

Mr. Ainslie.—If you wish for a Government appointment, I would strongly advise you to try for it in this department. The work is really exhausting to a man of culture. No later than Friday last I had to tie up no less than seven documents having reference to the corks in champagne bottles, and to seal them afterwards; and when I inform you that all this was done with my white kid gloves on, you will the more readily understand the hardships I have to undergo working for the good of an ungrateful country. I have to wear the gloves by command of my chief in order to get my canah hands into official color and shape, which is of course nothing but right and proper; but then I imagine they should not give me so much to do. But I suppose there is no use complaining, as there are sufferings attached to every sphere of life. When thoroughly exhausted with my labors I sank down upon a *fauteuil*, placed in every office for fainting purposes, and swooned away. This refreshed me a little, but as I was too feeble to write to my boarding mistress I had the morning papers. I see those horrid Afghan rebels are up once more against our authority, murdering our soldiers and officers who went into their country to be Christians and making them acquainted with the blessings of British civilization. Really, human nature is so comprehensible, and I am afraid the Afghans are a little better than the Irish in their lack of appreciation of benefits bestowed and intended. An ignorant and disloyal man, who somehow or other obtained a place in the Customs a few years ago, had the bad taste, in an argument with your correspondent, to think that our brave soldiers are not wanted in Afghanistan, and asked me how the Cockneys would like it if Ayoub Khan or Mahomed Jan invaded London and hanged the Lord Mayor and a few hundred leading citizens. But I flatter myself I fanned this sympathizer, when I pointed out the want of analogy and especially when I clinched the argument by telling him that they were only poor deluded heathens, while we were Christians. The precautions our Government is taking to prevent any of our princes going to the way should send a thrill of pride through every loyal heart. I know that I have experienced several thrills already, which, if my salary be increased shall turn into spasms. It was all very well for Cyrus the Persian, and Alexander the Greek, and Julius Cæsar and Nicodemus to gird on their armour and go forth to fight the daring foe, but mark you, Mr. Editor, those were not the days of nasty torpedoes, and Gatling guns, and mitrailleuses, and other marvellous things, which would as soon fly into the face of royalty as not. I am aware that several kings went to war and gained glory and renown, with a considerable amount of cash, but then, several of them were ultimately killed. Now, if they had not gone to battle would they have been slaughtered? Would young Napoleon have been killed if he had not gone to South Africa? Certainly not, Mr. Editor, and hence I think our princes are wise in staying at home and drawing their salaries, and giving the benefit of their military experience to the volunteers at Brighton. A bayonet, I would have you know, is no more a respecter of persons than a bullet, and if a poor common devil of a soldier feels so disagreeable when he finds one of them sticking some fine morning between his fifth and sixth rib, what must be the feelings of a royal prince under a like painful circumstance? The Prince of Wales did quite enough to uphold the valor of his house and race when, under most adverse circumstances, under the burning sun of India, he, alone and unaided, attacked and struck a ferociously lean little pig, what in Ireland we used to call a *boorne*. I often, with a feeling of ecstasy impossible to describe, bring the scene into my mind, and see the battle fought over again in all its glory. I was in Ireland (collecting my rents) at the time the startling and sensational telegram was flashed to us from India, "the Prince has stuck a pig," and I immediately sat down and feasted my imagination on this event. Here is the picture, and the fire of coming reality flashing in the royal eyes, lance and banner touched, there is a spray on each branch of a tree watching the royal sport with intense interest; on either side are ranged twenty natives with spears ready to succor the coming Padishah if necessary, while in front of all is the little pig. He turns to look, the moment is his last, at least on this earth, for the next instant the lance is planted firmly in his gizzard and he yields his life with a groan! (*Exe omnes*)

My boarding house in the capital is both select and exclusive, that is to say they won't take anyone but a perfect gentleman, but then as every civil servant is by law, or custom, considered a perfect gentleman, I was at once admitted for the consideration of five dollars a week, and told to make myself at home, which I did. My room was not much larger than a copy of the *Traze Wirtzes* opened out to its legitimate extent. Indeed, when my trunk was put in I found that it occupied, with the wash-stand and the bed, so much of the available space that when a friend came to see me I had to go out while he went in and sat on the chair.

