

VILLA MARIA. DISTRIBUTION DAY.

The Closing Exercises—Close Competition for the Governor-General's Medal—The Honored Ones—The Graduates for 1882.

The popular and esteemed educational establishment of Villa Maria was yesterday the scene of those happy proceedings which usually terminate the labors of the scholastic year. The young lady pupils to the number of 253 were up with the early dawn of day in preparation for the event which they had so ardently looked forward to. Now, however, that it had come, they appeared unwilling to leave their romantic groves and lakes, their shady walks and flowery parterres, and their recreation halls, where so many pleasant hours had been spent.

The Rev. Mother Superior-General of the Congregation, Sister St. Bernard, under whose direction the Convention is, entered with her assistants, Sister St. Victor, Sister St. Paul, Sister St. Louis, Sister St. Providence, Superior of Villa Maria, and others. There were also present a large number of the clergy, among whom were Rev. Fathers Martineau, curé of the parish of St. Louis, and others. The hall presented a charming sight as the young ladies sat in raised rows around the room. Owing to an episcopal ordinance, the public are excluded from being spectators of these really charming and interesting entertainments. Even the friends and parents of the pupils are not allowed to pass the threshold to see the honors and distinctions, which are the result of a year's hard toil, bestowed upon the successful competitors. They must remain outside and be content with the echoes which steal through the open windows.

The programme began with a magnificent musical composition, which was executed by 50 hands; the combined harmony of the numerous pianos, harps and violins was worth going miles to hear. The numerous performers kept wonderful time, and played with eminent skill and taste throughout; the effect was decidedly rich and imposing.

The next performance was a grand chorus, which served as a specimen exhibition of the training of their vocal powers. An original poem written by an ex-graduate, Miss Fitzgerald, was read by Miss Dowling with exquisite taste and effect. The poem itself is an admirable piece of literature, being beautifully poetic. It was entitled "Our Mountain Home," and is a clever production and highly creditable to the young poetess.

A grand overture was then played by 46 hands on harps, violins and pianos, the execution of which rivaled in excellence with that of the first selection. In fact, it would be a difficult task to commence to do justice to the various merits of the performance. Our reporter picked up a programme with the following comments jotted down by a spectator, and which is a fair appreciation of the proceedings:—"Never heard such music, perfectly grand! Elocution perfect; young ladies dress; correctly plain, but their bearing and demeanor admirable, attesting superior training. The scene truly grand."

Miss Georgie Trudel, ex-graduate, performed the agreeable duty of tendering the Rev. Mother Superior-General the tribute of gratitude on behalf of the pupils. Miss Lizzie Blodgett delivered the valedictory in admirable style; she spoke in French and her efforts were much appreciated.

The following young ladies who composed the graduating class received the Cross of Honor:— Miss Lizzie Blodgett, Belfast, Me., U.S. Miss Campbell, South Finch, Ont. Miss Lanctot, Montreal. Miss Waters, Montreal. Miss Dowling, New York. Miss Donnelly, New York. Miss Dorion, Montreal. Miss Flannery, Portland. Miss A. Blodgett, Belfast, Me., U.S. Miss Cahill, Cambridge, N.Y. Miss Riley, Troy, N.Y. Miss Gordon, New York. Miss Young, Montreal.

The competition for the medal of His Excellency the Governor-General, which is awarded for general proficiency, was very close. Two of the graduates especially distinguished themselves by their efforts to secure the coveted prize. Miss Lizzie Blodgett and Miss Campbell, both coming out of the academic contest *ex aequo*. There being no duplicate of the medal, the two young ladies had to draw lots to see to whom the medal should fall. It went to Miss Blodgett; Miss Campbell, however, received a handsome testimonial. The former lady is a sister of the regretted Father Blodgett, of Maine, who was a convert from the Universalist Church.

