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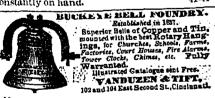


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To Major Jno. Lane. GREENFIELD, Mass. To Major Jno. Lanc. GREENFIELD, Mass.
DEAR SIR.—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would wait the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a milignant case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge.
Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY.

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(From the Commercial Review.)

THE REMEDIES OF J. EMERY-CODERRE, M.D.

The business that in connection with prepared prescriptions approaches more closely to a manufacturing pursuit, and, therefore, though denounced by the schools as irregular, is for our purposes the most regular in the manufacture of medical preparations. The individuals and firms engaged in this business are both enterprise in others. When we consider that the preparations in many instances are beneficial, and, as respects almost all, entirely harmless, the manufacture would seem to be entitled to a larger share of respectful consideration than it has hitberto received. The remedies of the established firms have much weighty testimony in favor of their excellence, and the popularity and consequent saleability of a few are truly remarkable, with special reference to the following Remedies:—

Dr. Coderre's Expectorating Syrap. For the last thirty years the Expectorant Syrup has been known and used with never-failing re-sults, for Coughs, Bronchills, Catarrh, Affections of the Lungs, &c.

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Can be given with impunity to infants in cases of Colies, Diarrhore, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c., and is now regarded as the standard remedy for the

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Is specially adapted for women requiring the use of tonics and alterant agents. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leucorrhea, or Whites; Dysmenorrhea, or difficult course; Anaemia, or thinness of the blood; General debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Scrofula, Ringworm and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c. Pure medical preparations are as necessary as skilled physicians,—they are the armies provided by nature and science to overcome the insidious legions of death, and if these armies are demoralized by unskillul arrangement, lack of prudence or vigilance they become a dangerous host, agents of destruction of which the less we have the better. These truths are obvious, yet they cannot be too strongly or too often impressed upon the public mind.

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the diseases for which they are recommended.

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TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dame ANNIE KEENAN, wife of Donald McLean, of Verdun, in the District of Montreal, Trader, has this day, the Twenty-seventh day of July eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, instituted an action against her said husband for separation as to property.

Montreal, 27th July; 1878.

L. N. BENJAMIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

51-8 10 10 10 1

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STILL GOING ON! We are determined to CLEAR OUT our entire stock

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The Stock of DRY-GOODS held at the above address comprises a full assortment of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the fol-lowing price list, and for quality and value we dely competition to the trade of Canada. Remem-ber our motto,—

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Canton Flanuels, 10c., 13c., 14c., 15c., 16c., 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 17/c., 23c., 25c., 27c., 30c., White Welsh Flannels, 25c., 30c., 35c., 35c., 38c.

40c., 45c.
Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 17le., 20c., 23c., 25c., 27c., 30c., 33c.
Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 30c., 35c., 35c., 45c.
Grey Flannels, 25c., 35c., 37c., 42c.
Plain Colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber, all selling at 20c, and 32c. Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c., 23c., 29c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 55c. The 55c. line measures I of a yard wide.

Blankets for Man and Beast. Stocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1.75 to

Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1.25 to \$4. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25.

Table Linen Department.

Grey Table Linen,—price from 14c. to 50c. Unbleached Table Linen,—price from 25c. to 60c. Hulf-bleached Table Linen,—price from 25c to

White Table Linen,—price from 35c. to 75c. Napkins in endless variety,—price from 75c. per Roller Towelling.

Heavy Stock of Towelling,-prices : 5c., 7c., 9c. luc., 123c. Huckaback Towelling,—price, 123c., 14c., 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain,—price, 8c., 12c., Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c., 6c., 8c.,

10c., 124c., 15c., 20c., 25c. each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 30c., 35c. White and Grey Cottons.