The breakfast next morning fully bore out the character for gentility of the boarding house. It consisted of two slices of toast the size of a dollar bill, and almost as thin, one-third of a small sausage, and a cup of—well, for the sake of euphony, suppose we call it tea (Heaven forgive me for telling lies). After breakfast, Miss Jemima, the gloriously beautiful daughter of my boarding mistress, remarked, "a very singular circumstance, that the boarders in her mamma's house were famous all over Ottawa for the clearness of their complexion (I wonder has Dr. Tanner a clear complexion). We dined at 12 o'clock on a piece of pie, a bit of water melon and a biscuit, and for dinner we had the celebrated Ottawa hash, the most delicious we ever tasted, the most insatiable, and the continent of America, I was profoundly dissatisfied, but I thought of Dr. Tanner and resigned myself, more especially as my complexion had suffered remarkably beneath the ardent sun of Lachine. Still, the place had its advantages, one of them being that I could not possibly fall out of bed, for a very simple reason, and after a few days I became accustomed to my crib. There was a piano in the house which I verily believe in my immortal soul never once ceased grinding. It was eternally going, and sounds of the most divers nature it emitted. The gloriously beautiful daughter of the house was full of culture and gentility. It was her mother, I may say, *en passant*, called her gloriously beautiful. Why, I cannot undertake to say, except that she was ugly, stupid and shallow. "Indeed, Mr. O'Regan," said my boarding mistress, the same evening, "my daughter Araminta is all soul. I often try to check her for feeling, and try to make her eat something (I wish to Heaven she would just try me), but she is very obstinate, and were it not that she is so gloriously beautiful, she would break my poor heart." Mrs. Morrey, after having delivered herself,

sailed out of the parlor, and Araminta sailed in and commenced to grind out:—
 "For mirth and gaiety I care not,
 I stand here with my hat from breaking"
 "(All at once.)" Can you sing, Mr. O'Regan?"
 "Well, no, I regret to say that part of my education has been neglected."
 "Ah, I'm afraid you don't like music; you *gens* are so sarcastic. Will you come out and see our garden?" I went out and found the garden was half as big again as my room, and the flowers composed a few pots filled with earth, from which sprouted half a dozen geraniums.
 "Do you love flowers," Mr. O'Regan.
 "I adore them, Miss Gushington."
 "Now do you? I am so delighted to find there is at least one in the world with who I can sympathize. Love of flowers and music show cultaw and refinement in the breast of mankind. Ma intends giving a garden party next week. Won't it be splendid?"
 I thought it would be an excellent idea, but wondered wherever on earth she would put the party. She certainly could not find room for them in the geranium pots.
 "Oh, dear, mind yourself, Mr. O'Regan, or you will hurt yourself against the fence, she hurted myself severely coming from the Governor-General's ball last winter, just like that. When ma seen me she fainted, she is so nervous, but I only laughed. She then said I done it on purpose, I am so giddy, you know. Another time I caught cold at Rideau Hall tobogganing with dear Lady Macnamara. It is very sad that people of cultaw can find so few in Canada to associate with. I think it is getting chilly. Come in, Mr. O'Regan."
 I thought so, too, and I also thought it sad that such a gloriously beautiful and cultured creature could not make the slices of toast a little thicker, for breakfast. Oh, Lachine Canal! I fear you have destroyed the tenderest fibres of my nature.
 Yours, &c.,
 MYLES O'REGAN.

CITY NEWS.

MONTREAL EXHIBITION.

PROGRESS OF THE PREPARATIONS.

