#### Hand of dearder and the dearder and the TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE 433 WEDNESDAY, 23RD JULY, 1879.

wishing to concentrate all his life in this one, separatefrom Tomsk, in one, word, only to

To ask for pity from these fierce men was useless, and, besides unworthy of him. He did not even think of it. All his thought was concentrated on his mission that had irrevocably failed; on his mother; on Nadia, whom he should never see again [, But he did not allow to be seen any of the emotion which he felt.

Besides, the feeling of vengeance, to be accomplished at some future time, carried away his whole being.

"Ivan, " said he, with a menacing voice, "Ivan, the traitor, the last threat of my eyes shall be for thee."

Ivan Ogareff shrugged his shoulders. But Michael Strogoff deceived himself. It

eyes were to be fixed never more to open. Marfa Strogoff came and stood before him.

"My mother !" cried he. "Yes! yes! on thee must be turned my last look, and not on this miserable man! Remain there before me! That I may still see thy beloved figure ! That my eyes may close while looking at thee!"

The old Siberian, without uttering a word, came forward.

"Drive away this woman!" said Ivan Ogareff.

Two soldiers pushed back María Strogoff She drew back, but remained standing some paces distant from her son.

The executioner appeared. This time he held his naked sword in his hand; that sword, heated to a white heat, he had just drawn from the iron pan where the perfumed coals were

burning. Michael Strogoff was about to be made blind according to the Tartar custom, with a heated blade passed over his eyes.

Michael Strogoff did not seek to resist Nothing else existed in his eyes than his mother, whom he devoured then with his look. All his life was in this last vision. Marfa Strogoff, with her eyes wide open and

her a ms stretched towards him, was looking at him

The white-heated blade passed over the eyes of Michael Strogoff.

A loud cry of despair was heard. Old Marfs fell lifeless to the earth!

Michael Strogoff was blind.

His orders having been executed, the Emir retired with all his household. Soon there only remained on the plateau

Ivan Ogareil and the torch-bearers. Did the miserable wretch wish to insult

him still more, and after the executioner. give him the last blow? Ivan Ogareff slowly approached Michael

Strogoff, who heard him coming and at once straightened himself. Ivan Ogarefi drew from his pocket the Em-

peror's letter, he opened it, and, as the last insuit, placed it before the eves of the couries of the czar, before those eyes whose light had been brutally extinguished forever, saying at the same time :

" Read now, Michael Strogoff, read, and go and repeat at Irkutsk what you shall have The true courier of the czar is my. read. self!"

Having said this, the traitor placed the let ter in his breast. Then without turning round he left the place, and the torch-bearerfollowed him.

Michael Strogeff remained alone some paces from his mother, who was lifeless, perhapdead.

One heard at a great distance the cries, the songs, all the noise of the orgies. Tomsk was illuminated and was bright as a city during a great feast. Michael Strogoff listened. The scene of

the late revels and crime was silent and deserted.

He dragged himself, by groping, towards the place where his mother had fallen. He found her with his hand, he bent down towards her, he brought his figure near to hers, he listened to the beatings of her heart. Then, one would have said that he spoke to

leave the highway as late as possible. To throw themselves, off the beaten track was uuknown; uncertain death, only delayed

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for a short time, How could Nadis support the fatigues of that night from 16th; to 17th of August? How could she find the physical strength necessary to reach such a distant halting-place? How could her feet, bleeding from the forced march, carry her so far, as, that? It is almost incomprehensible...., But it not the less true that the next, morning, twelve, hours after their departure from Tomsk, Michael Strogoff and she reached the town of Samilowskoe, after a journey of fifteen versts.

Michael Strogoff had not uttered a single word. It was not Nadia who held his hand, was not in looking at Ivan Ogareff that his it was he who held that of his companion during all this night; but, thanks to the hand which guided them only by its tremblings, he had marched with his ordinary gait.

Semilowskoe was almost entirely abandoned. The inhabitants, dreading the Tartars, had fled into the province of Yenieisk. Only two or three houses were still occupied.

Everything useful or precious which the town contained had been taken away in cars. Nevertheless, Nadia was under the neces-

ity of making a halt there of several hours. Both needed nourishment and repose. The young girl then conducted her com-

panion to the end of the town. An empty house, with open door. was there. They entered it. There was a poor wooden bench in the middle of the room, and near it a high stove, common to all Siberian dwellings. They sat down there.

