SHAKESPEARE MODERNIZED.

[From the Oil City Derrick] CASSIUS AGAINST CESAR. HONOR is the subject of mystory;
I cannot tell what you and other men
Think of this life, not being a mind reader;
But for my single self, I had as lief not be
As live to be in awe of such a thing as myself;
And after you have ta'en a good square look at
me. I think you will be of the same opinion.

I was born as free as Cæsar,
Having been ushered into the world
North of Mason and Dixon's line;
So have you; we have both fed as well,
And we can both endure the winter's cold,
And get along without a chest protector as well
as he.

For, once upon a raw and gusty day, The troubled Tiver being in high raiting stage, Cæsar said to me: "Cassius, I will bet you Two dollars and a half you will not leap with

Into the angry flood and swim to Hunter's Point!"
Quicker than you could have said
J. Robinson Crusoe, accoutred as I was,
I plung-ed in, and bade him follow me;
And so, indeed, the snoozer did!
The torrent roared, and we did buffet it,
With lusty sinews throwing it aside,
And steuming it with hearts of controversy,
For in those times two dollars and a half
Were not picked up every day.

But ere we could arrive the point proposed, Cæsar weakened, and cried: "Help me, Cas-

Casar weakened, and tried; " Netp ine, Cassius;
I've got a cramp in my left leg!"
I, as Eneas, our great ancestor,
Did from the flames of Troy,
Upon his shoulders, the old Anchises bear,
So, from the waves of Tiber, did I the
Played-out Casar; and this man is now
Become a god, and thinks of running for Gover-

nor, While Cassius is still a wretched tramp And must bend his body If Casar carelessly but nod to him!

He had the fever and ague when he was Canvassing for a book in Spain; And when the chill was on him I did mark how he did shake, And how, like an endman's bones, His teeth did chatter; I could have told Him that quinine and whiskey Would knock the chill higher than The rice of butter, but I didn't do it. No; I rather enjoyed the situation.

Now, in the name of all the gods at once, What henroostdoth this, our Cæsar, patronize, That ne hath grown so great?

SEWERAGE OF CITIES, (MONTREAL IN PARTICULAR.)

MY A SANITABY ENGINEER.

In the rise and progress of every city, its sewerage, the most important of its municipal works, is always the longest delayed and the most neglected. In some instances this has been neglected in cities until disease and sickness begin to warn the inhabitants that something must be done towards rendering portions of the town inhabit-

It is known that in every case where a large body of people are congregated and living together disease will break out amongst them, unless some means are provided to remove or destroy the ordure and waste they produce. It is now well understood that the plagues of former times were caused by the offal and waste generated in the cities, and left to putrify without providing any means for their removal. To remedy those evils sewer systems were resorted to, as a means of carrying away all objectionable matter. If the system is perfect, so that the sewers and house drains perform accurately the functions required of them, the inhabitants will be as free from disease as if they were living in the country; on the other hand, when disease is prevalent in a city, the conclusion is forced upon us that the sowerage is at fault.

Medical men inform us that all zymotic diseases, such as diphtheria, small pox, typhoid fever, &c., are caused by a contact with the gases evolved from the putrifaction and decomposition of animal and vegetable generated in a city. When zymotic diseases the waste matter is not carried off, and the sewers are not performing the functions required of them.

On looking over the statistics of Boards of Health, we find that the city of Montreal has a greater death rate than any other city in North America. Zymotic diseases are more prevalent in Montreal than in any of those cities; hence it follows that its sewerage system must be worse than that of any other city

in North America.

Sewage matter is not dangerous until twoor three days after its production. If a system of sewers were built so as to be capable The results with referen of conveying the contents of all the sewers to the outfall within that time, there would be comparatively no complaint. From the topography of Montreal it is easy to perceive that a sewerage system capable of this result could have been built without much difficulty at first: but it was not done, and the citizens are now suffering from the consequences. The sewerage seems to have been built in utter ignorance of sanitary science. There seems to have been no respect paid to the relation which should exist between capacity and quantity in the construction of the sewers, and as a consequence some of these sewers retain their contents, decomposing and putrifying for weeks, thus producing sewer gas which is emitted through every crevice in the entire system where it can find an outlet.