The gold medals given by the Very Reverend Mother Superior-General were awarded as follows: Religious Instruction, to Miss Waters. Mathematics, to Miss Donnelly. Elocution, to Miss Trudel. Excellence of Conduct, to Miss Flannery. "Savoir-Faire," to Miss Cook and Miss Cahill. Gold medal for French Conversation, given by the Countess de Beaujeu, awarded to Miss Riley. Microscope for Natural History, given by Ed. Murphy, Esq., Montreal, awarded to Miss Dowling. Gold Medal for Domestic Economy, given by Mrs. Edward Murphy, Montreal, awarded to Miss Dorion. Prizes for Culinary Art, given by Rev. Father Dowd, S. S., awarded to Miss A. Blodgett. Gold Medal for Universal History, given by C. A. Briggs, Esq., of Montreal, awarded to Miss Lanctot. Gold Lyre, for Instrumental Music, awarded to Miss J. Boucher.

Miss Donnelly read a congratulatory address to the successful competitors for the Governor's medal. We forgot to mention that Miss Marie Louise Dorion delivered the opening address. Her task was accomplished in a most creditable manner. After the prizes, distinctions and honors were distributed to the pupils of the other courses, Rev. Father Martineau addressed a few words of congratulation and counsel to the young ladies. The pupils then proceeded to the chapel to lay at the feet of the Virgin Mary their crowns and laurels which had been accorded to them as a reward for their perseverance and labor during the year, which was thus brought to a happy close.

TOOTHAKE.—Do you suffer with it? Go buy a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer and find relief in the twinkling of an eye.—Toothache is a specific. 146 2 ws.

I have derived much benefit from using Fellows' Hypophosphites in chronic constipation.—John B. Moore, Forest City, Montana. 146 2 ws.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. LONDON, June 23.—In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone stated that all the representatives of Powers at Constantinople, except the Austrian, had received instructions for guidance at the conference. He had no reason to think Austria objected to the conference. Mr. Gladstone said the subject of the control of the Government, and the neutralization of the Suez Canal was outside the scope of the conference. In the House of Lords Earl Granville announced that Austria had consented to join the conference.

All the People of the Dominion of Canada are Concerned.

Here are some more of the many hundreds of the leading men of the Dominion of Canada who have been cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung Disease by Dr. Souville's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the seat of the disease. Read and judge for yourself.— "Several of my family and friends have been cured of bronchitis, asthma and catarrh by using the Spirometer." John P. Whelan, Manager of The Post and Times, Montreal. Mr. C. Hill, Montreal, catarrh and bronchitis. Mr. DaBoucherville, of the Indian Department, Ottawa, catarrh of many years; now cured. Mr. George Ager, Ottawa, catarrh and lung diseases cured. Mrs. Smith, London, wife of Medical Detective, cured of catarrh. George Maguire, Toronto, 482 Adelaide street, west; daughter cured of asthma. George Willis, Exeter, Ont., catarrh and bronchitis. J. D. Armstrong, 136 Yonge street, Toronto, catarrh and catarrhal deafness. Thomas Telfer, 12 Melinda street, Toronto, asthma; cured. Mr. Benjamin A. Drake, St. Urban street, Montreal, for many years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, is now cured.

Also, the no less surprising cure of Mrs. Benoit, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mrs. David Perrault, who suffered from asthma and bronchitis for over eight years, and who is now perfectly cured.

Mrs. Adamson, of Belleville, cured of bronchitis, and her sister cured of bronchitis and lung disease.

I have no hesitation in saying Dr. Souville's Spirometer will cure catarrh and bronchitis. John C. Fleming, editor of Post and Times, Montreal.