Nadia then looked into the face of her blind companion, and such a look she had never before given him. There was in her look something more than recognition, more than pity. If Michael Strogoff could have seen, he would have read in that sweet but desolate look the expression of an infinite devotedness and tenderness.

The eye-lashes of the blind man, reddened by the heated blade, half covered his eyes, that were absolutely dry. The sclerotica was lightly folded and had become somewhat hard, he pupil was strangely enlarged; the iris eemed of a deeper blue than it was formerly, he eye-lashes and eye-brows were partly hurned, but in appearance, at least, the pen--trating look of the young man had underyone no change. If he did not see there, if nis blindness was complete, it was because the sensibility of the retina and of the optic verve had been radically destroyed by the ourning heat of the steel.

At that moment Michael Strogoff stretched ut his hands. " Are you there, Nadia ?" he asked.

"Yes," answered the young girl, "I am near you, and I shall never again leave you, Wichsel."

A his name, pronounced by Nadia for the fir, time, Michael Strogoff started. He unasstood that his companion knew all, who he was, and what ties united him to old Marfa.

"Nudia," he continued, "it is necessary that we separate!" "Suparate ? Why must that be, Michael ?"

"I do not wish to be an obstacle to your ourney Your father is waiting for you at likutsk? It is necessary that you join your father!'

"My father would curse me, Michael, if I were to abandon you, after what you have done for me!"

"Nadia! Nadia!" answered Michael Strohad placed in his, " you should think only of your father !"

"Michael," returned Nadia, "you have more need of me than my father. Must you then renounce going to Irkutsk ?"

"Never!" cried Michael Strogoff, in a tone that showed he had lost none of his former energy.

"Nevertheless, you have not that letter!" "That letter which Ivan Ogwreff has stolen Leighton, Willie Leighton, New York ; A Dal- should be employed as agents who are in-

Loss of the SS. 'State of Virginia."

Loss of Life-Full Particulars-The Purser's Statement

HALIFAX, July 17 .- The purser of the wrecked steamer arrived here to night, and reports : The steamer State of Virginia, 2,500 tons, of Glasgow, G. B., of the State. Staten-ship company, limited, left New York on the 10th instant. On the 11th they experienced dense fog, which continued up to Saturday at 8 p.m., when the steamer ran aground on a sand bank, seven miles from the end, on the south side of Sable island. We tried to get off, without success. On Sunday morning, in order to lighten her, we commenced throw-ing cargo overboard. We found it was of no use, however, the steamer settling down in the sand. We fired six minute guns, which brought the governor of the island-McDonald-to our assistance in Mr. the surf boat. This boat took ashore eleven women, four men and the Port, Bunkerton, and drove to New Glasgow, whence they came by train to Halifax. On Sunday night the vessel had settled down in the sand. Thers way six feet of water in the mainhold, nine feet in the engine room, and nine in the after hold. The weather was fine, but the prospects of getting the vessel off were not very bright. The cargo consisted of 104 head of cattle, American produce and a general cargo. A number of cattle, which had been thrown overboard to lighten the steamer, got safely ashore, and part of the cargo was also washed ashore. The crew of the wrecked steamer consisted of the following named : Captain, George Moody ; purser, James W Robinson; chief officer, Angus Mc-Vicar ; second officer, W M Galt ; third officer, J D Jack ; fourth officer, J B McKenzie ; chief eugineer, John Bay; second engineer, John McKenzie; third engineer, J Stewart; fourth engineer, A Paton; surgeon Walter Burns; chief steward, D Kidd, with 60 sailors. The passengers were: Rev J H Warfield, Boston purser, four officers and the doctor, all of whom were safely landed, though the surf was very heavy. Two more boats left the ship with 18 persons. The second boat, when about fifty feet from the shore, capsized, and all the occupants were thrown into the water. Some of those struggling in the water succeeded in elinging to the bottom of the boat, which presently was righted, and was washed ashore those clinging to her being hadly bruised, but thankful to have escaped with their lives, as it was found that nine had been drowned. The dead were : Miss Marie G. Moulton, about 14 years of age-her mother was saved ; Alice Wilson, a child of four years-her mother was also saved; Mrs. Mary Peden and two children-her husband was saved ; John Widestend, aged 13, parents saved ; Miss Coleman, Mrs. Walker and Mrs. McGlue, who had no The bodies friends an ong the passengers. of Mrs. Walker and Miss Coleman were recovered and buried. The other boats went around to the other side of the island the next day, and all were safely landed. On Monday night, at 10:30, the third officer, with the purser and nine men, started in an open boat for the mainland. The first night it was raining and foggy, and a most uncomfortable night was passed. On Tuesday night they made the mainland, but the sea was running too high to land, and they waited till morning, when roff, pressing the hand which the young girl they succeeded in landing safely at Mass; I R Agnews, New York; Capt D Clarke, Mrs Clarke, W Ballow, H V Burns, Buffalo, N Y; Agnes Porteous, F M Barber, U S N, New York; J W Drape, Mrs Drape, New York; Edward L Morris, Plainfield, N J; Rev Thos Cooper, Peru, Ind; Miss Katie S Moodie, Glasgow; Robt Arnolt, Louisa Ainolt, Mrs L Man-field, master Mansfield; W Bagley, Mrs.

