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

Price, \$5 per package. Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid, on receipt of price—a liberal discount to Clergymen, Physicians and Charitable institutions.

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#### (From the Commercial Review.) THE REMEDIES OF J. EMERY-CODERRE, M.D.

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

Dr. Coderre's Expectorating Syrup. For the last thirty years the Expectorant Syrup has been known and used with never-fulling results, for Coughs, Bronchitls, Catarrh, Affections of the Lungs, &c.

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Dr. Coderre's Tonic Elixir

Is specially adapted for women requiring the use of ionics and alterant agents. Its use can be continued without any knoonvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leucorrhea, or Whites; Dysmerorrhea, or difficult coarse; Anaemia, or thinness of the blood; General debility, Involuntary £eminal Losses, Scrofulz, Ringworm and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c. Pure medical preparations are as necessary as skilled physicians,—they are the armies provided by nature and science to overcome the insidious legions of death, and if these armies are demoralized by unskilful arrangement, lack of prudence or vigilaze they become a dangerous host, agents of destruction of which the less we have the better. These truths are obvious, jet they cannot be too strongly or too often impressed upon the public reind. Dr. Coderre's Tonic Elixir

Certificate recommending Dr. J.Emery-Cod-erre's Proprietary Remedles, viz : Coderre's Infants' Syrup, Tonic

Flixir, Expectorating Syrup. We, the undersigned Physicians, after carefully examining the above Proprietary Remedies as manufactured by J. E. Codderre, M. D., do certify that they are carefully prepared with medical substances suitable for the ticatment of the diseases for which they are recommended.

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

separation as to property.

Montreal, 27th July, 1876.

L. N. BENJAMIN,

51-0 Plaintiff's Attorney.

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White Welsh Flannels, 25c., 30c., 35c., 35c., 38c., 40c., 45c. Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 17 jc., 20c., 25c., 25c., 27c., 30c., 35c. Scarlet Lancushire Flannels, 30c., 35c., 35c., 45c.

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Blankets for Man and Beast. Stocks of White Blankets, selling from \$1.75 to Piles of Grey Eknkets, selling from \$1.25 to \$4. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25.

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Grey Table Linen,—price from 14c, to 50c, Unbleached Table Linen.—price from 25c, to 60c. Half-bleached Table Linen,—price from 25c to White Table Linen,—price from Sc. to 75c. Napkins in endless variety,—price from 75c. per

Roller Towelling.

Heavy Stock of Towelling,—prices: 5c., 7c., 9c. 10c., 121c. Huckaback Towelling,—price, 121c., 14c., 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain,—price, 8c., 12c. Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c., 6c., 8c. 10c., 124c., 15c., 20c., 25c. each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 30c., 35c.

White and Grey Cottons. Horrockses White Cottons,—full stock. Water Twist White Cottons,—price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelega, Dundas, Cornwell, England,—price from 33c.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c.
Large lot of All Wool Tweeds, only 50c.
Good line of Tweeds, only 60c.
Extra large lot of English Tweeds, only 70c.
Splendid assortment Scotch, only 85c.
Extra quality English Tweeds, only 85c.
Real English Buckskin, only 85c.
Special lot Silk Mixel, only 85.
Special lot Silk Mixel, only 81.
Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1.35.
Hue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1.36.
Basket Coatings, only \$2.20.
Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2.40.
Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2.75.
Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3.15.
Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings—
prices, 75c., 90c., 21, 81.20, \$1.30, \$1.35.
Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets,
Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety,—price,
90c.

Underclothing Department. Tweeds, Coatings, &c.

Underclothing Department.

Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers,-prices, 35c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., \$1. Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers,—prices from \$1 to \$2 cach.

Oxford Regatta Shirts,—price from 25c.
Men's Tweed Shirts,—price, 75c.
Men's Flannel Shirts,—price, 75c.

Endless Variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kill Mitts, Gloves, &c. Prices low.

Call early and Secure the Bargains.

Our Retail Establishments.

THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF

J. G. EENNEDY. It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, in the exhibits we have made of the various in the exhibits we have made of the various in the case of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishments that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while, as a general rule, we have taken only those which do a wholesale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade which, from the magritude of their operations, deserve especial mention. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Ready-made goods are now produced in as fine fabrics and as good styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. In fact, there are many of our best citizens who buy ready-made clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish suit do not come from a fashlonable tailor. Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when economy It has been the aim of the Commercial Review suit do not come from a fashionable tailor. Especially has this feature of the trade been apparent during the hard times and when economy was a necessity. The most extensive retail clothing house in this city is that of Messrs J. G. Kennedy & Co. No. 31 & Lawrence street. We had the pleasure of visiting this establishment a few says since, and we can safely assert that a larger, finer or more stylish stock of clothing would be hard to find. The building occupied by them is four stories in height, and is filled to repletion with every class of goods in the clothing line, comprising men's, boys' and youths' readymade clothing in every variety.—Canadian and Scotchatweeds, cassimeres, doeskins, &c. On the first floor is the stock of overcoats, suits, &c., in the latest styles and makes, and sold at prices to suit the most exacting. Ladeed, it would be difficult to find a customer who could not be suited in his department. The measuring and cutting department is abo on this floor. Here the finest custom-made clothing can be obtained at minimum prices. The third and fourth floors are devoted to clothing of every description. They carry at all times a fine stock of tweeds, brondcloths, &c., &c., in bales. Their clothing, for excedence of quality and first-class workmanship and finish, cannot be surpassed. We commend any of our readers who really want superior, well-fitting, stylish and durable custom or ready-made garments at bottom prices to pay this house a visit. They are sure to be suited by going to this fine establishment.—Adut. 43-tf

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

A large Stock just received. To be sold cheap.

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> A CALL SOLICITED AT 273 WILLIAM STREET.

SEWERAGE OF CITIES (MONTREAL IN PARTICULAR.)

BY A SANITARY ENGINEER. 111.

It has been always the case that people have been very dilatory in taking precautions against sickness, and that it is only when they are attacked they begin to get alarmed. In the case of zymotic disease people generally imagine it arose from imprudently exposing themselves to a draught of air: or at any rate the sickness is always supposed to have been caused by a cold; while the real cause remains undiscovered, and like an assassin keeps concealed within the household pre-to a snug little parlor or sitting-room mises imperceptibly, attacking one member on the ground floor. The walls are deco-

after another of the family.

As the origin of such diseases lies in bad sewerage, from which the gases therein produced are conveyed into the houses; a thorough discussion of the subject of sewerage is of the first importance at the present time: as by no other means can the citizens be aroused to a sense of the danger to which posed by the insidious and destructive agency of a contact with foul air from the sewers.

Citizens generally do not give this subject a thought; they place such matters in the hands of a few persons (town councillors, for example), who undertake to do everything that is required for the health, comfort and | Ben Butler to capture the State of Massachuconvenience of the citizens. Those gentlemen spend their time in squabbling over their petty differences, while the sewerage and the health of the city glide along from year to year, and every year becomes worse. dences of a lack of those refining influences. Nor is the case different with the private citizen. It is his duty to guard the sanitary condition of his own house, for, however badly the city sewerage may be constructed, the private citizen can make his own premises at hattles of San Francisco, Mrs. Kearney could least comparatively safe if he takes the trouble to do so. But he is generally as dilatory in this respect as the alderman, for, although his family may be all sick, the cellar of his house may be foul, the sinks and bath tubs may be untrapped, and the drainage of his premises a perfect sham; yet, he pursues the may be pardoned, perhaps, for feeling a just tenor of his way, and, if he is a very religious pride in his prowess and trusting to luck for man, he imputes to Providence the sickness | the details. of his family, but, if he is a hard citizen, he will impute the cause to something else, and remain unmoved and Endismayed.

In contemplating the horrors of war, we become appalled and terrified, and yet war has never been so destructive to human life as those diseases which could be prevented by a use of those pecantionary measures recommended by sanitary science. England in twenty-two years of continuous war lost 79,700 lives; but in one year of cholera she lost 144,860 lives.

In the city of Mentreal the population is becoming so decimated by a mortality amongst children, that were the same to happen among the cattle in the country the farmers would become appalled and the whole community would become so excited as to employ

all their energy to discover a remedy. That the origin of those diseases which prove so futal to the lives of children is generated in the sewers, and that the germs of the diseases are created therein, do not now admit of any doubt whatever. Hear what the Sanitary Record of March 13th, 1875, has to say on

this subject: "In consequence of an outbreak of diphtheria "in Homsey, Mr. Oakeshott, the medical officer of health for the district, instituted inquiries and traced the cause to the escape of sewer gas into houses. The first case occurred to a child attending a small school The house was disinfected and it was supposed that the disease had been stamped out: but several other cases having occurred. the sanitury inspector made a minute examination and found, that notwithstanding the house was generally in a good condition, the drains had recently been connected with the main sewer, and since then foul smells had been complained of. The traps in the sink in the kitchen where the school was held were defective and on measuring the velocity of the rush of sewer gas from the sink he found it to be two to three minute. On examing the Fortis Green Na-tional Schools, Hr. Oakeshott and the sanitary inspector found a pit at the rear full of she has a comfortable little home with two of foul soil, the stench being very bad. Mr. Forstall, medical officer of health of Highgate, who had been referred to, stated that in three cases of diphtheria which he attended in one family, sewage was found to have percolated under the floor. He attributed the outbreak which occurred at Fortis Green to sewage gas. Great comemanating from the main sewers; the prevailing opinion being that the smells were worse since the completion of the drainage | the first mate, and in a rough and tumble scheme than before; the evil chiefly arising fight had so pummelled his adversary that from the want of efficient trapping and ven-