Horrockses White Cottons,-full stock. Water Twist White Cottons,—price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, England,—price from 5]c.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c.
Large lot of All Wool Tweeds, only 50c.
Good line of Tweeds, only 60c.
Extra large lot of English Tweeds, only 70c.
Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c.
Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c.
Real English Buckskin, only 95c.
Real English Buckskin, only 95c.
Special lot 9ilk Mixed, only \$1.
Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1.
Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1.35.
Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1.30.
Basket Coatings, only \$2.20.
Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2.40.
Best make Dingonal Coatings, \$2.75.
Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3.15.
Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings,—
prices, 75c., 90c., \$1, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.35.
Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets,
Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety,—price,
90c. Tweeds, Contings, &c.

Underclothing Department.

Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers,—prices, 35c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., \$1.

Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers,—prices from \$1 to \$2 each.

Oxford Regatta Shirts,—price from \$5c.

Men's Tweed Shirts,—price, 75c.

Men's Flannel Shirts,—price, 75c.

Endless Variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mitts, Gloves, &c. Prices low. Call early and Secure the Bargaius.

Our Betail Establishments. THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF

J. G. KENNEDY. It has been the alm of the Commercial Review It has been the aim of the commercial Active, in the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishments that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while, as a general rule, we have taken only those which do a wholesale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade ruleb from the magnitude of their overations. trade. And while, as a general rule, we have taken only those which do a wholesale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their operations, deserve especial mention. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Ready-made goods are now produced in as fine fabrics and as good styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. In fact, there are many of our best citizens who buy ready-inade clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish suit do not come from a fashionable tailor. Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when economy was a necessity. The most extensive retail clothing house in this city is that of Messrs. J. G. Kennedy & Co. No. 3! St. Lawrence street. We had the pleasure of visiting this establishment a few days since, and we can safely assert that a larger, finer or more stylish stock of clothing would be hard to find. The building occupied by them is four stories in height, and is filled to repletion with every class of goods in the clothing line, comprising men's, boys' and youths' ready-made clothing in every variety.—Canadian and Scotch tweeds, cassimeres, doeskins, &c. On the first floor is the stock of lovercoats, suits, &c., in the latest styles and makes, and sold at prices to suit the most exacting. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a customer who could not be suited in his department. The measuring and cutting department is also on this floor. Here the finest custom-made clothing can be obtained at minimum prices. The third and fourth floors are devoted to clothing of every description. They carry at all times a fine stock of tweeds, broadclotis, &c., &c., in bales. Their clothing, for excelence of quality and first-class workmanship and finish, cannot be surpassed. We commend any of our readers who really want superior, well-fitting, stylish and durable custom or ready-made garments at bottom prices to pay this house a visi

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

A large Stock just received. To be sold cheap. --AT--

> MEILLEUR & CO.'S, 652 CRAIG STREET.

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O'NEIL, ---DEALERS IN---Hay, Oats, and General Feed Store. The best quality of PRESSED HAY always on hand at Reasonable Prices

> A CALL SOLICITED AT 273 WILLIAM STREET.

SEWERAGE OF CITIES (MONTREAL IN PARTICULAR.)

BY A SANITARY ENGINEER.

No. 4. In the year 1874, an international sanitary congress was held at Vienna, at which it was unanimously affirmed that there is no agent | not be unscaled by any of those causes which known which is certainly capable of destroying a contagion, and that we must look with suspicion upon the efficacy of mere disin-

The New York Medical Record, on discussing the subject of diphtheria, states that in some and wash basins. of those instances where it originated without any suspicion of contact with diseased matter in any form, it was found that there in arresting the escape of sewer gas; and as were sanitary defects of a serious kind in it is desirable that the citizens should have those dwellings where it flourished, and that the best instrument, it would appear the most generally where it does exist under such reasonabls course to open the matter to pubcircumstances, it will be found to arise from lie competition, the civic authorities offering some accident or neglect in the drainage of a reward for the best instrument. one's dwelling where it was supposed that every sanitary regulation was rigorously attended to. Seeing, by these authorities, that there is