.n.n, THE SIOUX INDIANS. Major Walsh, of the Canadian Police, on Our Indian Policy.

Major Walsh, of the Canadian mounted police force, has been giving his views in regard to the Sioux to a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. He says :- "I have found them the most neble moral, hospitable truthful and tractable red men I ever came, in contact with. The character of their women would be a credit to any nation. As a people they are affectionate, and family ties among them are stronger than they are among white people."

"Do you believe them to be thoroughly honest? "I certainly do. I sincerely believe them

to be people of stern integrity." "Then you believe they are really no worse

than other Indians, and that something may vet be done with them ?"

"I certainly do. I think if your government would take them, inspire them with confidence and then take care of them it would speedily find an end to your Indian difficulties. As long as these people roam the plains your frontier will be in hos water. They may not attack your people, but the settlers of Montana will live in constant fear of them. Forts will be necessary, and the maintenance of a large force the northwestern rivers cannot well be dispensed with if you want to make your settlers feel secure. All this will entail a great expense, which might readily be done away with were your people and the Indians to come to some understand-

beneficial." "Then you think the Indian policy of the

"On the contrary, I think the policy of the United States connot be improved on, except in some minor details. The system of agencies is the best yet adopted, and the government of the reservation Indians shows the u most wisdom and forethought. on the part of those who originated it. But I think it an error to fetter the Indian to an agency. His nature objects to such restraint. His desire is to teel that he is free to go and come when he pleases; and the system that compels him to secure a pass before he can wander away to visit his friends will make him discontented as long as it prevails. To this I attribute the restlessness you have told me about. In the Northwest territory we do not treat them half as well as you do-that is, we do not feed nor clothe them; but we give them the utmost freedom and liberty to roam at will. Occasionally an Indian will overstep the bounds of propriety; and what is the result? We are not compelled to punish him. We merely thremen to put him in the guard house, and, God bless your soul, that one threat will 'brace's whole camp up. I tell you this just to illustrate the Indian's fear of losing his liberty. Now, at the agencies in your country they are perpetual prisoners, and it they behave as well as they do under a restrainst that is abhorrent to them what would they be if encouraged to believe that they were at liberty and saught the agencies are established for their own good and happiness? The Indian is not so much of a savage as to feel that one man can rightfully exercise such a control over another. In their own camps their own chiefs have no such power, and you cannot reconcile a red man fo the faith that he ought to patiently submit to such authority when exerted by those whom he was born to believe his hereditary foes." + Is that the only change you would suggest

as beneficial to the Indians ?" "I am not suggesting any changes. I am

merely giving opinions based on my observation, on what the Indians have told me and what 1 believe would be to their best interests. I have conceived the impression, on what I have learned from conversations with the red men, and something should be done to inspire them with more confidence in and W Bagley, Kate Bagley, Pittsburg, Pa; Kate | respect for the agents. In the first place men

appeared to give a prom tse of better things. Thus the exports of home productions for the month of May in this yea." compare favour-ably with those of the corresponding month in 1878. The difference was little more than 2 per cent. on the total values ; but, coming after a period of long continued diminution, any increase in our exports deserves notice As any improvement in this connection must necessarily be gradual, we note the change without attempting to build on it. Depression of trade is not confined to one country alone. The following figures show the movement in the discounts of the principal banks in Europe since the year commenced :

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

BANK OF FRANCE

IMPERIAL BANK OF GERMANY.