The above is sufficient to convince the public of the merits of the Spirometer. The instrument will be expressed to any address. Call or write, enclosing stamp, to M. Souville, ex-Aide Surgeon of French Army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal. Physicians and sufferers can try it free.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

Buildings constructed of wood, with walls and floors made solid by filling in with concrete, mortar or other inflammable material, burn so slowly that danger to life by burning in such cases could not occur without criminal negligence. Indeed, a structure of wood, built as suggested, would rank among the best of fire-proof buildings and more particularly would this be the case if all the timber work was protected by plaster covering, and resinous woods and oil paints avoided. General Meigs, of the War Department, Washington, in an excellent letter to the New York Herald, a few days ago, makes use of the following language: "Iron is not fire-proof. It is in fact a combustible, and while heat enough not only bends and yields, but actually burns up. It resists a moderate heat, and when partly covered by brick arches, exposing only the lower edge, it will stand for some time. But in such fires as break out in the great manufactories and warehouses in London, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, where large quantities of inflammable goods are piled beneath ceilings supported on rolled iron beams they yield, and in falling, ruin all floors below. If protected by thick plasters upon wire cloth or netting, or by tiles so moulded as to cover the lower side of the lower flange, they will stand longer; but even then I doubt their safety in great fires. Cast and wrought iron in the form of story posts or pillars also quickly yields to the heat of these great and fierce conflagrations. No stone, unless of horizontal section covering more floor space than can be ordinarily spared, will safely resist these fires, and when iron or stone yields it yields suddenly and disastrously. A more unsafe staircase than one of slate upon wrought iron beams can hardly be made. Slate explodes under a moderate heat like granite, but with greater violence. I have seen the occupants of a new log but in Lookout Valley driven out of it by the flying slate of the walls of its chimney and open fireplace. Brick is the only really fire-proof material available at reasonable commercial cost, and it should be used in masses of considerable thickness to be safe. Light square pillars will not stand. Piers of some thickness and of considerable horizontal length will long resist. The safest story post—i.e., a post supporting a floor at reasonable cost—is one of some hard and not resinous timber. Posts of oak, of fourteen inches square, will stand safely through almost any fire, until the powerful force and means of our city fire departments are able to quench the fire. If wrapped with wire netting, covered afterwards with plaster, they will suffer still less; but the naked wooden post will remain cool and strong in its centre for hours, and the fire will not for a long time char it to a depth sufficient to much injure its strength.—The Builder.

HENRY IRVING.

Henry Irving is under engagement to come to America a year from next fall, and in the meantime we shall be treated, no doubt, to a great deal of information about his greatness as an actor and his popularity in England. Whatever may be the estimate of Irving's quality, there can be no doubt of his success; and he has not achieved it by advertising dodges. He went on the stage at 18, and for ten years played in travelling companies, at first very badly. Toward the later part of that period he began to show improvement, doing best in comic characters. His first London opportunity was as *Diddy Grand* in "Two Roses," and his first hit in a serious part was as *Nathias* in "The Bulls." He soon became manager of the Lyceum Theatre, and in that position, backed by a white capital advanced by Lady Burdett-Couttes, was able to give himself every possible advantage in the way of able support and scenery. His conduct in private life, too, has been such as to win the countenance of cultivated people, and it is fashionable in London to admire him.

TROUBLE IN SIERRA LEON.

SIERRA LEON, Africa, May 21.—The natives of Buthie Island, where the British Government offices are stationed and fired on the police who went to arrest them. The Governor of Sierra Leone proceeded to Martio with forty-three blue jackets and killed two hundred of the inhabitants.

MR. JOHN DILLON ON THE NEW BLOOD TAX.

In the debate on the Repression Bill in the House of Commons on May 25, Mr. John Dillon made a powerful speech. We give its concluding passages:—