by the use of disinfectants, and that the contagion is either produced within the premises or introduced there by the defective state of the drainage, it follows that it is on the efficiency of the drainage a citizen must depend for freedom from contagion or health in his family. An able writer on sanitary science says, in alluding to this subject, "self-preservation is the first law of our nature." He then states, in substance, as follows:-This first law of nature we ignorantly or constantly disregard

no use in attempting to destroy a contagion

our neighbors. We too often disregard this first law of nature in blindly trusting to the skilful but ill-advised work of our well-paid but untaught plumbers and other such men of supposed experience. The implicit reliance generally placed by the public on persons of supposed experience (practical men, as they are called) has been

the cause of more trouble, more expense, more

loss, failure, damage and injury than any

in laying our life and health at the mercy of

the foul conditions of life prevailing among

other known agency. It is well known that the building of sewers and other works of similar importance is looked upon as a mere mechanical operation, and the superintendence of the work is often entrusted to a person who is recognized as a practical man, or a man of experience, as he

is called. Now, to give a practical man the fullest amount of credit for his ability, let us enquire into what he can do.

A practical man is a gentleman who can bring nothing more to his aid than a knowledge of what he has personally seen done before; he despises every principle of science the practice of which he has not before witnessed, thus forgetting that the very knowledge so despised is the result of more prac-

The opinions of the practical man are often consulted and received as indisputable simply because he understands nothing of principle The difference between the practical man and the scientific man is this, that the former has the experience of his past life only, while the latter has the experience not only of his own life, but of the lives of all the practical and scientific men who preceded him, besides

understanding principle. Enough has now been said to show that "the practical man" or "man of experience," "the practical man" or "man of experience," stands in an isolated spot, nearly half a mile as he is generally called, who has no scientific from any dwelling. The burglars knowing most dangerous agent to be entrusted with the design of important works; he imagines that every thing must be performed as he has already seen such things done, and no matter how different the circumstances of the case may be he cannot understand that any deviation should be made from the manner in which he has seen such things done Discussion with him is usebefore. less. In his ignorance he becomes bold, and will flatly contradict the truths deduced from science. He sets up his shingle as an architect or engineer, or both; for with his stock of ignorance and assurance he sees no difficulty in practicing either profession. He is often employed to carry out important works. These prove a failure; but he is not

to blame. The failure could not have been his fault, for he is "a man of experience." The foregoing exposure seems necessary in order to forewarn the citizens against having recourse to quackery to ameliorate the condition of the city sewerage or house drainage. The problem which is required to be solved at the present time respecting the sewerage of Montreal is, to devise means, without great expenditure, of protecting the citizens from a contact with the gases which are being emitted from the sewers. To accomplish this the sewers that are too large should be overhauled and rendered efficient. The man holes should be correctly located and their covers prepared to effect ventilation. The street gullies should be efficiently trapped. The private citizens should see that the house drains be correctly laid and the gullies or heads of drains in the yards of houses should be efficiently trapped. The use of the water trap in the soil and waste pipes throughout the houses should be abandoned and an efficient one independent of water, as a seal, should be used. If these matters of house dminage are not properly attended to with good workmanship, any sewerage system, instead of promoting the health of the citizens, CLIMBING THE MOUN will become an active means of spreading disease; for when sickness prevails in any part of the city the germs of the disease will be carried by the sewer gas throughout all the ramifications of the sewerage system, and

people will be nowhere safe from being at- strain on their bodies and minds became very tacked by the infection. Dr. Carpenter, of Croydon, England, in referring to the use of water-scaling traps, emphasizes their being emptied by siphon-like suction; or if the trap is not in constant use, by the evaporation of the sealing water. He believes that not one trap in ten thousand is properly protected, and that without protec-

tion they are worse than useless. It has been shown that the traps used in Montreal are a sham, but the ventilation attempted is worse than a sham. This latter subject will be attended to more fully at another time.