Sewer gas, being much lighter than the atmosphere, will always ascend, and seek to escape to the highest part of the sewer. When disease exists in the lower parts of a town, the gas produced from the decomposition of the excreta discharged from that locality into the surcharged with it; thus the sewer becomes aduct for the conveyance of disease from the lower parts of a city to the higher localities, and the inmates of the grand private residences in the elevated portions of a town are in greater danger of infection than those living in the lowest districts, a circumstance which is the reverse of what has been generally sup-

How often it has occurred that when a case of diphtheria or small pox breaks out in a locality, the next case will occur at the distance of a mile, and in a locality supposed to be unexceptionally healthy. The disease was conveyed by the gas ascending through the sewer. this gas being the product of the excreta of the sick.

In former years, when there was little or no sewerage works in existence any where, the lowest parts of every city were the most unhealthy; it was there disease committed the greatest ravages; for all fluid refuse gravitated to these localities and was left to decompose and poison the atmosphere in the immediate vicinity; but in latter years, after sewerage had been built, the disease became spread as far as the sewerage extended, each sewer and drain serving as a duct or chimney for the gases to ascend to the more elevated parts of the town, and each house drain serving as a flue for the gases to escape into the

Sewer gas is very light and will diffuse itself rapidly on its escape from the sewer. When free in the open air it becomes diluted with the atmosphere, and after a short time is comparatively inocuous, but when it forces

its way into the atmosphere of a foom the poison it contains may work its faal effects. Sulphuretted hydrogen is found in ill sewers in which the sewage itself or ne mucous matter adhering to the sides of the sewer or pipe assumes a certain degreeof putridity. This gas is so poisonous that on part of it in 250 parts of atmospheric air wil kill a horse at half this strength it would kill a dog; a rabbit was killed by having his body immersed in a bag of it, although the rabbit's head was not enclosed and he could breathe

Viewing the sanitary condition of Montreal as represented in the prorts of the Board of Health, it appears manifest that the citizens are being imperceptibly poisoned every day by sewer gas. The proprietor of a mansion at the base of the Montreal mountain, will imagine himselfire from the contamination of this gas, because his house has all the modern improvements. Bath tubs, wash-basins, &c., are erected with all the latest improvements in plumbing; he finds no disagreeable odour and is satisfied he is free from danger. However, some of his family fall sick and he cannot conceive any cause for the sickness. Such a gentleman is not aware of the fact that there may be a dangerous amount of sewer air in the house without its presence being suspected, as in its most virulent state it is not accessarily of strong odour, nor in any way of a character to make its presence knows by impression on our senses. There is no doubt the Prince of Wales found no disagreeable odour in the apartments of his residence, and yet he was brought to death's door by the effects of the gas from the sewer escaping through the wash-basins.

The question which immediately concerns the citizens is to adopt some means of being protected from a contact with this gas. The only efficient means practicable, which are now adopted by the most eminent sanitarians, are to remove as far as possible from the house all points of ventilation of the street sewer, and to cut off by efficient traps all connection between the sewer and the house. All sewer ventilations should, therefore, be made in the centre of the street, in order that the gas may become sufficiently diluted with the atmosphere to render it inocuous before it could have time to reach the buildings on either side. No sewer air should be permitted to escape through the gully or catch-basins owing to their dangerous contiguity to the sidewalk, where people are passing and repassing. These gullies, or catch-basins, should all be efficiently trapped. The house drains should be glazed pipes efficiently laid, and suitable traps should be placed in all waste-pipes leading to these drains. Moreover, efficient traps should be placed at the head of all drains in the yards.

# LATEST ARTILLEGY PROGRESS.

(From the Times.) The progress of artillery has of late years advanced by a series of leaps, and one of the greatest of them is at this moment being taken. Not only has the size of great guns been suddenly trebled by the advent of 100ton pieces supplied by Sir W. Armstrong's firm to the Italian and English Governments, but guns have been and are now being made which, weight for weight, have double the penetrating power of their predecessors, and the special feature of the new guns is that the high velocities of their projectiles are obtained without any undue strain on the piece. We have not space to go thoroughly into the whole question, but may give details enough to make the subject clear; at least, to those who understand something of the art of the artillerist.

