The Herald.

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THE HERALD

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75 cases Lorne Highland "
16 " Hazelburg " "
20 " " "pts "
22 " Old Irish "
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nov16 M. A FINN

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june22

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[From the N. F. Patriot.]

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR CONROY, APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

It is but a few weeks since we gave a faint description of the brilliant and enthusiastic reception among us, as Ab-delegate of his Holiness the Pope to the Churches of British North America, of the Right Rev Monsignor CONROY; to-day, alas! the melancholy duty is ours to record his death—an event so sudden, so sad, and so unexpected—an event seemingly to be anticipated in the far-off future—as to the steep entire community in deep regret and pain, and draw from many an eye a tear of heart-felt grief and sorrow. Who that saw that eminent man, so shortly since, apparently in the full enjoyment of health and strength, acknowledging with uncovered head, the glad plaudits of the multitude as he proceeded through our streets and triumphal arches on his way to the Grand Cathedral, could imagine that, in a few brief weeks, the form then so full of life and energy would now be numbered with the dead! Such, however, are the inscrutable designs of Providence, and our duty is to receive them with due resignation to His Heavenly will.

The atttack which ended in the precipitate decease of this eminent prelate was congestion of the lungs, and of such a deceptive character as to mislead his attendants, and to encourage the hope that restoration to health would be speedy and sure; but the prelate himself, it is is said, entertained no sanguine hopes, and was prepared in every way for the result. To the most Rev. Dr Power, who kept constant vigil by him and anticipated his every want, he expressed a desire that, in the event of his death, his remains should be conveyed to Ireland, and as a last wish, that Dr. Power would accompany them to his native land.

The body of the deceased Prelate was, on Monday morning, the day after he died, removed from the Episcopal Palace to the Cathedral, where it was laid in state, and has been visited by thousands who, in various ways, testified their intense sorrow at an occurrence which had so suddenly deprived the Catholic Church of one of its most gifted and erudite sons. Many knelt at the catafalque and prayed, and others strewed it with garlands of sweet-scented flowers. Lady Glover, the amiable consort of his Excellency the Governor, was among the visitors; attended by some ladies of the Altar Society, her Ladyship, from a silver salver borne by her page, took two beautiful floral offerings—the one representing a cross, the other a crown—and gracefully placed them upon the bier. Requiem Masses were being said daily, and the solemn tolling of the funeral bell announced the solemn rites performing within the walls of the sacred edifice.

Preparations for the conveyance of the remains of the deceased Prelate were completed on Wednesday evening, in expectation of the Allan steamer due next morning; she however, did not arrive till seven in the evening. Three hours afterwards, according to announcement, the procession was formed to convey the remains to the Galway pier. It was, indeed, a truly grand but sorrowful cortege. The numerous societies that hailed his advent among us six weeks ago all life and animation, with shouts of gladness are now accompanying his dust sad and silently; the flags which then gaily fluttered in the breeze, are now furled; music is hushed; and the only noise which breaks the solemn stillness of the night is the tread of the multitude add the rumbling sound of erriage wheels. The scene is sombre, awful, impressive! The hearse slowly drawn by four black horses plumed, draped in black, surrounded, followed, and preceded by a dense mass of people, upon whom the flickering rays of the torches threw a wierd unnatural light reflecting the whole in myriad of panoramic shapes—created those undefinable feelings which no pageant in this country ever produced before and perhaps never will again. Shortly after the coffin was placed on board, the steamer departed for Ireland.

A Remarkabe Locomotive.

The Dunkirk and Waizen Railroad has an engineer who is remarkably gifted in opening a wide throttle and crowding on a full head of steam in his recital of exploits.

"Yes," he said the other day to a circle of credulous listeners, one of whom had set the safety-valve a little tighter than the regulation pressure in bragging of his engine—"yes, your engine would be a pretty good one, but it needs repairs; take her into the shops and have them jack up the whistle and put a new machine under it and she will run all right; but speaking of real smart engines, of engines that can get right up and crawl away from a whirlwind and stop and back up inside of three quarters of no time at all, there was old 310 used to run when I was out west. She was considered heavy and weighed about seventy-five tons, but she was active. Why I remember running along one day, and the water got low in the tender, I forgot all about it till I got within a hundred feet of the water tank. I had upwards of sixty loaded cars, and we were just streaking it forty miles an hour. I didn't think she would do it, but I whistled for brakes, let out the sand and reversed her, and you ought to see that wrastle the rails. She tore awful and stopped at the tank exactly.