A correspondent of your journal calls the attention of the writer to a new species of sewer trap and sink trap—the former to be seen at the shop of the Montreal Water Works, corner of St. Charles Borrommee and Lagaucheticre streets, and the latter to be seen at Mr. Mitchell's Brass Foundry, corner of Craig and Bleury streets.

In accordance with your correspondent's wishes I have visited both places and inspected both traps. There is no doubt the invention seems perfect in theory. The model of the sewer trap works well; no air or gas can ascend through it, yet it will pass all fluid matter which enters the gully from the street channel. It works with a valve, which is so placed as to be beyond the range of accident, and nothing less than positive violence can put it out of order. I have tested it under circumstances quite as unactual use. This trap ought to be tried by and 1,400 lemon trees.

the civic authorities in the street gullies, and by private citizens at the heads of their drains

The sink trap at Mitchell's, which is on the same principle, seems to work with the same efficiency. No air can ascend through it at any time. It is sealed by a valve, and it canprove so fatal to the water trap. Its simplicity is such that the services of a plumber will never be required in its management. Citizens should certainly give the sink trap

a trial in connection with the sinks, bath tubs

There may be other inventions quite as efficient, or perhaps more efficient than these,

THE TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC CITY RAILROAD COM-PANY ROBBED.

The Treasurer's office of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad Company, at Camden, N. J., "narrow gauge," was forcibly entered on Sunday night, by five masked burglars, and robbed of about \$50 in silver and bonds to the amount of \$1,400. The burglars seized the night watchman, Jerry O'Rourke, a few minutes after twelve o'clock. O'Rourke was taking his accustomed walk around the office at the time, when he was approached by three of the burglars, who seized him by the throat, threw him down, bound his legs, and, placing a brace of pistols to his head, threatened to blow off his head if he cried out. placing him in the water closet of the car when the leader of the gang ordered him to be brought back to the office, where he could be more effectually guarded. The forces were then distributed as follows :- One as guard over O'Rourke, who was put in the hall of the building; one outside as picket, one at the office door, while the other two operated at the fire-proof safe. Sledgehammers, wedges, and cold chisels were first tried on the safe, and, they not accomplishing the object, a blast of powder was tried, with the desired effect. Every paper and envelope in the safe was fully examined, with the result above stated. The robbers evidently expected to make a large haul in money, as this was about the time of the monthly payments and the receipts of Saturday and Sunday of cash from large excursions. The watchman's throat and wrists still bear the marks of the rough usage he received.

NO CLEW TO THE ROBBERS. The robbers were all men apparently be tween twenty-five and thirty-five years, and were rather rough looking. A detective has tice and experience than a lifetime can afford been employed by the company, but no trace him. carried off all their own tools, leaving only those they had stolen from the black-smith shop near by. O'Rourke was left securely bound, but not gagged, until five o'clock in the morning, when he was relieved by Section Boss William Schaney and Freight Conductor Patrick McGlinn, who had found his pistol on the platform outside the building, where the burglars had promised O'Rourke they would leave it when they took it from him. O'Rourke went on duty on Monday night. This office knowledge to back up his experience, is a this, took their time at the job, having been at work more than one hour .- N. I'. Herald.

THE " NAUTILUS." London, August 2, 1878.-The American boat Nautilus arrived yesterday, in Mount's Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic on the coast of wall, two promontories which terminate res-Beverly, Mass., June 12, landed in the village of Mullion, Cornwall, appearing greatly