Tuesday's *Gazette* says:—
 Our citizens are at last waking up to a realization of the fact that a good Dominion Exhibition is not only a source of revenue, but are now taking every opportunity to advance the preparations.
 Mr. Deaubien, who has undertaken the charge of the grading and levelling of the grounds and streets, is rapidly pushing forward his work. He has been supplied with sixteen men, free of cost, by the Turpie Trust, and altogether to produce a more extensive and better work of levelling and improving the streets.
 Yesterday, the construction of the branch railway, with a view to connect the Mile End station with the Exhibition grounds, was commenced, and will be rapidly pushed to completion.
 One most important matter was satisfactorily provided for yesterday, when the City Council unanimously adopted the report of the Water Committee, recommending that the sum of \$1,000 be expended in the construction of hydrants in the grounds. An abundant supply of water for the animals exhibited, as well as for the visitors to the grounds, is thus assured. Both in the buildings and in the grounds, the hydrants and fountains will be erected, and the water will flow continuously.
 From the neighbouring Provinces assurances are being received of support and co-operation. The Government of Prince Edward Island has signified its intention to put forth every exertion to produce a successful exhibition, and a large number of exhibits are expected from that Province.
 Why not supply diplomas and medals for exhibition exhibits? Diplomas are not so valued by the recipients than the cash prizes now awarded, and when the amount has been expended, nothing appreciable is left to show as testimony of the success of the exhibition. Throughout the States diplomas are looked upon as treasures, and are found neatly framed, and pointed that it won pride and honor in competitors; and medals, whether of bronze, silver or the more precious gold, are generally preserved with religious care, and brought forth to show to the admiration of the most serious. Let our committee remember there are other candidates in the field for favor and honor, and, therefore, by the utmost to please the public, and to secure the diploma and medal certain extent some of their red-tapeism, and associate as far as possible with men experienced in these matters, for we should be glad to learn if the palm will certainly go to Toronto, and our chance of usefulness be handed to our sister cities of Quebec and Ottawa.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

MEETING OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

At the regular meeting of this Society, held in St. Patrick's Hall Sunday night, the Chairman, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, read the following correspondence:—
 MONTREAL, 24th July, 1880.
To Michael Davitt, Esq., New York.
 DEAR SIR,—At the request of the Land League in this city, I was directed to address you a preliminary note of enquiry, in order to ascertain your feelings in regard to the Land League during your stay in America, and if so, when we might look forward to your coming. A branch of the League has been in existence here about a year, and is now in a position to co-operate in a flourishing condition, owing to a variety of causes which it is unnecessary to define here. There is a strong feeling among the members of your country to see a League established, and an address on the Irish land question would awaken the earnestness and enthusiasm of the large Irish population resident here. They all fully realize that it won pride and honor, and vigorous effort should be made than has yet been attempted, to turn the latent sympathies of the people in this country into a permanent and substantial movement for the relief of the Irish people.
 Your coming would infuse vitality and character to the organization here, and place it in a position to become permanent and substantial encouragement to our struggling countrymen at home.
 The great mass of the people are not sufficiently educated to see the necessity of a permanent association here, such as a Land League, yet they have given with a liberal spirit to the various distress funds in the early part of the year, and are desirous to see a League established, if you have formed any intention of coming in this direction during the prosecution of your mission in this country.
 I trust you will early reply would, in the meantime, be a source to us of considerable satisfaction and encouragement.
 I remain,
 Yours respectfully,
 (Signed) B. WALL,
 Secretary pro tem.

IRISH LAND INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE.

NEW YORK, 31st July, 1880.

MR. B. WALL, Montreal:
 DEAR SIR,—Your favour of the 29th ult. is just at hand. Many thanks for your kind invitation to visit Montreal and address the friends there, but, owing to arrangements already made, I shall be obliged to defer visiting your city until my return from San Francisco. If arrangements can be made to secure a lecture or address about the 8th of October, I shall be very happy to attend and do all I can to further the work of the Land League. I am trusting in the future that you and yourself and friends will keep things moving.
 I remain,
 Very sincerely, yours,
 (Signed) MICHAEL DAVITT.

It was decided to build Mr. Davitt's letter over for consideration till the next meeting. Several treasurers of branches then handed in their collections and books, after which several members of the Executive tendered their resignation, the reason being that there was a strong current of public feeling in favor of a reorganization of the Society. The President, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, expressed his intention of resigning as soon as the accounts were wound up and remittance made to the Home Society. At his request those who had tendered their resignations also held them over until that period. The Secretary, in the meantime, was instructed to call in all accounts due to and by the Society. The meeting then adjourned.

LONDON, August 5.—Three hundred marines and infantry will leave Chatham for Cork to-morrow, and 700 more will follow from Plymouth on the 11th instant.