The honorable and learned gentleman (the Solicitor-General) launched into a tremendous burst of enthusiasm over the subject of the blood tax. They were perfectly familiar with the blood tax in Ireland. It had been tried in that country as well as in many others, and any one who read the history of its operation could not convince himself that it stopped a single murder (hear). The man who would have to pay the blood tax were not the men who would commit the murder. If it were true that there was an extensive system of terrorism, as the Government believed, did it not occur to them that the Irish peasant would prefer to pay the blood tax than to risk his life? The blood tax might make the Irish peasant sorry for the murder unless he obtained some advantage from it; but he failed to see how it would induce him to risk his own life in order to avoid the payment of a small sum. The only effect of the blood tax would be to further impoverish the country and to plant more deeply in the minds of the people the belief that they were to get no justice at all. They had been told over and over again by the Government that the persons who committed these outrages were strangers in the district. By this bill they proposed to impose an enormous tax on the people for crimes which, according to themselves, had been committed by hired assassins. The proposal was so unreasonable that he felt it difficult to understand why it was advocated by Irish landlords, except they wished to break down the spirit of the people. The Solicitor-General mentioned that the infamous Major Sirr preserved his life by putting his name into the list of all the tenants of Tipperary. That was undoubtedly a very ingenious method, and he hoped the Solicitor-General would reconsider it and let all the Irish landlords (laughter). He believed the effect of this bill would be to make the people more opposed to the law, and to promote secret combinations to defeat its provisions.

But it would also have an effect upon the landlords of Ireland. The only policy which gave any promise of peace in Ireland was the abandonment of coercion. The landlords of Ireland had reached that stage that they were anxious to part with their land on reasonable terms to the tenants. He had always said that until that moment arrived there was no hope of settlement. But the new Coercion Act instantly changed the minds of the Irish landlords. They no longer intended to part with their land, and if they did, they intended to use the Coercion Act in order to compel the tenants to pay four or five years' purchase more for it. If the Government abandoned coercion they would have taken 20 or 22 years' purchase for it; but now they would ask 26 or 27. If they could, by means of the Coercion Act, break up the combination of the tenants, and deal with them individually, they would bully them into paying far more than the value for the land. What was to be the result of all this? He did not suppose the House would take the slightest notice of what he said; but that would come to pass nevertheless. The tenantry would not buy, because the proposals which would be made to them would be of such a character that the Land League could not advise them to buy. The land war would therefore go on smouldering, with occasional horrible outrages and secret combination, until the bill expired, then the Land League would spring up again, and the Government would be face to face with an Irish land movement greater than they had to deal with two years ago. If they had abandoned coercion he was convinced that the Irish land question would have been settled within the next five years in a peaceable way, and Englishmen would no longer be troubled with it in that house. The Irish landlords had begun to realize the situation. They would have seen that when the next land movement came they would be glad to take ten years' purchase instead of twenty. He was aware that in Ireland he was denounced by men as a heretic, because he said any number of years' purchase at all; and he warned the House that these were becoming the men of the future. If the Irish landlords brought back upon the necks of the people another and infamous Coercion Act, if they had to pass through a horrible period of outrage in Ireland, when the Captain Moonlight would take the place of the Land League in spite of their Coercion Act, if the loyalty of the people was entirely turned to him and away from the Land League, then the moment the right of the Government would have to face a much more advanced platform than the platform of the Land League, and the Irish landlords would be awakened to a real sense of their position. The House must depend upon it that the Irish peasantry would make their voices heard in the Legislature, and the English Government would become convinced of the folly of ranging their power on the side of a small and insignificant knot of aristocracy, while they left the representatives of Ireland who were independent Nationalists to stand with the masses of the people, who must in the end prevail (cheers).

THE OUTBREAK IN ZULULAND.

LONDON, June 23.—The cause of the civil war in Zululand referred to in the recent cable dispatches is as follows.—Oshana, the brother of the Zulu King Cetewayo, was induced by Lord Chelmsford with his following—nearly half of the old men of the nation—to desert to the English after the battle of Isandhlwana. Later, on the capture of the King, all Zululand was divided into nine counties, over each of which the British placed chiefs, the whole constituting a protectorate. To Chief John Duna, a Kaffirized Englishman, territory was given on the coast of the Indian Ocean bordering on Natal. His oppressions of his people and raids against some of the other eight new chiefs have been notorious, and as a confidential agent of the British he has ever misled Her Majesty's representatives as to the feeling in Zululand about the restoration of the late King. He was instrumental in preventing national deputations praying for the restoration of Cetewayo entering or obtaining the ear of Governor Bulwer. The Zulu nation, being persistently told that the majority did not really desire the return of the King, have now revolted under his brother for the purpose of overthrowing Sir Garnet Wolseley's settlement, of driving out Duna and his eight co-chiefs, and of securing attention to their demand for national autonomy under Cetewayo. The national party comprises four-fifths of the Zulus, but Duna's people are better armed. The period chosen by the revolters is favorable to their movement, as the crops are all in and the season certain to be open and dry for five months; after July cavalry movements will be almost impossible because of drought. The Zulus fight on foot and are, therefore, favorably situated for holding their own