A PERILOUS VOYAGE. They give a very interesting account of their perilous and adventurous voyage. For a few days after leaving the American coast they experienced fair weather, but this pleasent state of things quickly changed, and fogs, wind and min prevailed for a considerable period. This was very trying, and they were subjected to a great deal of hardship. Their

bedelothes got quite wet, and for four weeks they had to sleep in their wet clothes. CELEBRATING THE FOURTH. On many days they could take no sleep whatever, and were worked so hard by reason of the bad weather that they could scarcely cut or drink anything. On the Fourth of July they had the luxury of a bottle of lager beer which they had kept specially for that day. For eighteen days they never saw the sun and

could take no observations. UNPLEASANT PROXIMITY TO WHALES. They passed many shoals of whales and experienced some danger from them. They were often so close to the whales as to be able to touch them, but hesitated to do it through fear of having their boat upset. They spoke

several steamers and sailing vessels and ob-CLIMBING THE MOUNTAIN WAVES. On July 1 the seas ran mountain high. putting their little craft in imminent danger and imposing on them the most strenuous exertions and the most sleepless vigilance. This continued for a number of days till the

came every danger. BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH. n of the They underwent during a portiod at one time some really terrible weather, and death. period were literally between life an endered Their chronometer was broken and r entirely useless, and they encountered tremendous difficulties and dangers. July 26 was decidedly the worst day of the voyage, the

great, but they bore up cheerfully and over-

weather being very tempestuous. A SLEEPLESS ORDEAL. During the whole of the voyage such sleep as they were able to get was very disturbed and was more like a sort of continuous stupor. This was, perhaps, the most trying ordeal they had to go through, as they felt the fatigues of the voyage much more keenly through the want of rest. Neither of them had ever crossed the Atlantic before. Sometimes they had to lie to for many hours with the drag out and throwing oil overboard. On July 13 they took the first observation they had been able to

WELCOME SCILLY LIGHT. When they made Scilly light they were very much exhausted and hove to in Mullion Roads on Wednesday night. William seems to feel the strain most. Walter looks better, but has had a bad hand, caused by so much steering. The whole passage occupied forty-five

make for eighteen days.

SUICIDE BY HANGING. A SLIGHTED MOTHER PUTS AN END TO HER EXIST-

ENCE. A sensitive mother, stung by a son's neglect last night put an end to her existence, as will

be seen by the following story:-Mr. Meyer Rosenberg, proprietor of a clothing store on Fulton street, near Gold, returned to his home, No 238 Madison street, last evening and inquired of his servant girl, Elizebeth Hahan, as to the whereabouts of his wife Rebecca. The girl informed him that she had not seen her mistress for some hours. Mr. Rosenberg at once caused a search to be instituted for his missing wife. The house was ransacked, and finally the servant girl, while pursuing the search in the cellar stumbled gainst the body of her mistress, which was found to be suspended from one of the rafters by a clothes line. Dr. Coughlin, of No. 144 Henry street, was promptly summoned; but on his arrival found that the lady was dead, and had apparently been so for some time.

CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY. The police were then apprised, and, from an investigation of the case, became convinced that it was one of suicide. They learned that about three years ago one of Mrs. Rosenberg's sons, named Morris, was married to a Miss Davidson. The marriage was consummated without the consent of the young man's parents and for a time he was not recognized by them. After some years, however, the trouble was brought to an amicable settlement. Some weeks ago Mrs. Morris Rosenberg gave birth to a child which was christened on Thursday evening. After the services were over a number of friends and relatives repaired to the young father's house, where an entertainment was given. His mother, however, was not there, as she had not been invited After tying him they conveyed him to a car to attend by her son. This was owing standing on the track near by and were about to some later misunderstanding which had occurred between Morris and his mother. When Mrs. Rosenberg learned that the christening had taken place she became very melancholy and condemned her son for his conduct. She complained that she had been insulted and threatened to take her life. Her threats were not noticed, however, and it was not until her body was found that her relatives could believe that she had committed sucide

> N. Y. Herald. CRIME IN VERMONT.