LONDON, August 6.—The *Times* says the troops going to Ireland will be a thousand strong. A portion of them sail to-morrow with reinforcements.

LONDON, August 6.—Despite the activity of English agents in the United States, whose business it is to prevent the exportation of munitions of war to Great Britain, the Government is convinced from recent advices that such importations are made and that there have been some heavy shipments to Ireland. The shipments are made by Irish American secret societies, organized by revolutionists in the States, and have become so formidable as to awaken the Government to action. It has been resolved to increase the British military in Ireland, and every effort will be made to detect and prevent further importations. Two or three regiments will probably be ordered there soon, and instructions be given for them to keep a sharp look out for the landing or distribution of arms or war materials.

LONDON, August 6.—In the House of Commons to-day in reply to Mr. O'Connor Power member for Mayo, Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland said the Government did not fear a rising in Ireland but that, to give confidence to the well-disposed, small detachments of troops would be placed in various localities. Mr. Forster hoped the aid of the military would not be required to assist the magistrates for any other purpose. He said the military menace to sending off troops, and he trusted the Opposition and especially the Irish members, would not so construe a mere measure of precaution which would work as much for the benefit of Ireland as for convenience of the Government.

LONDON, August 6.—It is announced this morning that Mr. Gladstone is convalescing satisfactorily. This morning's bulletin reports Mr. Gladstone's condition as satisfactory to his physicians, and the prospects are promising for an early recovery.

A meeting of Home Rulers was held to-day, when Mr. Parnell presided. The meeting strongly denounced the House of Lords for its rejection of the Irish Compensation Bill. It was decided to strenuously oppose the estimates for the Irish constabulary.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—The election for member of Parliament to fill the place of Lord Lamsey, who was elevated to the peerage by the death of his father, took place in this city to-day, and resulted in the choice of Lord Claude Hamilton, the Conservative candidate, who received 21,019 votes, against 19,118 cast for Mr. Pimmsell, the Liberal candidate.

The London correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman* has been informed that an Irish member intends to move a resolution in the House of Commons at the earliest opportunity, declaring that the direct and indirect share of the peerage in legislation is far in excess of its legitimate interest in the government of the empire, and that the time must come when to tolerate this preponderance the sons, and grandsons, and heirs presumptive of members of the House of Lords will be declared incapable of sitting in the House of Commons.

LONDON, AUG. 6.—Colonel Williams, in command of the Wimbledon Canadian team, will embark at Liverpool on board the Allan mail steamer, with the men under his command, on the 13th inst.

DUBLIN, August 9.—Eleven persons have been arrested on suspicion of being the principals or assistants in the shooting and killing of the son of Crown-Solicitor Boyd, and the severe wounding of Mr. Boyd himself and another son at New Ross. Three of the arrested are evicted tenants. Reinforcements of the constabulary have been despatched from Dublin to New Ross.

DUBLIN, August 9.—The murderous attack at New Ross yesterday upon Mr. Boyd and two sons continues to be the sole topic of discussion to-day. Mr. Boyd was Crown Solicitor of Tipperary, and it was understood that he had been preparing for issue a number of writs of ejectment against tenants of the neighborhood. He and his two sons were attacked at New Ross by a body of disguised men, some of whom are now in custody. One of his sons is killed and the other so seriously wounded that he expired to-day. Mr. Boyd himself was severely wounded, and his life is considered to be in danger. The attack was altogether an agrarian outrage. Three of the arrested persons have been identified as tenants upon whom writs of eviction had been served. It is said, however, that the Crown will find it extremely difficult to prove that arrested parties were participants in the murderous attack. The assailants were thoroughly disguised, and the eleven persons who were arrested had time to throw off their disguises and to appear as if they were pursuing their ordinary occupation. The affair has caused great excitement here and throughout Tipperary.

LONDON, August 9.—The news of the dispatch of reinforcements to Ireland was received there with no feeling of alarm, but with simple surprise.

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

CABUL, August 4.—General Roberts' force for Candahar starts on Sunday. It includes three British infantry regiments and one of cavalry.

BOMBAT, August 4.—Reinforcements are now being forwarded. A new brigade formed in Bengal, which consists of a regiment of British infantry and two regiments of natives, has been sent from Bombay to Southern Afghanistan.