against reinforcements from the British division stationed in Natal.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

CELEBRATION OF THE FESTIVAL AT ST. HYACINTH.—GEN. CHARETTE AND LADY PRESTON—HONORS TO THE VISITORS.

St. Hyacinth, Que. June 23.—The celebration of the feast of St. John the Baptist took place here yesterday under the most auspicious circumstances. The beauty of day could not have been surpassed. All parts of the programme were faithfully carried out. The presence of General and the Marchioness de Charette with the Marquis de Rochefort and a large number of Zouaves giving additional eclat to the event. At 7 a m the procession formed at the market square and marched to the Grand Trunk Station, where it awaited the arrival of the General and Madame de Charette and suite, who came by special train from Montreal. Upon the arrival of the distinguished party the procession reformed and took up the line of march to the Cathedral, where Mass was said and an eloquent sermon preached. Following the Mass Madame de Charette was driven to the residence of Mr. Cote, Mayor, while the procession returned to the market square, where a number of speeches were made. A breakfast to Gen. de Charette at the residence of the Mayor shortened their proceedings somewhat, after which the distinguished guests proceeded to the College, where the distribution of prizes to the students was made. Glowing addresses were made by Mgr. Raymond and Rev. P. Juteau. Afterwards the guests dispersed in various directions, for some time surrounding the large apartment where well laden tables and appetizing viands at six o'clock welcomed a hungry crowd of some three hundred. At about 9 p. m. the company adjourned. Gen. Charette's party returned to Montreal about 11 o'clock.

GENERAL CHARETTE.

HIS RECEPTION IN MONTREAL—THOUSANDS GO TO BID THE EX-GOUVERNEUR A HEARTY WELCOME—AN ENTHUSIASTIC THRONG.

The French Canadian citizens, with a large contingent of their English fellow-citizens, assembled Tuesday week in the Bonaventure Depot, and so near to it as the crowded space would permit, to receive the famous French General, Baron de Charette, and commander of our old Canadian Zouaves in the Pontifical war. The welcome which was extended to him by the ten or twelve thousand people who were present was as enthusiastic as it was spontaneous. At about half-past ten o'clock the headlight of the Delaware and Hudson train loomed up in the distance, and the crowd began to sway to and fro. The throng was so dense that the platform which had been erected for the purposes of the reception began to sink, and in a few seconds the beams gave way with a tremendous crash, precipitating those assembled upon it to the ground. Fortunately no one was hurt by the accident, which only served to increase the excitement. It was, however, the cause of blocking the principal entrance, and obliging Mr. Kirkham to ask the reception committee to proceed to the Mountain street crossing to receive the General. The 65th band, the Zouaves and the committee accordingly directed their steps thither. About 40 ex-Papal Zouaves in civilians' dress and 36 in full military costume were in attendance, and among those present we noticed Dr. Piche, President of the Mount All St. Bonaventur, Rev. N. W. Moreau (Assistant of the ex-Zouaves), Mr. Mignault, President of the Union Catholique, His Honor Recorder Demontigny, Rev. Mr. Ouellet, Rev. Father Bernard, Dr. Beaudry, Mr. J. B. Poltras, Mr. Alfred Lanocque, Mr. N. Renaud and Mr. Gaucher. The ex-Zouaves carried the national ensign, which was presented to them by the ladies of Montreal, and was taken by them on their first visit to Rome in 1858. The train had now reached its destination and the General stepped on to the platform with Madame Charette, and the Marquis de Laroche Farcault. Their appearance was the signal for three ringing cheers, which was followed by the military air of Pius IX. played with spirit by the City Band. At the conclusion of the piece, Dr. Piche came forward and read an address of welcome which had been beautifully engrossed by Mr. Drouin, of St. Famille, Isle of Orleans, an ex-Zouave, and also presented Madame Charette with a handsome bouquet of white and yellow flowers, emblematic of the Pontifical colors. In reply to the address the General said he could not but be deeply affected at this signal expression of the high esteem in which he was held by them, and he accepted it, not only for himself, but in the name of the regiment of which they once formed a part. He thanked them most heartily for all the kind things said of him in the address, and concluded amid cheers which struck the roof of the depot with unwonted force and volume. The party then entered carriages and proceeded to the Richelieu Hotel, escorted by the vast multitude, the route being enlivened by military music and songs by the ex-Zouaves. Arrived at the hotel, the General appeared on the balcony, where he was again enthusiastically received, after which he spent a few minutes in conversation with his old comrades in arms in the dining hall below.

