in Germany, have been seized upon by the Prussian press and interpreted, as they were sure to be, as a hostile declaration against the Empire itself. The North German Gazette speaks of the Catholics as "a war party, hostile to the Empire and the nation;" and declares that its present action imposes on all the Governments, and especially that of Prussia, the duty of making use of legal means for maintaining against it the dignity and independence of the State. It is also reported that a fresh note has been addressed to the Italian Government, pressing it to bring its policy in ecclesiastical matters more into accordance with that of Germany. It is improbable that this effort, even if really made, will be successful, and that for the best of all possible reasons. Italy cannot afford to create the dissensions and the bad blood which the German Government thinks of so little moment compared with the extirpation of genuine Catholicism. The Prussian Bishops, including the Bishop of Mainz, and the Administrator of Freiburg in Breisgau, parts of whose diocese are in Prussia have assembled in conference at Falda. In the absence of the two Archbishops, who are in prison, the Prince Bishop of Breslau presides, and the sees of Cologne, Posen, and Treves are represented by delegates. The Chapter of the Diocese of Posen having, of course, refused to admit that the see is vacant and to elect an Administrator, the Government has appointed lay administrators of the revenues, and a telegram in the Daily News goes so far as to assert that it will enforce the omission of the Archbishop's name from the Liturgy. It would be a singular spectacle if a Protestant Government interfered with the Canon of the Mass; it is, in fact, a revival of the old quarrel about the diptychs which was not an unfrequent feature in the conflicts be-tween the Church and the Byzantine Emperors.

TURKEY. The Turkish Government has formally stated to the United States Minister that it intends adhering to its recent prohibitions of the sale of Bibles in

THE ARMENIANS AT CONSTANTINOPLE,-We now see what the undertaking of the Turkish Government was worth, when in order to get peaceable possession of the Armenian patriarchal church, it assured the Catholics that it would give it over to neither party. The Church has now been officially consigned to the Kupelianist schismatics, a military force being present to support the Turkish officials in this act of injustice. There is too much reason to believe that the renunciation by France of all right the spot which the sacred presence is supposed to ence on the occasion of his taking possession of his taking possession

pressure in this direction, and the removal of all opposition on the part of France has immediately caused the balance to incline to the side of the small rebellious minerity which calls itself the Armenian community .- Tablet.

THE MISTAKE .- A TEMPERANCE STORY.

"George, Elliott dare not take it," exclaimed a bright, pretty looking girl as a glass of wine was offered to and refused only by him. All the other men tossed off their wine gaily-some as if they liked it. The whole company laughed at George's strange notions on the temperance question, and tried to persuade him to pledge the ladies in wine; but they failed.

"Here comes some one else on the scene; we will see if George Elliott is able to withstand the pleading of his betrothed." As Maggie Hallard entered the room some of the young men said in a cheering tone:

"Miss Hallard, your friend George is so ungallant as to refuse to drink to the ladies."

Maggie's proud lip curled with scorn as she listened to the taunts of the young men, but with a smile she turned to the refreshment table, lifted the server upon which the full glass was still standing, and presented it to George. What a struggle in George's soul, and what pain it gave him to refuse anything from the hands of her whom he loved best on earth! A moment's hesitation as he looked into the bright eyes of Maggie Hallard, and then with a face white even to the lips, he replied

"No. Maggie, not even for you must I risk my immortal soul, and break my promise to my sainted

Angry with what she deemed perfect weakness Maggie answered. "Then if you are so weak as you cannot drink a glass of wine for fear of becoming a drunkard, henceforth we are strangers."

Maggie watched her bethrothed arxiously as she spoke; but there was no sign of yielding in the pale compressed lips. Pained and grieved he looked, but he answered quietly: "Well, as you have so decided, it will be forever.

They parted as strangers. Think you that the proud Maggie was happy? Nay, a few minutes reflection showed her that George Elliott had evinced more real courage and manliness in refusing to break a premise made to his diyag mother, then the other young men who fancied they were strong enough to resist every temptation. Too late, however, was Margie's repentance. George rightly thought he had been mistaken in the character of her he loved. If his sorrow was deep because of his discovery, he was glad he had been undeceived in time. Two years after he married a good Christian girl, who was an active worker in the temperance cause. She considered it her highest honor to aid her worthy husband in his efforts to save souls from a drunkard's grave. Not so well did Maggie for long she suffered keenly. She saw she had made a mistake; but, proud as ever she accepted the offer of one of those young men who was not afraid to drink his glass of wine. It was not a marriage of affection, so she did not expect much happiness; but she did not know then that her marriage was then a greater mistake than the first one she made. confident in his boasted strength to resist the temptation to drink, Maggie's husband took at first only little; then an extra glass at the supper table, or at a social gathering; and finally the time came when he was scarcely ever sober. Then followed the usual course of the inebriate; fair weather friends deserted him, poverty was at the door, and wife and children were dragged with him until they hardly knew where their next meal was to come from. Occasionally, Maggie's husband got a little job at carting, but oftener he had nothing to do; and had Maggie not served for the shops, the family would have starved.