It will be remembered that 64 rounds were fired at Spezia towards the end of the year 1876 from the 100-ton gun supplied to the Italian Government, that the guarantee of the makers was much exceeded, and that the gun was matter and other waste, such as is usually then returned to them to be chambered—that is, to be enlarged at that part of the bore are prevalent we must, therefore, conclude which contains the powder charge, in order that those gases are inhaled by the public, that a still higher power might be developed. During March and April of this year, experiments have been made at Spezia to the extent of firing 35 rounds with the chambered gun. The object of the trials was threefold-first, to obtain the ballistic data for the chambered gun with the same data for the unchambered gun; secondly to try the Italian Fossano powder, which was described in the Times of the 5th of January, 1877, and compare its action with that of the English powder as used for the heaviest ordnance and known as P2; thirdly, to determine the best form of cartridge

The results with reference to the first question may be summed up as follows:-Taking the proper charges for the unchambered and chambered guns fired in each case with a projectile weighing 2,000lb. initial velocity of the former was 1,324ft. per second, the energy of the shot 28,130 foot-tons, and the pressure, inside the powder chamber-that is, the powder tending to rupture the piece—was 18-3 tons per square inch of surface. With the chambered gun the initial velocity was 1,585 feet, the shot's energy 34,836 foot-tons, and the pressure on the interior of the chamber fell to 17 tons per square inch. Thus we see that the result of chambering the gun was to add 161 feet to the velocity of the shot, and about 6,700 tons to its energy, while reducing the pressure on the interior of the gun by more than a ton per square inch. This addition to the striking power of the shot is almost exactly equal to the whole energy of a shot from the English 35-ton gun at 1,200 yards with a charge of 110lb. of powder. Again, the highest charge fired from the unsewer, will ascend and seek an outlet at the chambered gun during the former experiments highest points. The house drains become all was 375lb. The highest from the chambered gun with English powder was 463lb. The results in each case were :--

> Velocity. Energy. Unchambered gun 1,542ft ...33,000ft-tons...214 tons
> Chambered 1,67ff ...28,710ft ...tons 20.8 tons ...1,627ft...36,710ft.-tons...20 8 tons guu No armour, whether intended to guard ship or fort, has ever been constructed capable of resisting the shot delivered from the chambered 100-ton gun with the charge given above. The energy of the shot is nearly fourand-a-half times that of the 35-ton gun at its

muzzle. . We now come to the second question-that of the English and Italian powders. And here the result is again extraordinary. There is no necessity to jump to a conclusion as to the superiority of the Italian powder for guns of very great calibre. It may be found hereafter to have defects not yet observed, but until tuch defects are discovered it may be well to study its advantages. All other things being equal, the best powder will be that which imparts the highest energy to the shot with the least strain on the gun. Taking this maxim as our guide, we will compare certain rounds fired during the experiments this year with different charges. In each case the mean pressure per square inch on the interior of the

Energy. Mean Pressure.
P2 powder. 29,078 n-tons. 17:1 tons.
F0ssane powder. 30,321 "12:0 "
P2 powder 33,307 "17:5 "
P2 powder 34,508 "14:2 "
P2 powder. 36,710 "20:8 "
F0ssane powder 18,313 "17:4 "

Taking the average of these rounds we find

that the Fossano powder gave about 1,000 foot-tons more energy than the English, with age charge of the Italian powder for the three rounds quoted was 492 2 lbs.; that of the English powder only 433.4 lb. But the amount of powder consumed in each round matters little compared with the ex-tended life of the gun; nor is it this particular size of piece only which is affected by the less destructive powder. The fact that high velocities can be obtained without undue pressure on the interior of the gun renders further development in the size of great ordnance not only possible, but easy. It seems certain that, if heavier projectiles are required, there is no reason why shells of two tons weight should not be fired with a velocity compared with which that of the wind in the wildest storm is but as the breath of a sleeping infant. for the velocity of the shot in the last round we have quoted was 1661-5 ft. per second, or, in round numbers, 1,009 miles an hour, and its weight not far short of one ton.