tilation of the sewers." WANT OF EFFICIENT TRAPPING AND VENTILATION

OF THE SEWERS. This was the cause of the sickness and mortality among the children at Fortis Green, and the same is the cause of sickness and

mortality among the children in Montreal. A medical gentleman of this city says that gentleman whom he denominated as a at the present time he is attending a family where two children are dangerously ill of diptheria. He says that under ordinary circumstances there would be no difficulty in helplessness. While bemoaning his hard restoring these children to health, for they are naturally strong and robust; but, situated as the house is, he expresses a doubt as to whether he can be able to combat the disease, as the good effects of the medicine are in a s100, with r which he paid his fine and went great measure counteracted by the poisonous on his way gejoicing. He soon after shipped atmosphere surrounding his patients. The family removed last May to the house they now occupy, and it appears that ever since the first fortnight of residence in it, sickness in one shape or another has existed among There is one of those street gullies, or catch basins, situated in the channel opposite the door, and the doctor states that the stench emitted from it is so abominable that on visiting the house he has to pull up his horse several yards removed from the door.

This fact plainly shows the danger there exists in living in a house where any of those street gullies is in the vicinity: tenants should, therefore, be careful about endangering the lives of their familie by renting such houses until the Corporation sees to the trapping of those gullies.

The number of those gullies, or catchbasins, is not at all adequate to the duties required of them. Witness the rain on Sunday last. The streets were inundated in several places, the gullies not being able to receive the water, which ultimately had to seek a passage through the foundations of the houses and flood the cellars. The citizens were well aware that this flooding of the streets on Sunday last is not an isolated case, but is a matter of frequent occurrence in several parts of the city, and an active agent in the production of diseases, as is frequently experienced by those who are compelled to live in houses

whose cellars are flooded in this way. I have read Mr. M. C. Healy's letter, published in this journal of the 23rd instant. He expresses a desire to know me, and in the meantime calls my attention to a new species of trap for the prevention of the escape of with his request at an early day.

DENNIS KEARNEY.

THE CALIFORNIA AGITATOR'S CAREER FROM BOY-HOOD-WHAT HE PROPOSES TO EFFECT IN HIS VISIT TO MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, July 27, 1878. A long, low wooden building, divided into two dwellings, stands on North Beacon street, in the pleasant submb of Brighton. It is an unpretentious house, and stood baking in the burning sun yesterday, its shingles blistered and charred by the excessive heat. A comely young woman answered the bell, and in a bashful way led the Herald correspondent inrated with family pictures, some Catholic prints, and one very glaring, showy chromo, intended to give a picture of one or two scenes in the siege of Limerick. While the visitor, who had previously announced his mission, was studying these works of art the young woman had gone out to seek the lady of the house, who, she told me, was in the their lives are every day and every hour ex- yard. Opening the door she showed me into a stout, rather common looking Irishwoman sixty years of age, and introduced her as Mrs. Kearney. This is the mother of the great San Francisco agitator, the man who preaches Communism to the hoodlums of the Pacific coast in the sand lots, the man who is to help setts. Mrs. Honora Kearney is not a very attractive looking person. She is stout, hale and hearty; bears in her brawny arms and sunburnt face the marks of toil and the evithat impart graceful movements, well rounded limbs and joints and easy manners. She is an average Trish peasant. On the subject of her son and his triumphs in the political talk forever. She does not know very much about his operations there except what she has heard from her sons, and this neither she nor they very well understood. All that any of them can make out of what Dennis has done or intends to do is not much, but they

DENNIS REARNEY'S EARLY LIFE.