Discounts and advances, Dec 31, 1878... 21,000,000 Discounts add advances, June 23, 1879... 19,000,000 Less at dato.....£ 2,000,000

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK. Discounts and advances Dec 31, 1878....£'4.600,000 Discounts and advances June 11, 1879... 12,000,000

NETHERLANDS BANK. Discounts and advances, Jan 6, 1879...£10,000,000 Discounts and advances, June 28, 1879... 8,50-,600 Less at date.....£1,500,000

Some special circumstances must be borne in mind while examining these figures. A diminution in advances in the summer as compared with the winter is not an infrequent thing, and on the present occasion there were several causes working in the same direction which tended to make these advances larger lust January. The amount of the "other securities" at the Bank of England had been | highness give the order raised at the commencement of the year to a point considerably above the average by the precautions which banks had found it needful to take at that time. The advances at the Bank of France, were also high at that date, having been increased considerably within the weck immediately proceeding the rushing towards us through the mealie fields. beginning of the year. Still, while allowing They should and fired upon us. We rode all these special circumstances their due weight, and bearing in mind also the fact that the market rate stood closer to the bank rate in several of the centres of European com- grass before making a stand. Knowing from merce referred to at the commencement of the year than at the present time, and that did not expect that anyone was injured. I business transactions throughout Europe then should, as we neared the dougs, "We generally experience a reduction in the sum- must form up on the other side ; mer as compared with the winter months, the diminution in the advances made by these banks is larger this summer than what is usual in most years. As the autumn comes on | it will be accompanied by the usual move- to cut off our retreat across the ridge. Meanments of produce, and the consequent de- while we were under a heavy fire, and we had mand for money which these move- crossed the donga, when a man said to me, ments bring with them, and this de- I fear the prince is killed, sir.' I paused, mand will have to be met from a looked back, and seeing the prince's horse market which, though not extremely galloping on the other side of the donga, casy, will probably be shown then to asked if it was any use returning. The Zulus be very thinly supplied. But at the had already passed over the ground where he present moment an unusual calm, not must have fallen, and he pointed out the men to say stagnation, extends generally over creeping round our left. Europe, and as this state of matters is so general it may be expected to last the longer. A stock of bullion at the Bank of England | and then galloped on to find a drift over the of more than £35,000,000-actually higher | Lombocts river." than any point reached during the year of plethora, 1876-may well bear a considerable reduction before any great change in the

# Fate of a Feplan Informer

value of money has to be registered.

The London correspondent of the Cork Framiner writes : " It has been ascertained | he seemed to have placed his back to one of that the body found under the viaduct of the the sides, faced his enemies and died with Metropolitan railway at College street den Town, in January last, was that of Pierce Nagle, the Fenian informer. The Scotland yard authorities have in their possession several documents found upon the body which leave no doubt of its identity. The statement that Nagle was battered to death with an iron bar is totally after the first two miles everything fell into wrong. A large cheese knife, such as grocers use, had been run through his heart, and upon the point, which penetrated several inches beyond the back, was fixed a maper containing his name, and the information that his life had been taken as the penalty of the suffering his treachery and perjuries had caused. Three arrests were made at the time but not a clue was obtained, and the prisoners were discharged. A watch, gold guard, and several pounds in money were found on the body.

the contrary, of the "absence of that business ney, rowing at the rate of 36 strokes to the activity which leads to wealth. At times minute, Courtney following at the rate of 32. signs which have been but to transient have Gradually, and apparently

## WITH LITTLE EFFORT,

Courtney closed the distance a boat length, the two still retaining the same stroke as at the start. The first mile the contestants were almost abreast, now and then the other showing the head in front. At the turn, which was made in 18 minutes 321 seconds, Courtney drew ahead fully three boat lengths, which Riley closed to one-balf of the distance, and in this way they made the return home, Courtney rowing a twenty stroke, while Biley had also dropped to a 24 stroke. The race home was a beautiful one, Riley evidently laboring hard, while Courtney, with his beautiful long pull,

## EASILY RETAINED THE LEAD

he had gained, winning the race by half a boat length in 21 mins. 323 secs., which, considering the water, was very good. Frenchy Johnson was advertised to participate in the race, to which Riley firmly objected, stating as a reason that Johnson had fouled him once and would repeat it here if the opportunity were afforded him. At the close, Courtney seemed fresh and credited Riley with being the second best oarsman in this country. Riley was much more exhausted. Courtney had had but little training and weighed 1884 pounds, while Riley had trained down to 160 pounds and was in fine condition.