One day while the husband was at his lowly occupation of driving goods from the station to the stores, he had got a little more drunk than usual. Unable to control the restless animal which he drove, the horse ran off, the driver was thrown out. and the wheel of the heavily laden cart passing over the man's head; he was killed almost instantly Maggie was much shocked when the mangled body of her husband was brought home to her; but it could hardly be called a sore trial to her to lose him who had been the means of lowering her in the family to work for, had it not been that George Elliott had proved a friend in need. Both George and his wife did all they could for her, giving her as much kindness as if she had been their own sister. And not only did they help her to a more comfortable means of living, but they faithfully pointed out to her the faults of her life, and sought to show her wherein she had erred in the past. It was a faithful lesson for Maggie's proud heart; but in her gorrow conscience spoke loudly, and through God's great grace, she was led to see herself exceedingly sinful and brought to accept forgiveness of sin through the atoning merits of Jesus' blood. As Maggie's family grew up, she endeavored to instill into their minds lessons of temperance, giving them her own sad history for a warning, telling them that it often revuired greater courage to say "No!" in the hour of temptation than to march up to the cannon's

mouth. "Take George Elliott as an example of how a sober man may succeed in the world: try and

imitate him, my sons," she would say.

To her daughter, Maggie's advice was, "Give no countenance to a man who thinks it weakness to refuse the social glass. Honor him most who has the courage to refuse the first glass. Let those laugh who will, but if you find a man who abstains from the use of strong drink from real principle, be

sure there is much good in such a one. Maggie's family proved a blessing to her. She never married again, but with her sober, well-doing family she enjoyed a happy old age.

THE CATHEDRAL OF MEXICO.—The breadth of the whole building is four hundred and twenty feet. Domes and arches, rising to a height impossible to compute, are supported by sixteen massive pillars of stone, each one of which is thirty-three feet in circumference. The organ, in two parts, on both sides of the Coro, reaches almost from the floor to the ceiling. The extreme end of the edifice consists of an immense large recess called the altar de los revas. the most claborately carved imaged work completely covering it, all glittering with the most precious gold, in which are set exquisite oil paintings of life size, interspersed at regular intervals within the arch. The cipres, or tabernacle, is a work of art the like of which it is difficult to imagine, and almost as difficult to describe, In the nature of a tower, it rises inside of the church to the height of perhaps sixty feet. The Blessed Mary sits on the top, appearing from where we write of ordinary size, but probably much larger in fact. Under her, beneath the arch which supports her, within pillars of most exquisite green precious stones, stands a figure which we suppose is intended to represent the Saviour; The tower enlarges again, and the twelve apostles are seen beneath and outside of the central figure. Further down there is a vaulted enclosure glittering with gold, and scaled over with the same precious metal. in which there is a large sanctuary covered with gold, supported by marble and gilded columns, The sanctuary is surrounded by pillars of the same precious stones we have referred to, which are ornamented above and below with gold devices. Angels and other figures surround it again until it comes to

sumed: German diplomacy has long been exercising the description we have tried to give, and camnot would have supposed that getting born costs the peoat all. We hesitated long betore making the attempt. There is such a gorgeousness of ornament, such a profusion of gold, such numberless paintings, nearly all apparently fine works of art, such a multitude of statues, that we are bewildered in the crugia, or passage which leads to the core are balusters crowned with images beautifully, wrought two feet and a half in height, and about eight feet apart. Twenty-seven years ago according to the statement of Mr. Thompson, then Minister of the United States in Mexico, these were all a compound of gold, silver and copper, more valuable than silver. An offer has been made to take them and replace them others of exactly the same size and workmanship of pure silver, and to give half a million of dollars basides. Since that time much of the church treasure has been confiscated but this railing and the figures answer to the description of Mr. Thompson, and are probably the same. In speaking of the Cathedral, he says: "On entering it one is apt to recall the wild fictions of the Arabian Nights; it seems as if the wealth of Empires is collected there."-Ex. Wooden Shore.-Experience has shown that a