The suite of rooms in the Richelieu Hotel which will be occupied by General and Madame Charette during their stay in Montreal have been gorgeously decorated with pictures and ornaments, the subjects of the pictures being mostly scenes from battles in which the famous General took part, one of them representing the Battle of Patsy, where the General with 500 men protected the retreat of the French army from 12,000 Prussians and had two horses killed under him.

MANITOBA UNIVERSITY.

WINNIPEG, June 22.—The annual convocation of Manitoba University took place in the Court House yesterday and passed off successfully. The chair was occupied by the Chancellor, His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land. Students to the number of nine were present from St. John's, Manitoba and St. Boniface colleges, and honored with the B A degree. Candidates for *ad eundem* degree were then presented to the Chancellor by the registrar, and admitted the following: O L Armstrong, M A, University of Toronto; Jacob Bureau, LL B, University of Laval, Quebec; Bev H T Leslie, B A, Trinity College, Toronto; J F Landry, M D, B A, Laval University, Quebec; J E P Prendergast, B A, LL D, Laval University, Quebec; G M Mills, B A, Victoria University, Cobourg; A Dawson, M A, University of Toronto; O Sifton, B A, Victoria University, Cobourg. The following candidates, who were not present, were also admitted: *Ad eundem*, J McKee, B A, University of Toronto; Richmond Spalner, B A, University of Acadia, N S; Paulus Oherard, B A, University of Laval, Quebec; Edwin L Byington, M A, Victoria University, Cobourg.

OHINA AND JAPAN.

AMERICA'S ANTI-CHINESE ACTION—THE COREAN DIFFICULTY—THE MONGOLIAN EXODUS. SHANGHAI, May 26.—A serious discussion is reported in the Tang Li Yamen upon the course to be pursued respecting America's anti-Chinese action. One party are said to welcome it as affording an opportunity of severing all relations with the United States. The majority propose to await further developments, but all agree that China's rights have been ruthlessly disregarded and the American Government has opened itself to retaliatory action. The question is raised at Tientsing whether China's assistance in the Korean negotiations should not be summarily withdrawn, as it is believed Commodore Shufeldt could not proceed conveniently without China's co-operation. There is much irritation over the publication of a letter attributed to Shufeldt accusing the Empress of immorality, and but for China's known slowness to act suddenly, troublesome consequences might be apprehended. YOKOHAMA, June 3.—The Chinese envoy to Japan has ordered six hundred shipwrecked Chinese, en route to Portland, Oregon, to return to Hong Kong in consequence of the hostility in America to Chinese. The orders were revoked owing to the urgent plea of the emigrants. The Government are preparing to show marked courtesies to the young American envoy to China while passing through Japan.