## The Zulu War.

The Times Itelezi correspondent gives the report of Lientenant Carey, who states that when they started on the reponnaissance Colonel Harrison stated that he was not in any way to interfere with the prince, as he wished him to have the entire credit of choosing the site for the camp of the following day. After describing the rest in the menlie field, and the prince's wish to remain longer than the lieutenant suggested, the report proceeds : -" I had saddled and mounted on the home side of the kraal when 1 heard his imporial

## (PREPARE TO MOUNT.'

I looked round and saw his foot in the stirrup. At the same time I said 'mount,' and as the men vaulted into the saddles I saw the black faces of the Zulus about twenty yards off off. I thought that all were mounted, and knowing that the men's carbines were unloaded I judged it botter to clear the long experience the bad shooting of the Zulus, I

## SEE TO THE RETREAT OF EVERY ONE.

Ou looking back I saw one party following us, while another on our left was attempting

I PAUSED FOR OUR MEN TO COME UP,

A Standard Itelezi correspondent says the prince's saddle flap is torn across, showing that the prince, seizing the saddle flap, jumped, as was his wont, into the saddle; it tore, and the prince was thrown to the ground. The prince was forced to follow his horse on foot, and, deserted by his escort, jumped into the donga or cutting, and there

1ess at date ..... £6.0.0.000

ing which would be satisfactory and mutually

American government all wrong?"

her in a low voice. Did old Marfs still live, and did she hear the words her son spoke to her?

In any case, she did not make any sign of life by movement.

Michael Strogoff kissed her forehead and her white bairs. Then he rose, and, groping with his foot, and trying to hold his hands in such a way as to guide him, he walked by little and little to the end of the platcau.

Suddenly Nadia appeared.

She went straight to her companion. A dagger that she held served to cut the cords that bound the arms of Michael Strogoff.

He, blind as he was, did not know who it was who was untying him, for Nadia had not spoken a word.

But that done.

"Brother I" said she.

"Nadia," murmured Michael Strogoff "Nadia !

"Come, brother !" replied Nadia. "Hencoforth my eyes shall be your eyes, and it is I who will conduct you to Irkutsk !"

## CHAPTER VI.

In half an hour after, Michael Strogoff and Nadia had left Tomsk.

A certain number of the prisoners on that night were able to escape from the Tartars, for officers and soldiers, all more or less besotted, had unconsciously relaxed the severe surveillance which they had maintained up to that time, both at the camp of Zabedier and during the march of the con-

Nadia, after having been led out with the other prisoners, had been able to escape and return to the plateau, at the very moment Michael Strogoff was being conducted before the Emir.

"There, in the midst of the crowd, she had seen all. Not a cry had escaped her when the blade, white with heat, passed over the eyes of her companion. She had the strength to remain 'motionless' and silent. A providential inspiration told her to preserve herself still free to guide the son of Marfa Strogoff to the end which he had sworn to attain. Her heart, for the moment, ccased to beat when the old Siberian fell life less, but a thought soon restored all her energy. . ....

"I will be the dog of the blind man, she said to herself."

After the departure of Ivan Ogareff, Nadia had hidden in the shade. Bhe waited until the crowds left the plateau. Michael Strogoff, abandoned as a miserable being to be feared by no one: was alone. She saw him drag himself as far as his mother, bend himself down to her, kiss her forehead, then raise bimself up, and grope, for flight. Nome instants later, he and she, hand in

band, had descended the steep hill-side, and, after having followed the banks of the Tom as far as the extremity of the town, they happily

passed ont by a gap in the feneo. The route for Irkutsk was the only, one that next morning, after some hours of orgies, the scouts of the Emir, throwing themselves again on the steppe, would cut, of all communication. It was then of the utmost importance to outstrip them and to reach Krasnoiarsk before them, which was five hundred versts | enterprises in the principality.

I will act as a spy! I will go and tell at Irkutsk all that I have seen and all that I heard, and I swear it by the living God ! the raitors shall one day find me face to face ! But I must first go to Irkutsk."

"And you speak of separating, Michael ?" "Nadia, the wretches have taken from me everything l"

(To be Continued.)

