

panied by M. Leon Say, President of the Senate, M. Gambetta, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Freycinet, President of the Council of Ministers. These four gentlemen, the highest officers of State in the French Republic, occupied the centre of a grand pavilion, with the members of the Senate on one hand, and those of the Chamber on the other. The troops, having first saluted the President, were inspected by General Farre, Minister of War, accompanied by his staff and by the military attachés of the foreign Ambassadors. The President had then to distribute several hundred regimental flags and standards. Each of the regiments was represented by the officer in command, one captain, the ensign, one non-commissioned officer, one corporal or brigadier, and three privates. The colonel and ensign of each regiment mounted the stand. M. Grévy made a bow as an aide-de-camp handed the flag to the ensign, who handed it to the colonel. The colonel, after saluting the President, returned the flag to the ensign, and both then made way for the colonel and ensign of the next regiment. The flags and standards were ornamentally embroidered, and each bore the device of the regiment or the names of the battles in which it had distinguished itself. The ceremony did not occupy much more than half an hour, the guns of Mount Valerien firing meanwhile every half-minute, and the bands playing different airs. There was a march past of all the troops belonging to the Paris garrison, and all was over at three o'clock. The illuminations and display of fireworks in the evening, at different places in Paris, were as beautiful as was expected.

A MERITED TESTIMONIAL.

That genuine merit will never remain long untended, and that a grateful public will sooner or later recognize the services of an able and faithful servant, was demonstrated a few days ago by the magnificent illuminated address and the valuable silver coffee and tea sets presented to Mr. Wm. Weir, of this city, in consideration of his eminently skilful and successful labours in the elimination of American silver from Canada, some seven or eight years ago. A distinguished company assembled to do honour to the occasion, and most appropriate speeches were made by Mr. M. P. Ryan, M.P., Chairman, Sir Francis Hincks and others. The reply of Mr. Weir was a masterly exposition of the whole trying circumstances under which he acted. The expulsion of American silver will remain one of the holdest and wisest financial events of our generation, and the main credit, therefore, must go to Mr. Weir who took the initiative, and to Sir Francis Hincks, who in his capacity as Finance Minister, appreciated his course and forcibly seconded it.

NEW AND USEFUL.

We have received from the Automatic Shading Pen Company a sample set of their pens, designed for lettering of all kinds, and adapted to the use of bookkeepers, artists, markers, draughtsmen, clerks and penmen generally. Fine and wide strokes can be made from a hair line to a quarter of an inch in width. Send one dollar for a set to the Automatic Shading Pen Company, Hamilton, Ont.

A THEATRICAL CONTRACT.

A clever writer thus dishes up the difficulty between Modjeska and Harry Sargent, her former manager.

Sargent has published his version of his trouble with Modjeska. Briefly told, it is that having made a hit in London, she declined to return to this country and play the engagements he has made for her, as she is bound by contract to do. Therefore, he has sent Mr. Scallon and a lawyer to London to persuade or coerce her. Mme. Modjeska's story is somewhat different. She says Mr. Sargent left her in Europe, having failed to procure her a London engagement; that she went to London, secured an engagement through her friends. Without Mr. Sargent's knowledge or assistance, and by her own efforts, and supported meanwhile by her own funds, she has worked it up to a success. Therefore, she considers her agreement with Mr. Sargent at an end, believing that, by leaving her, by failing to get her an engagement, and by withholding any payment for her services while she was playing at a loss she has broken the contract. This is a legal question into which we shall not enter. It all depends upon the contract, which Sargent declares to be iron-bound, rock-ribbed, copper-bottomed, nickel-plated, divided into lawyer-tight compartments, armed with steel guns in patent turrets, signed by Modjeska, her husband, her son and all her family, in five different languages, witnessed before the consuls of every earthly nation, registered at the patent office, copyrighted in all the countries and warranted to hold water anywhere under the sun, regardless of age, color, or previous condition of servitude. This contract was drawn in the glorious climate of California, and is as big as a giant cedar, as strong as a grizzly bear, as grand as the Yosemite Valley, as good as gold and calculated to paralyze the lord chancellor of England if that functionary ever casts his eagle eye upon it. If this be correct, Sargent is all right, and Modjeska will have to come back to this country, or be sent, in irons, to the deepest dungeon beneath the castle moat. But Modjeska thinks it is not correct. She says: "I have sign with

Monsieur Sargent a little paper,"—she calls it a little paper—"he have torn it across and left me to myself. *Voilà!* I am free!" That remains to be seen. We have stated both sides of the case dispassionately, and may Heaven defend the right.

AN INEBRIATE ASYLUM FOR WOMEN.

A liberal subscription has been started, and \$50,000 raised already towards the construction, at Wilton, Conn., (where a good-sized farm has already been set apart for the purpose) of an inebriate asylum for women. Melancholy as the fact seems it nevertheless is a fact that there is a largely increasing class of women in this country who not only intoxicate themselves habitually on opium, but a portion of whom indulge to excess in spirituous liquors also. There have been recently a number of distressing cases of exposure of ladies guilty of these humiliating vices, and it is probable that a good many families of well-to-do people have skeletons of this sort in their closets. The proposed asylum is to meet just such cases; to furnish a respectable, secluded retreat where a woman of good connections and otherwise decent conduct may have a chance to break off from the habit which most demoralizes her sex and is most unworthy of it. Among the subscribers to the proposed new asylum are the President, Vice-President and all the Cabinet, together with the chief officers of all the departments, thirty-five Governors and ex-Governors of States, and no end of judges, professors, leading lawyers and eminent physicians. The enterprise seems to be conducted under excellent auspices, and it ought to succeed.

HEARTH AND HOME.