FACTS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

By some unaccountable misapprehension of facts there is a large class of people in the world who think that it costs little or nothing to run a newspaper, and if they buy a copy occasionally they are regular patrons, and entitled to unlimited favors. Men seek for a copy of a newspaper for nothing who would never dream of begging a pocket handkerchief from a dry goods store, or a piece of candy from a confectioner, even upon the plea of having done business with them once before. One paper is not much, but thirty or forty at each issue will amount to something in the course of time. But this is a small drain compared with the free advertising a newspaper is expected to do. Some people when they once pay for an advertisement think they are stockholders in

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The fact that a quart of pins, hair pins, and needles was lately found in a mouse nest at Newton Lower Falls, in pulling down the piazza of an old hotel, may not be a fact of importance in itself. Nevertheless, a partial solution of the puzzle of generations as to what becomes of the pins, is furnished by this Massachusetts mouse.

Tony Moore of the Moore & Burgess Minstrels is a conspicuous American figure in London theatrical life driving a mule down Regent street and Piccadilly to a Yankee trotting wagon. Moore and Burgess have netted fully \$80,000 yearly for the last ten or twelve years. The Mohawk Minstrels are also popular, and do a good business. They perform in Islington, in the Philharmonic and Agricultural Halls. It was in the former that Emily Soldene achieved her fame in "Genevieve de Brabant."

Rather a startling and striking subject was chosen by one of the commencement speakers at Cornell on Thursday, namely, "The Tindlers Infesting Apple Trees at Ithaca," by Armin Ernest Brunn. No doubt Mr. Brunn had studied his topic, and knew what he was talking about, which is perhaps more than would have been the case had he chosen instead "The True Method of Arctic Exploration" or "The Lesson of Life," though these titles might have looked less strange on a commencement programme.

Most of the lager beer saloons and music gardens in New York are now more or less controlled, as in London, by big brewers. When Calvert & Co., an immense London firm, failed for \$7,500,000 in 1858, they returned in their schedule 350 public houses of which they had the freeholds or hold leases, with stringent stipulations that they took no other but theirs. Hence the "Calvert & Co. Entree," by Barclay Perkins & Co. Entree, &c., owing over London public houses. The Calverts were soon flourishing again.

The *Militar Wochenblatt*, organ of the German General staff, records Lieut. Rodgers's ride, with his servant, from Strasburg to Granada, 1,500 miles, in fifty-three days, including eight days of rest, the aim being to discover how far it was possible to draw, under certain conditions, upon the strength of horses. Lieut. Rodgers wore no spurs, and carried only saddle pockets and a waterproof. The horses rode mares, English and Prussian, steel shod, and went at quick walk or brisk trot, and the animals arrived in such fair condition as to be sold to advantage.

It is curious now to read in the Irish records of March, 1783—"Two hundred families from the county Meath, weary of dragging on an existence in cold, hunger and wretchedness, are determined to emigrate, fully convinced that if they do not better themselves, they cannot be worse. The Lord Lieutenant, justly sensible of this alarming event, has, we hear, represented this matter to his Majesty's Minister, and recommended an immediate session of the Irish Parliament, that something may be devised to check in its infancy this impending calamity."

Forty rappers of St. Louis have formed an association. "Gentlemen," said the President, "the object this organization was formed for was to place ourselves in position to show the public that men can be rappers and gentlemen at the same time." But it seems that rapping, like every other calling, is some times engaged in by men who are not really gentlemen, for one of the by-laws adopted is as follows: "When the President finds out that a member has been guilty of any crime or crimes, he shall have power to expel the guilty member from the union, and that without any debate whatever."