## Closing of Villa Anna Convent, Lachine.

Closing of Villa Anna Convent, Lachine. The annual distribution of prizes took place at Villa Anna couvent, Lachine, recently, and was presided over by the Rev Father Fi he. The reception room was grandly decorated for the occasion, while the happy faces of the pupils comed to add a peculiar gras e to all surround-ing. The proceedings were as follows:-At the entrance of the guests at rio" Reception March" was beautifully executed on six planos by eigh-leen of the junior pupils. The prizes of wisdom were then solemnly awarded to the following young lad es:-Misses Winifred Walsh, Lacolle; laporte, Madore, McLaughiln, Galarneau, of Montreal. A number of the most worthy pupils received crowns, and these, after the prizes of wisdom, are considered the highest honors of the institution: This was followed by the prem-ium for refigous instruction. Ist prize Misses Lortie, Walsh and tilancy. A dialogue was then delivered by the joyfal crorus "Vacation Song." Diplomas and gold meduls were then swarded to the graduates, three in number, the Misses W, Walsh Lacolle; M. & Clancy, Hem-mingford; and H. Salmon, Montreal. Next rame the prizes of politicness, economy and culinary art, the first being awarded to the Misses Laporte, Lortie and Galarneau, Mont-real. Au revoir was then beautifully rendered by a chorus romprising 60 voces, and after this were distributed the prizes for instrumental music were afterwards distributed, the first be-ing awarded to Missey. A duett, "La Fille de Madame Angot," was grandly excuted by the following young kidles-The Misses Walsh, Rivet, Wise, Ga arneau, St. Jude, Laramle, Per-raut, and Dunn. The prizes for instrumental music were afterwards distributed, the first be-ing awarded to Miss W. walsh. A duett "Les Couronnes," on five planos, by the Missey Walsh, Perrault, Sr. Jude, Dunn: and Horan, concluded the excrements and after a few words by the ing awarded to Miss W. Walsh. A duett "Les Couronnes," on five planes, by the Missey Walsh, Perra

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## Lords and Commons.

Among several of the more active minded young peers the apathy and torpor which for many years have distinguished the house of lords are a source of deep dissatisfaction. The house of commons always meets at 4 p. m., and oftentimes does not adjourn until 4 a. m., but the house of lords meets at 5, and unless there is something of extraordinary interest cannot be induced to sit later than its dinner hour, 8 o'clock." Lord Dunraven consequently brought forward a motion lately, in favor of the lords meeting at 4 p. m., so as to give a little more chance to young members who desired to speak, but Lord Besconsfield said it would be inconvenient to the lord chancellor and the law lords, and the motion was consequently defeated by 101 to 64.

#### जन हो कर म 1941 11 19<del>1</del>3 The Oldest Members. The limit

Of the house of commons at the queen's accession only seight, members, survive, lof whom Mr. Gladstone is one. Two were members, prior, to the reform bill. of 1831. ME Mansel Talbot is, we believe the senior and the father of the bouse. He has sat from the age ... of 22 . for . Glamorganshire; of nwhich county he is slico lord ligutenaut, and has seen his property quadruple in value through the extension of colliery and other mineral

from me! Well, I shall know how to do with-ut it, Nadia. They have treated me as a spy! burg, Pa: Nettie Orr, Miss Margaret Orr, remain at their posts. I think it a mistake James, Buffalo, New York; Mrs Wilfson and and child, Mrs Moulton and child, J H Irvine, New York; Geo Lovey, Cleveland, Obio; Robt Small, Mrs S A Potter, New York ; C McMemmory, New Orleans; John Archer, Charleston; S C; Andw Zeigler, Terrell, Texas; G Zeigler, Kewanie; Miss J Caruoban, Niagara, Ont; Duncan Campbell, London, Ont; J.C'Doran, Green Point, LI, Thomas Melton, New York; W Widestrand, Mrs L Widestrand, Jun Widestrand, Chicago; Aca Hall, Woodstock, Ont; Mrs Hall, R .v Thomas Carroll Miss Agnes Carroll, Schenectady, N Y ; Jas J Byrnes, New York ; Win. Dodd, St. Louis, Mo. The State of Virginia was in Halifax. June, 1873 It has not yet been settled what steamer shall go to the relief of the passengers of the State of Virginia on Sable island. No Dominion govecoment steamer is now in this barbour fit for the service. It is probable that the steamer coming from Prince Edward's island will be

## Direct Trade Between Ircland and America.

chartered to call at Sable island.