number of diseases, often resulting in impaired constitutions, and even in the loss of life, have been contracted by a portion of the farming and laboring population, in consequence of wearing leather shoes when engaged in their operations during cold weather, or in wet situations. To prevent these evils to some extent wooden shoes are extensively we to n France and Germany. They are highly recommended by the agricultural societies and governments of Europe. Impressed with their importance, the Roard of Commerce and Trade of Wurtemburg called a practical workman from France to give instruction in their manufacture. Not allowing water to penetrate as leather soles do, they are naturally drier, capable of keeping the feet warmer, prevent diseases by promoting the requisite and salutary perspiration, and are regarded, to a great extent, as life preservers, even in such cases where salt baths, the use of wheys and other medicaments proved quite ineffeetual. There is hardly an operation on the farm and about the farmhouse in which they could not be profitably used. They are most economical about stables, where leather shoes are exposed to the distructive attacks of dung water, in plowing, mowing, harvesting, in doing earth work in vineyards, chopping wood, and in marketing. With these advantages, in a salutary point of view, they combine such durability as to last almost a lifetime. They are light and easy to wear, being provided with a small cushion on the upper side within, so as to obviate any pressure on that part of the foot. They are of a neat and pleasant appearance, either of their natural color, or blackened, or varnished. Their size is large enough to allow the wearing of comfortable tocking, in addition to which they are provided with leather straps. Their price in Germany ranges from fourteen to thirty-six cents-shoes for the children being still less. These advantages will certainly entitle them to the attention of a portion of the farming, manufacturing, and labouring population of the country.

SINCERITY OF SOUL-Every man is conscious that neleads two lives, the one trivial and ordinary, the other sacred and recluse; one which he carries to society and the dinner-table the other in which his youth and aspiration survive for him and which is a confidence between himself and God. Both may be equally sincere, and there need be no contradiction between them, any more than in a healthy man between soul and body. If the higher life be real and earnest, its result, whether in literature or in affairs will be real and earnest too. But no man can produce great things who is not thoroughly sincere in dealing with himself, who would not exchange the finest show for the poorest reality who does not so love his work that he not only glad to give himself for it, but finds rather again than a sacrifice in the surrender. The sentimentalist does not think of what he does so much as of what the world will think of what he does. He translates should into would, looks upon the spheres of duty and beauty as alien to each other, and can never learn how life rounds itself to a noble completeness between these two opposite but mutally sustaining poles of what we long for and what we must .-Lowell.

SOOT FOR CABBAGE FLEAS .- As soon as our readers pegin to work in the garden we shall begin to hea complaints of the injury being done by cabbage and turnip fleas. In time let us say that a dusting of the plants with soot is not only an excellent preventive of the ravages of these insects, but it is also a first-rate method of stimulating growth. Now, when you have occasion to clean out your chimneys, stove-pipe or stoves, where soot accumlates more or less, save all you can and put it aside in some dry place for a time of need. Put all your fine, dust-like ashes in with the soot and in spring sift out all the lumps adding an equal quantity of dry earth or sand to the pure article. To every barrel of the compound add one pound of powdered sulphur, thorougly mixing it through the heap. Keep dry and under cover until wanted for use. This mixture will also be found excellent for dusting over melon and cucumber vines, as well as upon the cabbage and tomato

The following description of an editor was written evidently by one familiar with the details of a printing office :- "The editor is a male being whose biziness is to navigate a nusc paper. He writes edi-torials, corrects poetry inserts deths and weddins, sort out manuscripts, keeps a waste basket, blows up the 'devil' for not following copy, steals matter, fites other peoples' battles, sells his paper for 2 dollars and 50 cents a year, white beans and apple sass for pay when he kan git them, raizes a large family, works 19 hours of every 24, knows no Sunday, gits blowed bi every boddy and onct in a while kicked bi someboddy, lives poor, dies middle-aged and broken-hearted, leaves no money, is rewarded for a life uv toil with a short but free obituary puff to the muse papers."

HABIT .- " I trust everything under God," said Lord Brougham, " to habit, upon which, in all ages the lawgiver, as well as the schoolmaster, has mainly placed his reliance; habit, which makes everything ensy, and cast all difficulties upon the devitation from a wonted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful; make prudence a habit and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to the nature of the child as to any of your lordships. Give a child the habit of sacredly regarding the truth; of carefully respecting the property of others of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of improvidence which can involve him in distress—he will just as likely think of rushing into an element in which he cannot breath, as of lying, cheating, stealing.

FELONS ON THE FINGER .- Many persons are liable to extreme suffering from felons on the finger. The afflictions not unfrequently occasion permanent crippling of the members affected. The following simole prescription is recommended as a cure for the distressing ailment: Take common rock salt, such as is used for salting down pork or boef; dry it in an oven, then pound it fine and mix with spirits of turpentine, in equal parts. Put it in a rag and wrap around the parts affected, and as it gets dry, put on more, and in twenty four hours you are cured—the felon will be dead. It will do no harm to try it.

·TO PREVENT STAIR CARPETS FROM WEARING .- Place elip of paper under them, at and over the edge of every stair, which is the part where they wear first. The strips should be, within an inch or two, as long as the carpet is wide, and about four or five inches in PHE beautiful convent at Lindsay under the charge breadth. A piece of old carpet answers the purpose of the ladies of Lioretto will be opened on the FIRST

the description we have tried to give, and cample ple of the United States \$220,095,060 annually got ting married \$250,000,000; getting buried, \$73,839. 450. Total, \$543,984,450.