"I left that road though," said he, "when they sold old 310 to a Peruvian railroad, and couldn't bear to run over the old ground without her." "What did they want with such a heavy engine in Peru?" said one of the listeners. "Why, you see," said he, "They're troubled so much with earthquakes tearing up the track there, that they just got her to hold them down."

The other engineers rose hastily to go out and one of them was heard to mutter as he stopped to light his pipe. "That George Dicks is a nickle plated, good draft, double exhaust lie, I think."—*Dunkirk Journal*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

In Peru business is very dull.

MacMahon has pardoned twenty-five Communists.

A Revolutinnary movement has been started in Ecuador.

Uneasy rumors come from Spain of Socialist movements.

Kossuth has protested against the Austrian occupation of Bosnia.

Cholera is raging in Northern Africa at Fez Mequinez and Tetuan.

Austria has decided upon the immediate further mobilization of troops.

The commissioners to Roumelia and Bulgaria have been appointed by Russia.

It is feared that the pacification of Bosnia will take in six weeks or two months.

Austria has strongly cautioned Servia against a violation of her international obligations.

Gilmore's band is exceedingly popular and successful in Germany, and has been invited to go to Russia.

Minister Layard has given instructions for the commencement of the withdrawal of the British fleet.

Hoedel who attempted to assasinate Emperor William on May 11th was beheaded, Thursday 16th inst.

Gen. Grant has had an interview with the Czar at St. Petersburg. He was received with great cordiality.

Christians in Bosnia are flocking to arms in consequence of heavy fines imposed on them by the Austrians.

Special despatches from Rome assert that Greece has also received the promise of the moral support of Italy.

A Paris special says Bismark is urging MacMahon to press the Chambers to adopt the repressive laws against Socialists.

After the review on Saturday, General Todleben was fired at by a young Greek, without effect, and the assassin was arrested.

A Vienna despatch says Count Zichy has informed the Porte that, in the event of more bloodshed in those provinces Austria will definitely annex Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It is stated at Rustchuk that the Russian army of observation of 80,000 men will be stationed in Bessarabia until the result of the changes south of the Danube is known.

A Vienna despatch says that the Porte's understood support of the Bosnians has caused a change of relations with Austria which, a short time ago, was deemed impossible.

It is stated that Germany is ready to join in active mediation in favor of the rectification of the Greek frontier and has despatched some men-of-war to Greek waters as a demonstration.

It is stated that Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has demanded the evacuation by Sept. 1st. of the territory allotted to him by Congress. If the Porte evades the demand trouble is feared.

Advices state that preparations for resistance at Semnitza are gradually slackening Several thousand Turkish regular troops have passed through there on their way homeward from Bosnia.

The Turkish troops will have evacaated Batoum within a fortnight. The Russian commission arrived at Batoum. The Lazis are daily becoming more resolute. They have established four entrenched camps.

The excitement by the yellow fever at the South is unabated. Sixteen new cases were reported in Memphis, Tenn., yesterday, and six deathsand it is estimated that at least half of the population have fled the city.

It is reported that President Diaz, of Mexico, protests against the invasion of Mexican territory by U. S. troops, and has ordered his soldiers to resist the incursions of those forces. Gen. MacKenzies troops crossed into Mexico on Thursday night.

Judge Keogh, an Irishman, who had been travelling in Belgium, has gone mad, and during his ravings made a murderous attack, with a razor, upon his valet, Cullen, inflicting a number of severe wounds. Keogh was placed under restraint.

Advices from Costarica report that Captain Coyle of the American schooner Lightning was murdered on Mosquito coast and his vessel robbed of 1500 dollars in silver. Subsequently the murderers were captured and killed. The money was recovered.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to an enquiry in the Commons, said that no communications had been exchanged with the Vatican regarding the establishment of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Holy See.

In the award of prizes at the Paris Exposition the United States agricultural exhibit has received a diploma of honor and the United States educational exhibit gold medals of elevan objects of art offered by the Agricultural Society of France. For exceptional merit, agricultural machinery in the recent field trials, eight were awarded to American inventions.

A Constantinople despatch says that the Russian Ambassador has handed the Vizier a note announcing that a large portion of the Russian forces are about to be withdrawn, and the embarkation will begin early next week. Russia has represented that the British fleet ought to retire simultaneously with the Russian troops, but that suggestion is as yet unanswered.

It is stated that since June 2nd, the date of the attempted assassination of Emperor William by Dr. Nobeling, there have been 563 arrests of persons in Germany for insulting the Emperor. Of this number, 521 have been convicted, including 31 women. The aggregate of sentences of imprisonment implied 811 years. Five of the accused committed suicide before their trial.