The United States Consul at Belfast, Ireland, in a despatch to the department of state, dated June 10th, aunounces the arrival at that port of the steamer Lombard from New York. This vessel is the pioneer of the Unicorn-line recently established; it is, by Mr. Vanderbilt, in connection with the New York Central and Hudson river railroads. This being the beginning of direct trade hetween the United States and Ireland it created great excitement in Belfast. The Lombard was for some reason nineteen days on her passage had a large cargo of breadstuffs, butter, cheese, lard, hama, pork, molasses, and oil. The consul regrets that the steamers are not under the American flag.

# ..... Wonderful Shooting.

at the section London; July 18. At Wimbledon the Canadians' are making good scores for the queen's prize. Yesterday Frank Hyde, the American, made some wonderful shooting in the competition for the prize given by the Armourers company, 830 yards range. "He tied with the well'known small-bore shot with Lieutenant-Colonel'Fenton and another competitor, and all three contestants making- seven consecutive bull's eyes-the highest possible score! On'at-tempting to shoot off each again made three buil's eyes. Ties must be decided to day at the 200 yards range. . Morse, also an American, shooting with Sharpe's rifles, made bull's eyes with scarcely an intermission." 21 - 12 al

in a schine at Joilath. Section 21 ageda ; imparts Old Maids: han soften at

"There is an Old Maid association in Cleveland, with rigorous laws against the marriage of any member, " Any one who marries is subject to a fine of a box of cake lor 100 big pennies," and by a vote of the society" may have the letters U.D.I. (branded upon the sole of the right fout "" " he angual meeting was held at Geadga Lake; recently : 170'ladies were present !. The! president; was im peached! because during the year she had not only perdone likewise. الم أن أنهار 

Cohoes, New York; Captain A H James, Robt | to change the agents every few years. It is very seldom that you will find two men whose views are identical; and every new man feels it incumbent on him to make some alterations in the plans of his predecessor, however excellent those plans may have been. This leads to confusion in the mind of the Indian and he does not know how to act. He gets the idea that no two white men are of the same opinion, and therefore they must be fuols.

## WILL THEY RETORN ?

"Have you ever talked with the Indians about their return to the United States ?" "I have, repeatedly. I have pointed out to them that the buffalo are becoming more and more scarce every year. I have told them that they had nothing to expect on this side of the line when the baffalo were gone,.. Over. and again 1 have described to them the difference between the Indian policies of the two nations; shown them that the day must come

when they, will have to farm in order to support their families. I have told them that, if the white mother does anything, she will only set apart a little land for them, give them a few implements and then leave them to their own devices; while the Americans would break the ground for them, and teach them how to plant and raise their crops. In short, I have never missed an opportunity to impress upon the Indian's mind that he will be happier in his own country than he can be here. I have labored to convince him that the white man does not seek his extermination, but would rather help him to live and enjoy his life, and have told him often that it was for this the Americans wanted to place him on a

reservation." "What has been the effect of this talk ?" "Just this-it has in a measure reconciled a great many of them to the idea of a reservation, but the one thing that staggers them is the idea of giving up their horses and arms," / ...

" But you propose to move them back out of the buffalo country. What do they want of guns ?"

"They merely want the same privilege of the other Indians or of the white man on the frontier. : They would want to kill the small game around the agency. Then, again, they would want to hunt the buffalo in the buffalo ason, for the Indian will hunt the buffelo, say what you will. Why our Salteaux Indiana come from 300 miles north of here, hunt their meat, dry it, and go back to their reservation. -New York Herald. Ingthe wat my back of

### 1545 BL 7 - --- The State of British Trades.

Six months of the twelve have now passed and but little change has taken place in the general character of business since the commencement of the year. Money is, generally speaking, extremely easy, but this arises from speaking, extremely easy, but this arises from the absence of anything like a real enquiry. The slight demand of a short time since has proved "utagity hollow". Money as the rates quoted in our 'city atticle show, is also very abundant botte on the continent and 'n Amilica, hut the same grounds the based in the math on the same grounds which came our own market to be flooded with what, for the mitted six members to marry, but had herself moment, ownot well be employed with ad- the word "go," Riley first struck the water