LONDON, August 4.—Of 62 officers of Burrows' force 21 were killed or are missing, 8 were wounded and escaped, and 12 arrived at Candahar unhurt. This leaves 13 unaccounted for, and it may therefore be presumed that, though nominally attached to Burrows' brigade, they did not accompany him.

LONDON, August 4.—A Bombay correspondent telegraphs.—The retirement of the British forces from Cabul will follow the departure of General Roberts with his command for Candahar. It is not considered advisable to prolong the occupation in the face of the heavy expenditure and possibility of fresh complications.

LONDON, August 5.—A despatch from Bombay says a garrison of 25 troopers at the Sun-gam, a post fifty miles from Sati, have been killed by the natives of the Bolan district, who are very restless. The remainder of the British forces will follow General Roberts from Cabul within a week.

LONDON, August 5.—A despatch from Viceroy Ripon to the War Office to-day states that he has received a telegram from General Sandham, dated at Quetta, August the 4th, saying that Ayoub Khan was at Sanghar on the 1st, the ingrate not knowing whether to advance to an assault on Candahar or remain stationary. Gen. Sandham affirms that there is no doubt Ayoub Khan's loss in his late engagement with Gen. Burroughs was much more serious than at first supposed, and that in fact it is very questionable whether he is in condition to pursue his advantage or to resist an attack from the force which the re-

...surrenderments now advancing will soon enable the British to make, and as to the probability of Ayob Khan attacking Candahar, Gen. Sandham is of opinion it is so small as not to need taking into account in making up an estimate of the situation, and, it is equally clear, if Ayob Khan fails to seize upon Candahar the main object of his mission, which was to destroy Shere Ali, and thus remove the latter from his seat as Governor of that capital, will have been broken down, rendering his late victory a comparatively barren one after all. Shere Ali having fallen back upon Candahar, where he will have increasing British support, will practically nullify Ayob's purpose to obtain possession of that stronghold, and thus prevent a union of operation between Shere Ali and Abdul Rahman against him. This general conviction is strengthened by intelligence brought to General Sandham at Quetta by spies, who report that Ayob has expressed himself as having no hope of making a successful attack on Candahar. The telegram also states that the skirmishing which took place since the battle at Khojok Pass, between Chaman and Killa, where communications are open to the tribesmen, is now known to have been an attack made by the latter upon a convoy near Dirra Karez, in which the Afghans were beaten off.

LONDON, August 6.—The Times says the news that Ayob Khan was, up to the last inst., at Saughar, shows he had retreated a short distance, and there is, therefore, little fear of his pressing Gen. Primrose hard before the arrival of Gen. Phayre.

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington said the Government had no information of any special excitement among the Mohammedans in India. Doubtless, he said, they watch with great anxiety the course of events in the East. He read a telegram from Cabul on the 4th inst., which says the Candahar forces will march on Saturday, and a reminder of the army will leave Cabul for Gandamak on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

LONDON, July 6.—A despatch from Cabul says the Candahar division, detailed from the British forces now at Shirpur, will begin its march from Cabul to-morrow. The march will occupy at least five weeks, and much comment is made against the policy of seriously weakening the troops at Cabul in the present state of feeling among the native population in northern Afghanistan, and especially in view of the fact that if Candahar is to be attacked at all it will be before any aid can arrive from Cabul. Cabul city is reported quiet.

LONDON, August 6.—A despatch from Candahar of August 3d, says there is no sign of the enemy. All the building around the city have been demolished. General Primrose has a force of 3,500 infantry, 1,000 cavalry and 15 guns. The heat in the city is terrible. The country between Candahar and Chaman has risen and severe skirmishing is frequent.

LONDON, August 7.—A despatch from Bombay says the Cabul force will proceed to Candahar via the Lagar valley.

LONDON, August 9.—In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Hartington announced that the Indian Government had resolved to withdraw all its troops from Cabul. This step has not been taken, his Lordship said, in consequence of the late disaster. It had been resolved upon before that calamity took place, and it had the full approval of General Stewart. Lord Hartington added that he had no further information except the reported capture of Chaman. The statements of Lord Hartington were received with murmurs of disapprobation from the Opposition benches.