In answer to some inquiries Mrs. Kearney stated that she has been a widow now twenty years; her husband, Michael Kearney, died six months before her seventh son was born. They lived on the estate of Colonel Leader, at Oakmount, County Cork, Ireland. Dennis was the second son; he is now about thirtyone years old. He had no education except what he picked up at odd times while he was at home and during his long sea voyages. He began life as a post boy in his native village at the early age of six years, carrying the mail in the early morning to and from an adjoining town, and attending school, after this labor was performed. His father's death, when young Dennis was but cleven years old, compelled him to leave home in order to obtain employment and help to support the family. He first shipped as a cabin boy in a vessel sailing from Cork to Liverpool, and later went on voyages to the East Indies. He was so intelligent and faithful as a sailor before the largest vessels in the foreign trade. Ever since his first experience as a cabin boy he has sailed under the American flag. He has sailed in the ships "Bounding Billow," "Finchley" and "James Chesley," in and out of the ports of New York, Boston, Balti-more and San Francisco. On the 24th of October, 1868, he reached San Fran-cisco on the "Shooting Star," and He remained two years as first officer of the officer on the steamer Active, between San Francisco and Victoria. Afterward he be-tem of plunder till four weeks ago, when came foreman on the wharf, and about five his employers got some inkling of his fast years ago went into the draying business, pay- mode of living and discharged him. ing \$5,000 to the man whom he bought out During the years that he followed the sea and since he has supported his mother, bringing her from the old country to this city, where her sons, near the Brighton station, on the Boston and Albany railroad. He also assisted in bringing his brother to this country, and has helped them to obtain employment, so

that they are all doing well. FINED FOR ASSAULT.

About ten years ago the second mate of the bark Bounding Billow was arraigned in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts on a charge of assault and battery on board. He had some trouble with the crew took the first officer, s part, and in defence the second mate had to draw a cutlass and charge on the crowd. They had him arrested when the vessel came to Boston harbor, and he was tried and found guilty. Poor Kearney, for it was he, was in a very tight place. He had, he says, been cheated out of his salary by a legal "shyster," and having no money he was sentenced to go to jail. He cried like a baby over his friendless condition and his utter fate Mr. Barry Sullivan, a constable then and now residing in Boston, became interested in the hard faced but beardless boy, and after learning the cause of his sorrow advanced him on a voya e to Australia, and returned to Boston a year later, when he paid back the principal and interest. Mr. Sullivan has watched the course of Kearney ever since, and is an enthusiastic admirer of his pluck and honesty. HIS POLITICAL MISSION.

Now as to Mr. Kearney's mission here. The abor organizations of this city and vicinity have held meetings and perfected a plan for a suitable reception to the great agitator. They do not profess a thorough sympathy with his methods or principles, but regarding him as in a measure the advocate of the peculiar aims they themselves seek to compass, they feel bound to recognize him as a kindred spirit. Thoughtful men do not feel any concern about the consequences of his Eastern trip. They very truly say that there is no tangible grievance under which the workingmen are smarting. There is dissatisfaction among that class, but it has no definite shape or object, being confined to a hatred of moneyed corporations in general. In San Francisco, where "Chinese cheap labor" is in direct competition with the labor of white men to an alarming extent, Kearney has a handle for his invectives. This will not be afforded him here, and therefore, while his meetings will be largely attended, and will, no doubt, create a good deal of comment and discussion, no practical results will follow and no perceptible change will be noticed in the political prospects of the State. It is generally understood that Butler

is indignant because his name has been so frequently used in connection with the Comwill develope before he comes out for or to 344.

against the new political departure. Should it assume any degree of importance Butler will undoubtedly jump on the top of the wave and steer for the Governorship and ultimately for the Presidency.

PROPOSED LABOR MEETINGS.

The readers of the Herald are familiar with the history of Kearney in San Francisco, his sand lot meetings, his arrest and trial for inciting revolution, and his great control of the workingmen. In the East he will follow the same tactics, holding open air meetings, and whenever the workingmen can afford to "hire a hall," he will address his hearers from the platform. A petition is now in circulation for the use of Fancuil Hall for the purpose of holding a mass meeting at an early day. The workingmen's societies of Boston, Lynn, Lowell and elsewhere have held meetings and started subscription lists to defray the expense of a series of meetings. The next few weeks will be rather lively for the laboring men of Massachusetts .- N. F.

#### SYSTEMATIC ROBBERIES.

WILSON & GREIG'S BOOKKEEPER, CARHIER AND

ANOTHER CLERK CONFESS THEIR ROCCERIES. When Wilson & Greig, the dry goods dealers of No. 771 Broadway, went into bankruptey, and were found, on taking stock, to be \$100,-000 behindhand, their creditors were puzzled as to what became of it, and they themselves seemed equally mystified. In September last Wilson & Greig swore that they had implicit confidence in the men who held positions of

trust under them. Harry Phillips, about twenty-eight years of age, entered the house in 1872, and has since held the position of cashier and shipping clerk in it. He seemed steady and had the handling of all the money that was received. Some time since Captain Byrnes used to meet him at untimely hours sauntering along Broadway with gentlemen of uncertain occupation, and began to look with suspicion on Harry. Detectives Slevin and Dolan from that day forth watched the doings of Harry Philips. The result was that his expenditures in a week were found to exceed the total of his salary for months. Captain Byrnes then began inquiries at the dry goods house, but both he and his detectives received every assurance of Phillips' probity and rightcousness. They were not satisfied, however, and when he was discharged watched him all the closer.