Compared with such astonishing results as these, the technical question of how best to light the charge appears unimportant. We may, however, mention that the English powder is best ignited in the centre, and the Italian powder seems, so far, to suffer nothing in its good effects by being ignited at the end of the charge.

At the time of the first experiments at Spezia there were men who, not without reason, asked whether artillery science could not produce guns which, with less weight of the piece and its projectile, would penetrate the sides of ships; whether, in short, the old triumph of the English rifled over the American smooth-bore guns could not be carried a little further, so that the new English weapons might throw the old ones into the shade. This question has at last been answered in the affirmative, for the 6-inch Armstrong gun now at Shoeburyness has attained velocities of 2,000 ft. per second with 70lb. projectiles and 1,000ft. per second with 64lb. projectiles, the pressure in the chamber in no case exceeding 15 tons per square inch. To estimate the comparative power of this gun for penetrative purposes we must not go to the 64-pounders and 70-pounders of the service, for these would be too far behind. Let us take the gun which has a power nearly equal to that of the new 6-inch gun. The new 6-inch gives its shot a penetrative power which is best known to artillerists as that of 110 foot-tons per inch of the shot's circumference, and when we come to consult the tables of guns in the service we find that this power is ten tons greater than that of the 8-inch ser-

vice gun at its muzzle, and one less than that of the 9-inch gun at 400 yards from the muzzle. But is this power attained by some crafty misrepresentation, such as making a heavy gun with small bore? On the contrary, the new 6-inch gun weighs 77 cwts.—that is, less than four tons, while the 8-inch gun weighs nine tons, or more than double, and the 9-inch gun weighs 12 tons, or more than three times the weight of the 6-inch. Of course the partisans of breechloaders at all risks will exclaim that this gun is a breechloader, but none will be more ready than the makers to assure them that in this case breech and muzzle loading have nothing whatever to do with the matter. In fact, they are building both breechloaders and muzzleloaders with the same power. It is true that one argument against breechloaders has been much weakened now

with a triffing shock to the internal mechanism of the gun, and we rejoice to think that the success may lead to the adoption of breech-loading guns for siege trains. This we have always advocated, not because of any intrinsic superiority in the weapon, but because the gunners working it can be more easily profected from the rifle fire of the enemies' sharp-shooters. But, so far as the gun itself is concerned, a muzzle-loader made on the same principles would have the same power-that is to say, a gun constructed on the new principles will be at least as powerful for penetration as one of the old pattern double the weight. Thus, if the conditions are that a certain effect is to be pro- of trouble. Montreal is suggested and it is duced, the gun need only be of half not unlikely that the inducements which will the weight formerly necessary; or if the conditions—say the strength of a merchant ship's deck-prevent the use of a gun above a certain weight, then the piece supplied may

be twice as powerful as was formerly pos-

sible. In saying this we are far within the

that such high velocities have been attained

mark, for not only has the 6-inch gun shown itself superior to the 8-inch of more than double its weight, but pieces of higher calibre are now almost completed, which will carry out the proportion and even raise it. The new 8-inch guns, weighing about 11 tons, will be much more powerful for penetrating than the old 11-inch pieces of 25 tons, and the 35 and the 38 tons will be far surpassed by the new 10-inch gun. We are, therefore, n presence of an extraordinary advance suddenly disclosed in the power of artillery. It is entirely an English development, and should we be unhappily called upon to vindicate our title to the command of the sea for trading purposes, it will have an extremely practical effect. English ships thus armed may not only double their artillery power against fromclads, but sometimes gain a power which they had previously no chance of possessing, for vessels may now be well armed which could not until now be armed at all, while those

which might have carried weak guns can now bear an armament of powerful pieces. A high initial velocity given to a projectile means more than a heavy blow upon the adversary; it means longer effective and better shooting at all For instance, when we say that the ranges. range of the new 6-inch, fired with an elevation of 3 deg., is 2,713 yards, or, with 5 deg., 3,795 yards, while that of the old 8-inch double the weight—is only 1,715 and 2,605 yards respectively with the same elevation, it means more than that the shells range about