A Youkee grocer, being sellcited to contribute to the building of a new church, promptly subscribed his name to the paper in the following manner: multitude of statues, that we are new independent the "John Jones (the only place in town where you can get eleven pounds of sugar for a dollar), 25 cents.

A young man living near Detroit inquired of the city officials if they were going to celebrate the Fourth of July. "Because," said he, "if you are going old the to sling powder and have a whooping old time, I want to get a red woolen shirt and a pair of new boot, and come in with Sarah."

If there is one time more than another when a woman should be entirely alone, it is when a line ful of clothes comes down in the mud.

A prince of Italy, whose dominion was of small extent, ordered a person out of it in 24 hours. "The prince has been liberal, for I can quit it in half an hour," answered the banished man.

"Well, sir," said Dunner to his errand boy, "Did you present the account to Mr. Dump?" "Yes sir." "And what did he say?" "He told me to go to the devil, sir." "And what did you do then?" "Why. then, sir. I came to you.".

THE FELLOW THAT LOOKS LIKE ME .- MAX Adeler has a friend named Slimmer, who deserves pity. He was going to Reading the other day, and when reaching the depot he happened to look into the ladies' room. A woman sat there with a lot of baggage and three children, and when she saw Slimmer she rushed at him, and before he could defend himself she flung her arms about his neck, nestled her head upon his breast, and burst into tears. Slimmer was amazed, indignant, confounded: and ere he could find utterance for his feelings, she exclaimed:

"Oh, Henry, dear Henry! We are united at last. Are you well? Is aunt Martha still alive? Haven't you longed to see your own Louisa?" And she looked into Slimmer's face and smiled

through her tears. "Madame," he said solemnly, "if I am the person alluded to as Henry, permit me to say that you have made a mistake. My name is Lemuel. I have no aunt Martha, and I don't own a solitary Louisa, Oblige me by letting go my coat, it excites remark."

Then she burried her bonnet deeper into his waistcost, and began to cry harder than ever, and said: "Oh, Henry, how, how can you treat me so? How can you pretend that you are not my husband?"

"Madame," screamed Slimmer, "if you do not cease sopping my shirt bosom, and remove your umbrella from my corn, I shall be obliged to call a police. Let me go, I say." "The children are here," she persisted. "They

recognize their father, don't you children?" "Yes, yes," they exclaimed, "It's pa, it's our dear

And then they grappled Slimmer by the trowser's

leg and hung to his coat tail.
"Woman," he shricked, "this is getting scrious. Unhand me, I say."

and he tried to disengage himself from her embrace-while all the brakemen, and the baggage master, and the newsboys stood around, and said his conduct was infamous. In the midst of the struggle a stranger entered with a carpet bag. He looked exactly like Slimmer-and when he saw his wife in Slimmer's arms he became excited, and floored Slimmer with that carpet bag, and sat on him, and smoto his nose and caromed on his head, and asked him what he meant Slimmer was removed on a stretcher, and the enemy went off with his wife and family in a cab. He called next day to apologize, His wife had made the mistake because of Slimmer's

likeness to him. And now Slimmer wishes he mily

soon be kicked in the face by a mule, so that he

will resemble no other human being on earth.

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMPORT ing.—" 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. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled-" James Epps & Co, Homeopathic Ch ists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Ca seel's Houselold Guide.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK from no other cause than having worms in the

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly White, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm prepara-

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

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DISEASE OF THE HEART CURED.

WESTPORT, DIGEY Co., April 4, 1870. James I. Fellows, Esq. — Dear Sir: I have been for many years a victim to heart disease and prostration of the system generally. Having tried Physicians of eminence, both in Europe and America, and obtained no relief. I was at last induced to try your invaluable Syrup, and am happy to say with the best results.

On using the first bottle my complaint was better, and before the fourth was finished I was completely

Please publish for the benefit of others, and CAPT. MAUBICE PETERS, SR. oblige,

Messrs. CRADDOCK & Co,
The last three bottles of Cannabis Indica I obtained from you, cured the young woman of the CHBONIC Diarruma; she is as well as ever she was, and she had been under the Doctor's hands all last summer, not expecting to live from week to week.

LAUREN FULFORD. Mariposa, Victory Co., Ont, Canada, Feb. 18, 1874. I find your medicine to be truly a sovereig remedy for Asthma. Forward immediately, for I cannot live without it. I do think, Gentlemen, we should have it placed here for sale.

Very truly, yours, and Geo W. Talley. Atlanta, Columbia Co., Ark., April 20. The above Remedy may be obtained of GRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia. Price \$2.50.

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