LONDON, August 9.—A despatch from Quetta says that a portion of the reinforcements for Candahar has arrived at the place. Gen. Roberts has been detained at Cabul until Monday. A Calcutta correspondent says to abandon Cabul may mean the expenditure, in a few years, of fresh blood and treasure. To abandon Candahar may mean the loss of India.

LONDON, August 9.—Lord Ripon telegraphs that the British convoy which is retiring from Afghanistan, reached Tili yesterday. An attack made by the tribes compelled the British to abandon a portion of their baggage. Shirpur will be evacuated to-morrow.

THE CANADIAN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 5.—Sir John Macdonald received a large deputation on the subject of the proposed American tariff, and the duties of Commerce, representing the whole of the Lancashire industries. Sir John, in replying to the gentlemen, said the tariff had been adjusted on only 30 per cent difference against English and placing heavier duties on American goods, but that Englishmen were prejudiced, and ignored Canada's peculiar situation as regarded this question. American tariffs and customs had completely crushed all attempts to introduce manufactures in Canada, and would have continued to do so unless Canada, by her new tariff, had endeavored to prevent it. The new tariff had already forced Americans to clamor for a reciprocal treaty, which previously had been contemplated. American tariffs and customs and reciprocal privileges she must give something in return. With countervailing duties in the English market, Canada could always afford to pay 30 per cent difference against English and other foreign goods. In conclusion, Sir John said that he did not think there was any immediate chance for a reduction of the tariff, but he would willingly give any suggestion and remedy any evident injustice. Sir John incidentally promised to equalize postal rates from England and the United States to Canada on the same level, and to give the same treatment is considered to be a most slashing defence of the protective policy.

LONDON, August 6.—Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Alex. Gait, Col. Darling, Col. Dennis, Hon. Mr. Pope, Col. Williams, Earl Derby and Sir Garnet Wolseley were entertained last night by the prominent Canadian gentlemen of the pros and cons of the British colonies. Sir Jno. A. MacDonald responded and said: They in Canada were desirous of having the same treatment as the rest of the British colonies among them and settle. They had 250,000,000 acres of land where the Government give men of eighteen years of age and upwards 160 acres of land free. Irishmen and Scotchmen as the Yankees would say, that ever laid out of doors. Sir Charles Tupper also responded, and corrected the suggestion that the object of the tariff was to protect the Canadian market from England, except by the way of securing a profitable investment for the construction of the railways, and the development of the country. He said Tupper also said that Canada's obligation to the world was the solution of some of the world's problems was the object of controversy in this country.

St. Louis, Aug. 5.—Information comes from Texas that what is known as the grand army of occupation and organization, whose object seems to be the invasion of Mexico under General Dalrymple, is assuming considerable proportions. Three hundred men are enrolled in Austin and vicinity, and the first regiment of Texas cavalry, of which Col. Armstrong, of Austin, is commanding officer, has three hundred members, and recruiting is going on. Gen. F. W. James, who is General of the Texas militia, has been given command of a department embracing Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. He has appointed a staff, and consultations have been held, but the results have not yet transpired. The movement is attracting a good deal of attention, and the belief is expressed that if the Government does not interfere serious trouble will result.

When words of charity are uttered one thinks the human tongue an instrument divine; when words of slander are uttered one wonders why the world was not made dumb.

—Land in London sells at over a million dollars per acre.

—The London *World* styles Lord Randolph Churchill, the husband of Miss Jerome, the "Wasp of Woodstock."

—The ceremony of receiving into the Jewish faith a woman who had been converted from Christianity was a recent religious event in Rochester.

—A Pittsburgh man jumped from a bridge forty feet, receiving fatal injuries, rather than meet his wife while he was walking with another woman.

—Bochefort says that the French Senate is like the double six in the game of dominos, because every one is anxious to get rid of it as speedily as possible.

—In former years Austria used to import a considerable quantity of sugar and export little. Bounties having stimulated home production, there are now no imports of sugar but large production.

—A medical authority says: "Laughter is one of the greatest helps to digestion, and the custom of our forefathers of exciting it at the table by jesters and buffoons was founded on true medical principles."