1,000 yards further. It means that at any range whatever the new gun, will be much more likely to strike an adversary because the path of its projectile through the air is less curved, and, therefore, less likely to pass over the mark. We do not set much store by the ranges of 6,000 yards given by the new gun with 10 degrees of elevation, because the use of such long ranges would be only occasional. Yet there are situations in war when accurate shooting at long range is of the highest value, and no pains should be spared to render such long-range shooting more reliable by the use of finer sights and telescopes. For harbor defence and river work, the new

cruisers armed so as to match merchant steamers which carry light, far-reaching guns, such a reduction of four tons in the pressure on the interior of the gun. On the other hand, it must be remarked that the quantity of Fos.

| Continuous pressure on the second pressure of the interior of the gun. On the other hand, it must be remarked that the quantity of Fos. | Continuous pressure of the gun. On the other hand, it such developments as those we have explained lies, the Protestants were the victors. Ever sano powder used was considerably greater than that of the English powder. The aver- ironclad defences, and the lightest guns to produce any given effect—are fortunate acquisitions at a moment when the peace of the world may depend on England's readiness for

> IRISH ACTION IN PARLIAMENT. SPEECH OF MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY, M.P.

We copy the following from the Freeman of

Monday. July 1st :-At a meeting of the Greenwich branch of the Home Rule Confederation, for the purpose of organising the registration of the Irish vote in view of the approaching election, Mr. W. J. Oliver presided, and, having explained the objects of the meeting, called on Mr. O'Shaughnessy, M.P., to address it.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy said that when he rose

to ask audiences containing possibly some men of strong views as to the inutility of constitutional action to aid in party organisation and conflict, he always asked himself what he could point at to encourage them in that direction. He could that evening point to the prospect of immediate success on an important educational measure, the history of which was a striking commentary on Irish Parliamentary policy. When he introduced the subject in 1874 the inefficient state of education, the necessity, and, what was more, the feasibility of reform was admitted, and a promise was given to consider the subject and legislate on it. This promise was often since repeated, but its fulfilment was constantly delayed. There could be no doubt that it was to the energy displayed with reference to the Queen's College estimates that they owed the present forward state of the Intermediate Bill. That energy had done something more important than the 'advancement of the Education Bill, valuable as he held that to be. It had proved that late events had developed a mode of action which was capable of realising just claims on the part of Ireland, a mode of action which no earnest politician could object to, which ought to, and he thought would, unite all such men in successful activity, and relieve some of them from the inducement under which their isolation had hitherto placed them, of having recourse to measures in Parliament which a united body of fitty determined men would never be driven to adopt (cheers). He would ask them to be patient with the Irish party. of influential residents, they were deaf to the They were few compared with the English party organisations. Their position was novel. They could not win by their own numbers, nor by unqualified alliances without sacrificing their independence. Four or five years or a longer period of experience was not too much to devise a good system of tactics, but the country had a right to insist that when a mode ofaction had proved successful, men should adopt it earnestly and honestly. With reference to the Education Bill he had no fear that it would be endangered. Indeed, he could say on the best authority that none of the Irish Home Rule members had any notion of doing anything by which its immediate discussion

WHAT COURTNEY SAYS ABOUT RA-

would be prevented (cheers).

CING HANLON. Courtney, when asked about the prospects for a race with Hanlon, said he would probably meet his great Canadian rival next fall, most likely in the month of September. k is generally understood between them that from a thousand miles away to report the imthey are to come together. Three different pending conflict. And still the Orangemen boat builders are now at work constructing shells for Courtney to choose from to row the race in. Waters, of Troy, will build the men, thank Heaven, were wanting. The one of paper, a New York shipwright is hall was full of them, Orangemen, Young modelling one of cedar, and another Britons, apprentices—what not. The streets, builder in New England is anxious to float too, were crowded with special constables, Where the race will be rowed is another ques- lent multitude prepared for battle. In front tion, which will enlist a deal of discussion. of the door, Fred. Hamilton, the chief mar-Hanlon is averse to cross the border. Toronto shal of the procession, sat in his saddle. He, During last week's thur will make a big bid for it, but Courtney as at least, appeared ready for the utmost much as said that he would not think of loca- fatality of the advance, for he was to have ting the race there. His reasons are simply | the perilous distinction of riding at the head those of preference for better water, the of the line, as William Johnston rode during Toronto course being nearly all the time a sea be held out by that metropolis will eventually secure the prize.