The Government has received information confirming the report of the arrival of the Russian mission at Cabul, with letters from the Czar. The mission was received with high honors. It is believed the Russian desire to establish themselves on the north-west of the Afghanistan. Their representatives at Cabul speak of their desire to open up a trade with Afghanistan They will visit Ucrat and the Western frontier.

A special from Queenstown reports that the British bark Warren Hastings had arrived there from Halifax. She reports that on the 25th of July, off Nova Scotia, she was in collision with the American bark Lena Thurlow, the latter sinking. Capt. Corbett and crew were rescued and taken on board the Warren Hastings and landed at Queenstown, whence they leave in a few days for New York. The Lena Thurlow was 381 tons, built at Pembroke, Me., owned by J. S. Winslow & Co., of Portland, and was bound for England to New York. She was insured.

In the commons Tuesday night Hon. Robert Bourke, replying to an interrogatory stated that it was impossible for the Government to say where the Russin forces in Central Asia were stationed. The Government was quite willing to take the responsibility of sending a mission to Cabul, as it could not regard with indifference what had been passing in Central Asia during the last two months. Sir Staford Northcote also pointed out that it was always unedrstood that England had a greater interest in Afghanistan than Russia had, and was therefore bound to send thither a mission of equal weight and influence with that of Russia.

The official report of Gen. Phillipovich shows that the capture of Serajeov was the result of the combined operations of his own force and that of Gen. Tegethoff. The latter occupied Visoka on the 17th capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition, after an engagement in which he had 82 men wounded and four killed. He immediately advanced in the direction of Serajeov on Monday. Tegethoff's force stormed the attacking columns against the Northern side of Serajeov, and opened a cannonade against the castle at 6.30 a. m., the insurgent's artillery replying. Meanwhile a force of Gen Phillipoviches divided into two columns and was favored by a thick fog in effecting a turning movement, and the column was directed against the insurgents posted on the westerly side of Serajeov. They commenced the attack at 7.30 a. m., but the main column, driving the insurgents with great difficulty from their strong positions only reached its appointed post on the heights front of the city at 10.30, when the insurgents cannon was silenced and the Austrian infantry advanced in swarms. Gen. Phillipovich says: "Fighting of the most horrible kind ensued, which lasted until 1.30 p. m. Troops were fired upon from every doorway and window. Even women and sick and wounded insurgents in military hospitals participated in incredible scenes of the wildest fanaticism. It was only owing to the good dicipline of the troops that the town was not more seriously damaged; as it was some houses were plundered and burned. Our losses, unfortunately are not inconsiderable. The insurgents fled in all directions, especially towards Gorasda and Rogatica. At close of the fighting the Imperial flag was hoisted and saluted amidst the cheers of the Christian population.

Done and Undone.

The programme with which Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues took office in 1873 was as follows:—

(1) No Coalitions.
(2) Economy.
(2) Civil Service Reform.
(4) Senate Re-organization.
(5) Reductions of the number of Cabinet Ministers.
(6) Reduction of the Governor-General's Salary.
(8) Seperations of Dominion and Local Politics.
(8) Elevation of the Standard.
(9) Thorough Independence of Parliament.
(10) Parliamentary Control of Public Expenditure.

These were the ten great principles. Not one of them has been observed. We challenge the organs to name a single one which the Premier has ever attempted to carry out in office. He formed a coalition the day he formed his Cabinet; he has increased every branch of the expenditure; he has not attempted to reform the Civil Service; ditto with respect to the Senate, the Number of Cabinet Ministers and the Governor-General's salary; he and his colleagues "hunt in couples" with the Local Ministers; the standard was never lower; he has subsidized Mr. Speaker and many members of the Commons; and, lastly, he has disregarded Parliament whenever he found it inconvenient to consult it, e. g., in the steel rail purchase. All those things which he ought to have done he has left undone; but he has done those things which he ought not to have done:

(1) He has increased the public debt from $99,000,000 to $133,000,000.

(2) He has achieved deficits amounting to $3,500,000 though over three millions of extra taxes have been levied.

(3) He has increased the general expenditure in a period of dire public distress.

(5) He has left the country to stagger under a great commercial crisis while he and his colleages snugly quoting from the ancient British economists, have folded their hands and watched the disastrous effect of a fly-on-the-wheel policy.

This is a brief but accurate summary of Mr. Mackenzie's rule. Are the people willing that he should have a new lease?—*Mail.*

A BEAUTY.—A dry goods clerk in Keokuk was showing a lady some parasols yesterday. This clerk has a good command of language, and knows how to expatiate on the good qualities and show the best point of goods. As he picked up a parasol from the lot on the counter and opened it, he struck an attitude of admiration, and holding it up so the best light would be had said:

"Now there. Isn't it lovely? Look at the silk! Particularly observe the quality, the finish, the general effect. Feel of it, pass your hand over it. No foolishness about that parasol, there?" he said, as he handed it over to the lady, "ain't it a beauty?"