DON'T GO YET.

In this way Captain Byrnes came to learn that Phillips intended quitting New York for Connecticut and had set down yesterday for his departure. At about the time when his trunks were ready for removal the Captain presented himself at Phillips' place of residence No 197 West Eleventh street, and put him under arrest. Harry was somewhat taken aback at this interference with his arrangements, and his surprise was more marked when the Captain flatly accused him of defrauding his employers. He denied it at first, but when memoranda were furnished him of the places he had visited, the sums he had squandered and the extravagance with which he had lived, and this was compared with the amounts received the mast that, at the remarkably early age of from the firm for services, he completely broke fourteen years, he rose to be mate of a clipper down and admitted his offence. He had been ship, and at nineteen was captain of one of three years with Wilson & Greig when, in the summer of 1875, Pearson Hendrickson, whohad charge of the cloak department, lunched

with him at the Anthony House. "Hendrickson asked me," said Philips, "if I wanted to make some money? I inquired how. He said, when I sell a bill of goods, instead of giving the money and check to the cash boy I will deliver it to you myself. Then you can tear up the check, pocket and we can after that followed the sea three or four years | whack up atterward. I agreed to this plan and we have been at it ever since." Phillips went on Shooting Star. He then went as second to tell how every other day or two they divided their ill-gotten gains and continued this sys-

In questioning him about these dishonest practices and the possibility of their being carried on without the cognizance of other employees, William Hines, the bookkeeper, who lives at No 203 East Third street, was mentioned. For a year and a half he had been engaged with that official in similar

transactions. ANOTHER METHOD OF ROGUERY.

Hines had accosted him in the store one day and proposed that when the drivers of the waggons who were out with C. O. D. orders in the morning made their returns Phillips should destroy the orders, put the money aside and Hines would make only such entries in his books as would correspond with those in

Phillips'. He accepted this proposition.

CONFESSIONS ALL ROUND. Armed with this information Captain Byrnes went to Mr. Wilson, the senior partner of the firm, and asked his opinion of Hines. The bookkeeper, that gentleman said, was eminently trustworthy; he himself had testified to that under oath at the bankruptcy proceed-

"Well," said the Captain, "Mr. Hines is a

thief who has been robbing you right along

and I have come here to arrest him. Mr. Wilson was thunderstruck, but the Captain's statements convinced him and the bookkeeper was escorted to the Mercer street station house, where he was constrained to admit his guilt, but pleaded that l'hillips had led him to it. Then off went the Captain in quest of Pearson Hendrickson, who is the only married man of the trio, and who keeps a fashionable boarding house at No. 243 East Ninetcenth street. He was not so easily persuaded to make a clean breast of it as the other two. He quibbled and shirked naming what sums he had taken or giving an approximate idea of them. He admitted his offence after a time, however, and laid it all at Phillips' door, as Hines had done. When his three dishonest employees were in durance Mr. Wilson was called in and conversed with them separately, when each acknowledged his guilt. They failed to give an idea of the sums they had taken, and Mr. Wilson himself was unable to furnish one. Further enquiry showed that the books, too, had been tampered with. When Mr. Wilson was in Europe Hines discovered a discrepancy of \$700 in Phillips' books and inquired about it. The cashier said he had taken the money but would make it good. Hines, however, went to Phillips' mother, who was supposed to have some money, and told her of it. She promised to furnish the needful sum, and told him to fix up the books accordingly. He did so, but the money was not forthcoming. It has been found, too, that the trio were able to hide their peculations by setting false values on old and worthless articles when taking stock.

They were taken to the Jefferson Market Court yesterday and remanded.

Ben Butler denies that Denis Kearney, the Communistic orator, of California, is a friend of his, or that he has come to assist him in his canvass of the Bay State.

In London, from 1838 to 1852, the average munistic schemes of the Californian. But annual death rate from small-pox was 540 sewer gas. I shall be most happy to be ac- Mr. Butler is shrewd enough to wait until he per 1,000,000. In the twenty-five years of quainted with Mr. Healy, and I shall comply sees the amount of strength the movement compulsory vaccination (1853 77) it declined