## The Last Fenina Prisoner from Spike Island Killed by bisease Got in Prison.

Edward O'Kelly, the last of the Fenian risoners released from confinement on Spike sland, in Cork harbor, died in Newark at 11 p.m. Saturday week. He arrived in this city on February 27, a condition of his pardon being that he should stay out of Ireland. Canon Pope and others subsequently tried to obtain permission for him to return to Dublin, where his aged and widowed mother needed his help, and the subject was broached in parliament, but nothing was done. O'Kelly was penniless when he came here, having refused a gratuity such as the other released Fenians had accepted from the British government. He had even made the voyage in the steamer's steerage, declining to use a cabin ticket bought with British gold. A fund had been raised in this city for Fenian ex-convicts, but it had all been distributed, Su O'Kelly was left to get ahead by himself. A shoemaker by trade, he got work in Hogan's shoe factory in Newark, where he ran a burnishing machine. Prison life had broken down his health, and four weeks ago he suftered hemorrhage of the lungs. Later attacks sent him to his deathbed, in his boarding house at 155 Warren street, where he was cared for by Irish friends. His mind was clear until just before he died, and he retained all his enthusiasm for the cause of Irish nationalism ... His last request was "that his body might be left buried in Newark until it could be transferred to free Irich soils He was 34 years old .- New York Sun Sec. de est +

# THE COURTNEY-HILBY RACE.

Courtney Wins Fasily by Half a Length -Time, 21:32]-Distance, Four Miles BUFRACO, July 15 .- Later The single scull, race of two miles and return, between Chas. E. Courtney and Jos. H. Riley, for \$500 side, took place at Silver Lake this p.m. The wind of the morning, while not being yery strong, was sufficient to make the trials hazardous one, owing to the lake being in angaring, one, owing (or the take out of the mapy playes very shallow, which made the course Kery Tapph. At 7330 the wind sub-ided somewhat, and Oanthey and Riley sph peared, in their shells, the former, drawing, the whore side of the lake, having thereby somewhat the advantage over his competitor. At | vantage. It is not a proof of wealth, but, on | shooting full two boat lengths shead of Court. | prejudiced Englishmen .- Irish Times."

seventeen wounds in his head, chest and neck like a true soldier, with his face to the fee. A correspondent at headquarters describes the confusion and mismanagement attendant on the advance into Zululand, which it has been found necessary again to delay. The route of the march has not been surveyed, and disorder, the first and second brigades finding themselves landed in a marsh, although there were good roads to the right and to the left. The encampment for the night was formed in isolated sections overtopped by hills. The waggon train, which extends over eight miles, causes great inconvenience and delay, the oxen dying in numbers.

## The Irish Volunteer Bill.

The bill for the establishment of the volunteers in Ireland has now passed out of the region of doubt. We congratulate those who have exerted themselves in obtaining this measure of justice for Lieland on their wellearned success. The Chevalier O'Clery has exhibited not only energy and persoverance, but admirable judgment and discretion throughout, and Major Leech will find in the passing of the bill the reward of years of patient and earnest endeavour. We do not doubt that the result will be acceptable-for different reasons and in unequal measure---to the great majority of the Irish people. If only as the removal of a disability, which was no less than a reproach and a shame to the country, the volunteer bill will be cordially welcomed throughout Ireland. While the bravest and best of our race and soil were fighting Kngland's battles in the field and the cabinet; while amongst the most famous of British generals were men of Irish blood and birth ; while approved courage and unwavering devo tion characterized the Irish soldier and the Irish captain in England's hour of trial, Irishmen were deemed unworthy to be ranked under the banner whose ... legend .: is ... defence, not defiance." This, was, no. sentimental grievance. With all the defects of the national character which are constantly paraded before us by those who don't, know, us or don't like us, by prejudiced opponents abroad or lukewarm fellow-countrymen, at home, Irishmen are not mean and sordid and unfeeling. With passionate hates and predilections, with quick impulses to-wards what is gallant and brave and high, they 'resent mistrust as insult, and unjust judgement as shame. When a volunteer parades in the Phoenix park, much will have been done to blot out the former, and consign the latter to oblivion. We shall not waste time and space in alluding 'to the futile arguments, founded on most lame and impotent conclumions, regarding the prospects of the measure. As we have frequently polited out they were untrue in substance and in Yact, as they were unreliable and untenable in the deductions drawns from premises utterly wrong and un-just; /. Wet have not the smallest doubt that the outcome of the law which gives to Trish-menthe right of bearing arms in defents of the kingdom and the crown to which they owe allegiance, will be such as to show in the mostystriking mann'er how unreasonable was the alarm, how groundless the fears, to which the introduction of the bill gave rise in the minds of a few over-timorous. Irishmen and