## SONG LONG INTERVIEWED. CELESTIAL'S OPINION OF THE LATE TROUBLE.

It is so hard to find a man in these times who can take an unprejudiced view of the late troubles, and yet it is so necessary to give an impartial account, that one of our reporters, after looking carefully around for such a person, pitched upon Song Long, the intelli-gent Chinaman who keeps the well known laundry on Craig street, and concluded to give him a call and learn his opinion, as a Celestial cannot possibly entertain settled views on a question so eminently terrestrial.

After the usual salutations, such as "May your shadow never be less," "I hope you have eaten a good deal of rice to-day, and such other Oriental modes of showing friendship, the following dialogue took place :-

REPORTER - Well, Song Long, what do you think of the 12th of July business? Song Long-When I speak to you I address

you as Mr. \_\_\_\_, and I think that the common politeness which your boasted civilization pretends to teach might urge you to grant me a like courtesy.

R.-Well, Mr. Long I confess you are right and I apologize for my lack of politeness, which after all is common to most newspaper

Mr. L.-What is a newspaper. R.—It is a sheet of paper on which is printed the news of the day, that is to say, there are small marks made with ink on the paper, a certain number of those marks represents words and words represent actions. Mr. L.-I think I understand you. Now explain yourself as regards the object of your

R.—On a certain day on each year a certain section of our population turn out with bands and banners, and gay regalia, and march up

that; do they prevent the passage of other barbarians? R.—No, I can't say they do.

Mr. L - What do they complain of then; it eems to me we did that in China. I remember making one of a party, that went round beating tom-toms, and wearing bright colored calico, and it gave no offence to no body. R.-I must try and make you understand;

Creator travelling round in that mannerquite the contrary. One hundred and eighty-eight years ago a battle was fought in Ireland. The antagonists were Protestants and Cathosince when the anniversary of that battle come sround, the descendants of the victors, or those who pretend they are such, take the means I have mentioned of celebrating, at which the others are mortally offended.

Mr. L.-How long ago did you say it was since the battle was fought.

R.—188 years. Mr. L.-Where is Ireland, and how far is it

from here? R.-It is in the Atlantic Ocean, and over 3,000 miles away.

Mr. L. (After swearing in the Chinese language.)—That is very strange. One of the very same window whence he received my ancestors was beaten and killed at the battle of Hoang-Ho, forty years ago, and yet murderer (not only in the commission of his I was never reminded of it.

R-Well, beside that, the Catholic section of the community have a profound veneration for the head of their Church, and one of the tunes their opponents play is "We'll Kick the Pope (the head of the Church) before us."

Mr. L.—That is still worse. Can't you call on the authorities to cut off the heads of the offenders?

R .- No, we don't do those things in Canada, but what the Mandarin Beaudry did do was to stop the procession.

Long Long.-Well, I entirely agree with nim, and you are a fool to come bothering me with such silly things and I having thirtythree shirts to iron. Bon jour.

Now the above is Song Long, the laundry man's opinion, very simply expressed.