"Yes," said the lady, stuffing her handkerchief into her mouth, "yes, that's my old one. I just laid it down there."

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A CATHOLIC ORGAN ON PROTECTION.

The *Evening Post*, of Montreal, a pretty hot Catholic paper, independent in politics, deals at some length with the trade question, and unequivocally condemns the policy which is so pertinaciously adhered to by the present Government. We quote the concluding paragraphs of the article:—

"Thus, it will be seen that Canada is ruined by importations; because she consumes it all, and converts none of it into ready wealth, because she has neither foreign nor home investments made, from which interest might come to meet the amount, or part of the amount of her imports, and because instead, she is largely indebted to foreign nations for money borrowed, Canada must, therefore, stop importation and produce for her own consumption, and if, as is claimed by the Protectionists, a re-adjustment of the tariff is essential to this, the sooner we have it the better.

"Among other things, at present, the *Globe* discusses the balance of trade, and the tariff, as affecting the interests of Canada. But our contemporary is greatly in error, and of this, the gross inconsistency of its own arguments should thoroughly convince it, unless, indeed, it is already convinced.

"It advocates that the balance of trade against us, which has averaged some $22,500,00 annually for the past eleven years, or aggregated $212,294,000 in that time, is in no way injurious to our national interests and growth, notwithstanding our backward condition in industry, and that, as we have shown, we consume all our imports. The reader who accept such a theory from the *Globe*, or from any other journal or theorist, is, indeed a queer sort of a patriot. And we fear there are many such patriots in our midst—especially in election times.—*Mail.*

Lightning.

There is generally a considerable amount of fear of injury from lightning during a thunder storm, but upon the whole there is not much ground for such fear. At such a time the safest position is in a wood, if the largest and tallest trees be avoided. The greatest risk is, undoubtedly, when people are travelling over a bare wide plain, because they are then themselves the most elevated objects. Cattle are frequently killed under a tree. This is because such a tree is generally isolated, and because the animals huddle much together, and the moist column of steam arising from their bodies and breath form from the superior conductivity of water, a favourable passage for the electricity. A herd of cattle, even in the open plains, are always in greater danger than human beings. Under a tree they are exposed to a double danger.

The danger from lightning to a house is exceedingly small. The materials of which it is comprised, with the exception of metals, are bad conductors. A house, round the roof of which there is a system of water pipes reaching to the moist ground, is very safe. A lightning conductor on the highest chimney will make the safety all but perfect. The risk of personal injury from lightning is very small. On an open plain or under the branches of an isolated tree there is most danger, but even there the amount is not so great as is generally thought, though of course, it is best not to put the matter unnecessarily to the test.

An Engineer's Epitaph.

[Illinois State Register.]

The following epitaph was written by an engineer on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, who was fatally injured by an accident on the road, and it was while he lay awaiting the death which he knew to be inevitable, that he wrote the lines which were engraved on his tombstone in the Alton Cemetery:

My engine now is cold and still,
No water does my boiler fill;
My coke affords me heat no more,
My days of usefulness are o'er;
My wheels deny their noted speed,
No more my guiding hand, they tread;
My whistle—it has lost its tone,
My shrill and thrilling sound is gone;
My valves are now thrown open wide,
My flanges all refuse to guide.
My clacks—alas, though once so strong,
Refuse their aid in the busy throng;
No more I feel each urging breath,
My steam is now condensed in death,
Life's Railway o'er, each station past,
In death I'm stopped and rest at last.

A correspondence is published between W. E. Foster and a member of the Executive Committee of Bradford, (Liberals;) Foster is invited to stand as one of the Liberal candidates for Parliament at the next election, subject to the rules of the Liberal Association with particular reference to the 15th Rule, which provides that a candidate must agree to be guided by the decision of the said association. Foster refuses the terms and has intimated his intention to stand independent. Foster was elected by the Conservatives vote in 1874. The Liberal party's object of the Executive Committee was to restore harmony and party discipline. This is the second revolt of prominence of the Liberals against Caucus system. John Locke, member of Parliament for Southwark, previously took grounds now occupied by Foster.

Climo's ever-popular Photographs, at liberal prices, are made at 13 Charlotte street (Jack's building). His beautiful prize stereoscopic views (all saved) of New Brunswick scenery, and St. John before the fire, can also be had at above address and of dealers.