—Lord Lansdowne, having seceded from the Government on the Irish bill, has taken a seat next to Lord Derby. They may possibly be the germ of a Liberal Conservative Cabinet in the future.

—Three California magnates are credited with the following amount of wealth:—Mr. Charles Crocker is stated to be worth \$34,455,456, Mr. Leland Stanford \$34,613,408, and Mrs. Mary F. S. Hopkins \$25,289,972.

—A shrewd farm hand bought for \$100 the big meteor which fell in Emmet County, Iowa, last year, and was laughed at by his comrades for what they coveted to be his idiosyncy. He has now sold it to the British Museum for \$6,500.

—The calendar for the University of Tokio, in the departments of law, science, and literature, shows that twenty-three Japanese graduates have been sent abroad, viz, ten to England, nine to the United States, and four to France.

—Mrs. Keeley, the once celebrated actress, is to appear at the Madison Morton memorial performance as *Jack Shepherd*. It is forty one years since she appeared first in the part. Harrison Ainsworth, the author, is also to be present.

—There is verdure all along one track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and none along the other. This is caused by droppings of grain from the eastward-bound freight cars, while those going the other way deposit no seed.

—Howard Haroff, a murderer in prison at Youngstown, Ohio, believes that the ghost of his victim walks through the grated door into his cell every night. The conscience-stricken wretch screams out with terror, and implores the jailors not to leave him alone.

—The Rev. Father Orfei wears the shield of a police sergeant when he officiates as priest in a St. Louis Catholic church. His neighborhood is disreputable, and formerly his services were interrupted by roughs. So he obtained the police appointment in order to be qualified to make arrests.

—Evidence was lately given in the Division Court that a Blackpool. Lancashire, man had not been seen by the witness to strike his wife, but frequently to "lunge" her. The witness explained:—He did not consider a wife beaten by her husband unless the blows were given on the head and shoulders, but when a man "lunged" his wife he did it secretly, punching her below the "belt" and kicking her shins.

—Some time ago a British ironclad put into Vigo, and duly saluted the fort. No return salute was, however, fired, and all on board were discussing this breach of etiquette when a boat was seen approaching the ship bearing an officer in a gorgeous uniform. On reaching the deck he explained the object of his mission, which was to request the loan of a little powder to return the salute, as they were out of it on shore.

—"At a certain smart little ball last week," says Edmund Yates, in the *London World*, "I was struck with an excellent arrangement of the floor. The dancing cloth was of some tightly stretched shining material, and it was a dark green. This is vastly better than the usual white druggert, for two reasons. It does not generate a white powder that covers black coats, and it shows off the dresses with rare effect. I recommend it."

—A lofty obelisk, which is in course of erection on Tower Hill, Beaumaris, Wales, as a public memorial to the late Sir Richard Bulkeley, formerly Lord-Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire, suddenly fell one morning, a number of workmen having a very narrow escape. The monument, which was to have been formally unveiled soon, stood in an exposed situation, and it is supposed that recent storms weakened its foundations.

—The body of a man whom a bullet had killed was found at Fremont, Ohio. "I am tired of life," was written on a card, and the theory of suicide was accepted by everybody except a detective, who believed that a murder had been committed. After a great deal of labor he fixed his suspicion on Peter Welsh and his wife, but he had not a particle of evidence against them. Almost in despair, he secured their arrest, and then told each that the other had confessed. The trick succeeded, for the pair have fully implicated themselves.

—The committee for erecting a statue to Rouget de Lisle, the author of the "Marseillaise," have issued a stirring appeal to the French nation to aid them in their object. They remind the people of the services rendered to the cause of France by the greatest revolutionary hymn; how one general in command of the Republican armies wrote after a battle: "We were one against ten, but the 'Marseillaise' was on our side;" and how another, asking for reinforcements, wrote: "Send me a thousand men and a copy of the 'Marseillaise,' and I will answer for the victory." The appeal is signed by a large number of deputies, members of the committee.