Captain Ross with 50 rangers, who left Tucson two months ago, has returned. The rangers trailed the renegade Apaches for 200 miles from the Arizona line into Chihuahua, Mexico. They counted 300 dead Indians evidently killed by the Mexicans, and the body of the chief Loco was identified. The rangers met the Mexican troops under General Reys and were arrested and disarmed, and after four days were ordered to leave Mexican territory. Reys informed Ross that he had authority as Deputy Sheriff from Arizona that the lives of himself and men be spared, but he must go back unarmed. Ross demanded a voucher for the arms of the Rangers, which was finally granted. Reys stated he warned Col. Forsythe that an army of armed men found on Mexican soil would be shot, but he should make an exception in this case. The Rangers were compelled to return through Indian country two hundred and fifty miles without a single weapon for self defence. Reys admitted he was aware the Rangers meant no harm to the Mexicans, but declared it was a violation of international law which he would not tolerate.

the establishment for eternity. Without being represented in the advertising columns, we have had people requesting us to gratuitously insert their notices, or draw attention to this article, with the slight suggestion that "it will not cost you anything to put this in," which is just as ridiculous as to ask a man to grind your axe on his grindstone, and graciously tell him it won't cost him a cent.

It takes money to run a newspaper as well as any other business; no paper can succeed financially that carries a dead-head system. Any mention of people's affairs that they are anxious to see in print is worth paying for, and when printed is generally worth as much as any other investment of the same amount. The newspaper business is very exacting on all connected with it, and the pay is comparatively small; the proprietors risk more money for smaller profits, and the editors, reporters and printers work harder and cheaper than the same number of men in any other profession requiring the given amount of intelligence, training and drudgery. The life has its charms and pleasant associations, scarcely known to the outside world; but it has its earnest work and anxieties, and hours of exhaustion, which also are not known to those who think the business all fun. The idea that newspaperdom is a charmed circle, where the favored live a life of ease, and free from care, and go to the circus at night on a free ticket, and to Coney Island on free passages in the summer, is an idea which should be exploded. Business is business, and the journal that succeeds is one that is run on a square business footing, the same as banking, building bridges, or keeping a hotel.—Irish American.

OTTAWA COLLEGE. CLOSING EXERCISES.

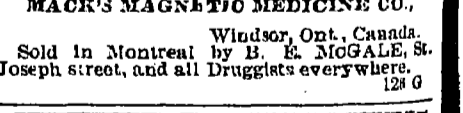
OTTAWA, June 22.—The closing exercises of the scholastic year at the College of Ottawa were terminated last night, there being a large number of distinguished visitors present. The principal event of the proceedings was the award of the Pope's medal. Last year his Eminence Cardinal Ziglar, President of the Academy of St. Thomas at Rome, and Mgr. Sauve, President of the Catholic University of Angers, France, kindly donated an annual medal each to be contested for by the students of the College of Ottawa. This year a much greater favor was conferred upon the students, His Holiness the Pope having granted a medal annually for the next five years to students in philosophy. This silver medal for the best thesis in psychology was graciously offered by His Holiness the Pope, Leo XIII, was awarded to Francis B. Lacroix, B A, Ottawa. Next in merit, Edward F O'Sullivan, B L, Lawrence, Mass. Silver medals for highest standing in philosophy, presented by His Eminence Cardinal Ziglar, awarded to Mr. Irvine, of Portauve Dorford, Quebec; silver medal for proficiency in Christian Doctrine, presented by His Lordship, the Rev T J Duhacel, Bishop of Ottawa, awarded to Mr F McGeown, of Almonte, Ont. Medals of honor awarded for general proficiency, June 22, 1882:—Classical course medal, awarded by D. Phelan, M D, M A, Kingston, Ont. awarded to Mr Patrick Ryan, student of fifth form. Medal, presented by J A McCabe, M A, Principal of Ottawa Normal School, awarded to Mr John O'Reilly, Grubbin, Ont, student of third form. Medal, presented by Rev O Boucher, P P, Lawrence, Mass; awarded to Mr Lawrence O'Reilly, New York, student of second form. Medal, presented by Rev M Whelan, P P, St Patrick's Church, Ottawa, awarded to Mr Patrick J O'Malley, Clinton, Mass, student of first form. Commercial course medal, presented by Rev J McGrath, Lowell, Mass, awarded to Mr Charles Hedekin, Fort Wayne, Indiana.



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