THE ORANGE FIASCO. If ridicule could kill, then assuredly Orangeism in Montreal would be dead as a door nail, for the outcome of the grand parade in the City of the Rapids was as ludicrous as it was contemptible, and that is saying a good deal for its comicality. Through many weeks the Montreal lodges had been preparing to commemorate the day of the Boyne by a "procession with banners." No influence, though never so cogent, availed to turn them from their offensive purpose. The interests of business, the public tranquility, the safety and good name of their city appeared as dust in the balance when weighed against the gratification of arrogant bigotry. The Orangemen scorned the remonstrances expostulations, and even to the inhibition of the authorities. They knew their rights, and would abate no jot or tittle. They would march through the streets in full regalia, though every step were a crimson stain. By the great gods they swore it; and all men took them at their word. Mayor Beaudry, having been fortified in his obstructive position by an opinion from four counsel learned in the law. swore in five hundred special constables to aid the police in arresting the marchers. Catholic rowdies gathered from all quarters to pick up the glove that was about to be thrown. Troops poured in from Kingston, from Quebec, and out of the Eastern Town-

ships to keep the peace of the streets against all disturbers. Lieutenant-General Sir Selby Smythe came from Ottawa to take command of the soldiers. The hospitals were put in order and accident wards prepared to meet the cruel emergency. Carpenters worked day and night, at making wooden shutters to guard the shop windows along the threatened route. Correspondents of the press hurried stood firm. Their motto was, "No surrender." At last the day came, and the hour; but the Orange riots in New York seven years back. Then all men held their breath, expecting every moment to see the leaves of the door to fly back, and a great splendor of yellow pour forth in gallant array. But the Orangemen did not come. They looked out of window, and, the more they looked, the less they liked the prospect. It is no reproach to their manhood that they shrank from the en-counter, for trained soldiers might have found difficulty in issuing by narrow files into the middle of a hostile crowd. When Mayor Beaudry proposed a test arrest of six of the

#### beleaguered brethren by the cabful, under escort of the police, closed the day of discomliture.—Boston Sunday Herald. WEARING THE ORANGE.

It was a little after five o'clock, on the 12th

leading Orangemen, it was a welcome relief

to a position already strained beyond safety

and growing insupportable. A total collapse followed in short course, and the flight of the

of July evening, and the Bowery was fairly crowded, when there appeared in the densest quarter of it a jaunty pair clearly bent on an fellow came rolling along escorting a win- | "Most complete, I must say, everything here some damsel who had equally crude ideas of but a dumb waiter; why don't you have one locomotion. The male was decked from head to foot with orange ribbons. There was a yellow blossom in his hat, a buff streamer around it, and arms, legs and waist were cla borately bedecked with the colors of the redoubtable hero of the Boyne. The lady had an orange scarf, various rosettes and tics of the same tint scattered over her dress and a lily stuck conspiciously in her bonnet. The pair swaggered along, flaunting their finery before the onlookers in a defiant, devil-may-care way, and both were drunk as fiddlers. Of course they became the cynosure of the Bowery arabs in no time, and such a multitude gathered around them as only a free show of the most attractive character could assemble. First came jeers, then groans, and soon the factious instincts of the denizens of the neighborhood Mr. L.-Well I don't see much harm in declared themselves in a general bombardment with rotten apples and rubbish of all kinds. The wearers of the Orange behaved heroically under fire, though they fulminated no end of unlovely remarks at the crowd, and the man at last in a martial frenzy made an assault upon an observant small boy, which brought him in contact with a passing gentle- a monolith. The displaced mass is estimated man. The latter was brushing by the fan- to weigh about 1,850 tons. tastic fellow when he turned upon him, knock-

they pleaded they were only celebrating the 12th of July properly. The Judge, however, declined to indorse their procedure, and sent Grosby to the Island, for one month and Catherine for ten days .- Sunday's N. Y. Herald.

# CHARLES DICKENS ON CANADIAN ORANGEMEN.

"It is a matter of deep regret that political differences should have run so high in this place, and led to most discreditable and disgraceful results. It is not long since guns were discharged from a window in this town at the successful candidates in an election, and the coachman of one of them was actually shot in the body, though not dangerously wounded. But one man was killed on the same occasion; and from murderer (not only in the commission of his crime, but from its consequences), was displayed again on the occasion of the public ccremony proposed by a Governor General, to which I have just adverted. Of all the colors in the rainbow, there is but one which could be sa employed : I need not say the flag was Orange."-(AMERICAN NOTES, chapter XV.)