A MAN MURDERS THE WIFE AND ONE OF HIS CHIL-DRES AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE. From the Boston Globe, Augsut 5.1

The deceased was forty-tive years of age and

the mother of seven grown up children, four boys and three girls. Her eldest son, Jacob,

who has been an invalid for some years, was

recently sent to Europe for his health .-

WEST RANDOLPH, Vt., August 3, 1878 This usually quiet community was thrown nto a terrible excitement early this morning by the news that Mike Winn, who lives near this village, had murdered his wife and chil-dren. The facts are as follows:—About four o'clock, or soon after, he got up and partially dressed himself and took his revolver and shot his sleeping child, a babe of ten months, and then shot his wife. The report of the first shot awakened her, but before she could move or realize what was taking place the second shot was fired, the ball taking effect in her left side just below the first rib. His eldest child, a boy of about eleven years, hearing the noise, hastily dressed and came down stairs, when his father tried to kill him, but he escaped and gave the alarm. The murderer then left the house and started for the hills, following the fence beside the river road for about forty rods, then crossing the river and making for the railroad, which he followed for some rods, until near the railroad bridge, when he left it and hid in the bushes. Immediately upon the alarm being given Mr. Avery Fitts and Mr. Carlos Pratt bastened with the boy to the house, but not finding the murderer they sent for medical aid and gave a general Cornwall, situated between the Horns of Corn- alarm. Search was at once commenced and the murderer tracked to the railroad and pectively in the Lands End and Lizard Point. finally to his hiding place. When he saw The crew, consisting of two brothers, William | that his pursuers were close upon him he shot and Walter Andrews of Boston, who left himself and was found dead. He was a man of medium height, light complexion, fiery red hair, weight about one hundred and pounds, about forty-five years old and of Irish parentage. He has been called a peaceable man and was not of a quarrelsome disposition. His wife was about twenty-eight years old, and they had been married about twelve years. They had four children-the boy above referred to and three girls younger. They never had a word of trouble, and the only remark that would lead one to think that he contemplated this horrible murder was made three days ago when he said, " He wished that they were all out of their misery." He had been brooding over some business trouble for some time; and evidently planned the murder of his whole family. He purchased the lot of land on which his house stands last spring, and crected the house and barn. The

house is a small cottage, containing six rooms with chambers overhead. Some three weeks ago he was taken sick with a slow fever and Dr. Stewart prescribed for him, but he refused to take medicine or to keep his bed. He appeared to be very neryous and kept roving around. For the past few days he has appeared much better. The last two days he has been around here in the village. Yesterday he purchased the revolver with which he shot his wife and child, of Henry Wires. He seemed perfectly rational all the time, and said he wanted a pistol to kill some squirrels that were eating his corn and butternuts in his barn. He was shown two-one a good Colts and a cheap seven shot revolver, twenty-two calibre. After a good deal of bantering about the price he finally took the cheap revolver and a box of cartridges. He has never had a revolver or any kind of a gun before. He said nothing to his wife about his buying the pistol, but seemed very quiet and well last night. No cause except insanity can be assigned. At last accounts his wife was still alive, but the ball has not been recovered, and there is no

DIRECT UNITED STATES CABLE COM-PANY.

hope of her recovery. The child will probably

The Directors of the Direct United States Cable Company (Limited) state in their report for the past half-year that the gross revenue, after deducting payments to the associated companies, was £79,852, and the working expenses, repairs, etc., £29,725. The net income for the half-year was consequently £50,-127. Three interim quarterly dividents of 14 per cent. each have been paid, taking £45,532, and the directors now propose a final payment of 5s per share, which will bring the dividend for the entire year up to five per cent, and the amount absorbed by the dividends up to £60,-710. The sum of £32,155 is added to the reserve, which, after sundry adjustments, will then amount to £40,000; £1,000 is written off preliminary expenditure, leaving £1,933 to be

The more educated a man is the less com-Within the limits of Anaheim School Dis- fort he has. Compare yourself with the

carried forward.

favorable as it can ever meet with while in trict there are growing in orchard 38,150 orange wooden man in front of the tobacconist's, who never requires a new hat. All this seems to