—A serious falling off in the physical quality of the youths this year drawn for military service in the manufacturing towns of Germany is at present the subject of grave consideration at the Imperial War office. At Barmen 706 young men who upon the completion of their twelfth years presented themselves at the local head quarters in order that their fitness for service might be submitted to the customary tests, only yielded 115 recruits for the Line and 9 for the Guard. Of the remainder 455 were dismissed to their homes as permanently disqualified from serving their country in arms, and 12 were relegated to the reserves of the first and second class. The main causes of the

They were constitutional debility and physical deformities. A large number of those pallid, feeble-lads, moreover, were bound to be married men, not infrequently fathers of two or three children born in wedlock. This fact has suggested to the military authorities the expediency of recommending to the Reichstag next session a law prohibiting marriage to youths liable to army service until they shall have completed such service or attained the full age of 23.

BREADPUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SCOTLAND.

BIRMINGHAM, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10.—The fast train running between Edinburgh and London, known as the Flying Scotsman, has gone over the banks at Marshall Meadows near this town. There are no particulars yet. Physicians have gone to the scene.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

—Mr. Gladstone has left London for the country.

A battle between the Turcomans and Russians is imminent.

—Deserters from the Turkish army are joining the Greeks at Patras.

The Greek Consulate at Pristend has been blown up by Bulgarians.

—The Imperial Parliament, it is stated, will not adjourn for another week or ten days.

—The French Government has declined to give the Greeks the 30,000 rifles promised them.

—The Republicans carried two-thirds of the seats where second ballots were required necessary for election to the French Councils-General.

—Official returns of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom for July show an increase of nearly £7,000,000 over the same period last year.

A ten year old boy, whose legs were recently cut off by a train of cars at Dubuque, Iowa, was too plucky to make any fuss over the incident. When the little fellow was taken home his legs hung limp, but he did not complain. Not a tear stood in his eyes, but the tender look he gave to those who stood by his side told plainly that he was suffering great agony. After the doctor had dressed the wounds he called his parents, sisters, and brothers to his bed side, kissed one and all farewell, and left a tear upon their cheeks. A second time he called his mother to his side, placed his little arms about her neck, and said:—"Mother, I am going to die in a few minutes. Please forgive me for not minding you." With this the little fellow fell back, and as the mother said, "Yes, my angel," and took another look at his face she found him dead and beyond all pain and suffering.

—It was found in Manchester, England, that the draining and paving of twenty streets diminished the mortality to the extent of 20 in 110.

A Mississippi sheriff didn't leap from a train after his escaping prisoner, but got off at the next station, took dinner, and picked the fellow up, after the alligators had run him out of the swamp.

It is said that some slaves nearly seventy-hundred and fifty miles an hour, and we wish the milkman would remember this when he yells at our house every morning.

Legal Notices

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—No. 236. In the Superior Court for Lower Canada—The SIXTH day of August, 1884, the TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA, a Corporation legally constituted by public Act of Parliament, having its principal place of business for the Province of Quebec in the City of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM BURNS MORGAN, of the City and District of Montreal, and Clerk, Defendant.—It is ordered, on the motion of Messrs. J. A. Leppellier, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of J. A. Leppellier, Bailiff of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *La Minerve*, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called the *True Witness*, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, that the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default. (By order.)

HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, P. S. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—In the Superior Court for Lower Canada. No. 235. The sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty. The TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA, a Corporation legally constituted by public Act of Parliament, having its principal place of business for the Province of Quebec in the City of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM BURNS MORGAN, of the City and District of Montreal, Bank Clerk, and JACOB GATTSCHALK ASCHER, of the same place, Defendants. It is ordered, on the motion of Messrs. J. A. Leppellier, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of J. A. Leppellier, Bailiff of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the said William Burns Morgan, one of the Defendants, has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *La Minerve*, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called the *True Witness*, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, that the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default. (By order.)

HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, P. S. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—In the Superior Court for Lower Canada. No. 240. The sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty. The TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA, a Corporation legally constituted by public Act of Parliament, having its principal place of business for the Province of Quebec in the City of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM BURNS MORGAN, of the City and District of Montreal, Clerk, Defendant. It is ordered, on the motion of Messrs. J. A. Leppellier, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of J. A. Leppellier, Bailiff of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *La Minerve*, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called the *True Witness*, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, that the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause of default.

HUBERT HONEY & UENDRON, P. S. C.