Such was Dickens' opinion of Orangeism, thirty or more years ago. The scene of the above outrage was Kingston, Upper Canada. No man ever chose the right view of a subject more instinctively than Dickens. No man has ever spoken with greater scorn of bigotry and ignorance. Orangeism in Canada is to-day what it was thirty years ago, a warp of hatred on a woof of ignorance.-Boston I'ilot.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Turks are evacuating Shumla. The Quebec Legislature was prorogued on

Saturday. The civic holiday of London the Less takes

place on the 12th of August. Large quantities of fruit are being shipped.

by the Lewiston steamers to Toronto. The strikes in France are likely to end peaceably in consequence of the concessions

of the employers. The petition of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland has been granted to disentall the Sutherland estate, and to acquire it in fee-

simple. The magistrates of Dumfries have given their consent to the old colors of the 21st. Scottish Fusiliers being preserved in Greyfriars Church.

A serious outbreak of typhoid fever has occurred in the new Edinburgh Road, district of Galashield. Over forty persons have been seized with it. The by-law granting a bonus of \$15,000 to

aid the Stratford and Huron Railway, was voted upon at Palmerston yesterday, and carried by a majority of 62. Ex-Ministers Munchhasan and Windthorst, of the defunct Hanoverian Government, are reported as having advised the Duke of

Cumberlane to compromise his claims with the Prussian Government. A great title of emigration has commonced in Egypt infavor of Cyprus, the latest acquired British possession. A direct line of steamers between the ports of Alexandria and

Cyprus is already spoken of. A conflict is expected between the Russians and the Lazis it Batoum. The English consul telegraphs that there are eight thousand Lazis, displaying the British flag, concentrated to defend theport of Batoum.

A New York hdy was asked to join one of the Divisions of the Daughters of Temperance. She replied: "Tris is unnecessary, as it is my intention to join one of the Sons in the course of a few weeks."

A political speaker accused a rival of "unfathomable meanness," and then, raising to a craft that will suit the champion: fancy. wearing white cockades, backed by a turbn- the occasion, said: "I warn him not to presist in his disgraceful coune, or hell find that two

> During last week's thunderstorm a melancholy event occured in Skye. The inmates of a house at Kylerhea were engaged at family worship, and when in a kneeling position one of their number, a girl of fifteen, was struck dead by lightning.

A minister going to visit one of his sick parishioners, asked him how he rested during the night. "Oh, wondrously ill, sir," he replied, " for mine eyes have not come together these three nights." "What is the reason of that ?" said the other. "Alas, sir!" said he, "because my nose was betwixt them."

Intelligence from India shows a remarkable increase in the number of converts. The Bishop of Madras reckons about 80,000 baptized natives in his diocese, though there were not 50,000 in 1862. In China some progress is made, but in Japan there are only eighty-eight native Christians. There is such a thing as making haste slowly.

Two English ladies of rank have netted a considerable sum during the past year, it is said, in a shop which they took as a speculation, putting in their lady's maid to runit. The difficulties which the poorer members of the upper classes encounter in making both ends meet cannot be realized by those who merely see the outside show and glitter of their belongings.

Jones went to see Brown in his new house "Yes," said Jones, after a critical inspection enthusiastic observance of the day. A big of the handsomely furnished dining-room. —eh?" "Why," said Brown, "fact is, you know, I don't find them answer." Jones asked. no more questions.

THE tremendous force of the ocean waves has been illustrated at Wick, on the extreme northern coast of Scotland, where a breakwater has been building for some years past. It may give an idea of what is meant by wavepower. It was found that stones of ten tons' weight were as pebbles to the waves, which have been measured to be there forty-two feet. from crest to the bottom of the trough. The outer end of the breakwater, where the storms beat most violently, was built of three courses. of 100-ton stones, laid on the rubble foundations; next above these were three courses of large flat stones, and upon these a mass of concrete, built upon the spot, of cement and rubble. The end of the breakwater was thought to be as immovable as the natural rock, yet the engineer saw it yield to the force waves and swing around into the leer troubled water inside the pier. It gave away not in fragments, but in one mass, as if it was