REMEMBER THE SABBATH TO KEEP IT HOLY.—For a number of years a flour-mill was worked seven days in a week. In making a change of superintendents, it was ordered that the works should be stopped at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, and to start none of them till one o'clock on Monday morning. The same men during the year ground many thousands of bushels more than had ever been ground in a single year in that establishment; and the men, having time for rest and Sabbath duties, were more healthy, punctual, and diligent.

HOME FIRST.—The excellent Mr. Finley, of Edinburgh, spoke habitually of death as only a step which would take him into his father's house. His conversation was truly in heaven. In one of his many errands of mercy, he called on a young girl sinking in a decline. Looking on her wan face, he took her hand, and said with a smile:—"Well, my dear, you're afore me. You're only nineteen, an' you're almost across the river; a step or two more, and ye'll stand on the other side. I'm almost seventy, an' maybe I'll have some hard steps afore I'll hear it's ripple. O, lassie, this is a sweet day for you. You'll get home first."

A HINT FOR THE GIRLS.—A wood engraver, being asked why he did not employ women, replied, "I have employed women very often, and I wish I could feel more encouraged. But the truth is, that when a young man comes to me and begins his work, he feels that it is his life's business. He is to cut his fortune out of the little blocks before him. Wife, family, home, happiness, are all to be carved out by his own hand, and he settles steadily and earnestly to his labour, determined to master it, and with every insinuation spurring him on. He cannot marry until he knows his trade. It is exactly the other way with the girl. She may be as poor as the boy, and as wholly dependent upon herself for a living, but she feels that she will probably marry by and by, and then she must give up wood engraving. So she goes on listlessly; she has no ambition to excel; she does not feel that all her happiness depends on it. She will marry and then her husband's wages will support her. She may not say so, but she thinks so, and it spoils her work."

"LOOKING FORWARD" AND "LOOKING BACK."—The ministry to minds diseased is a distinctly medical function, and there is a "preventive" aspect of medical psychology not less important than the personal hygiene of the physical life. Nearly all the mental troubles that do not directly spring from disease—some of which may be reflexly the cause of physical changes in the cerebral and nerve structures they maltreat—are distinctly traceable to the effect of morbid imagining and nearly all the disorderly mental processes of this class consist in unwisely "looking forward" or "looking back." Hope feeds on the future, and despair is poisoned by the dread of it. The misery of regret and disappointment is a creature of the past. The secret of health of mind and moral integrity consists in taking so firm a footing in the present that the mental equilibrium may not be easily disturbed. There is no need to ignore the lessons of the past, or to disregard the objects and obligations of the future, but it should not be forgotten that human life, with its opportunities, its duties, and its responsibilities, is an affair of now. We are led to offer this caution and recall the facts to memory because medical science has something to answer for in making men and women miserable by the discovery of incipient disease, which, if simply unrecognized, might in many respects have been harmless. The mental aspects of clinical practice are, we fear, too often left out of the count.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY, August 2.—General Skobloff has been heavily reinforced, and is advancing towards Merv. The second deposit of £50 each from Hanlan and Trickett has been paid over to the Sportsman.—Returns so far received from the Councils General elections in France show a large gain for the Republicans.—The Marquis of Hartington announced in the House of Commons yesterday the decision of the Government to recall Sir Bartle Frere.—Lord Claude Hamilton, eldest son of the Duke of Abercorn, is the Conservative candidate for the seat in the House of Commons for Liverpool.—A London cable says it is believed that Sir Garnet Wolseley will sail for India on Friday, with a special commission deputing him to settle affairs in Afghanistan, and that he will succeed Sir Frederick Halnes as Commander-in-Chief in India.

TUESDAY, August 3.—Admiral Cete, Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, states his inability to send any vessels to the East Indies, his squadron, compared with that of Russia and other Powers in Chinese waters, being utterly inadequate to maintain British supremacy there.—A despatch received in Bombay from Candahar, says that General Burrows was the aggressor in the Helmund disaster. The British loss is placed at 20 officers, 400 Europeans and 200 natives killed and missing. Candahar has been prepared for a siege. General Phayre has occupied the head of the Khotjak Pass.—Despatches from Simla bring news of a reported rising at Cabul. There appears to be some reason, too, to doubt the good faith of the new Ameer, Abdul Rahman, and to fear that he is open to a compromise with Ayoub Khan. A consultation was held in the British camp on Sunday, at which Abdul Rahman declined to be present.

WEDNESDAY, August 4.—Mehat Pasha has been appointed Governor of Smyrna.—Twenty-four hundred cotton operatives are locked out at Rochdale.—Mr. Gladstone's health is mending, though he is suffering from weakness.—The Porte has undertaken to settle the Montenegrin question inside of three weeks.—The compensation for disturbances in Ireland bill was defeated in the House of Lords by a vote of 122 to 51.—Herr Hasselmann, a noted Socialist Deputy of the German Reichstag, has left suddenly for America, leaving behind him a large number of unpaid debts.—Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, stated in the House of Commons yesterday that the question of stowage of grain cargoes would be referred to the merchant shipping committee.—General Roberts, with three regiments of British infantry and one of cavalry, leaves Cabul for Candahar on Sunday. A new brigade, consisting of a British infantry regiment and two native regiments, has been despatched to Southern Afghanistan. After General Roberts' departure Cabul will be abandoned by the British, in view of the heavy expenditure incurred in holding the place, and the possibility of future complications.

THURSDAY, August 5.—Mobilization of the Greek army has been ordered.—Disastrous floods have occurred in the Mahren district in Hungary.—The Porte has agreed to the cession of Deligrado to the Montenegrins.—The House of Commons last night rejected a motion to reconstruct the Irish Land Commission of 1875.—Ayoub Khan's losses in the Helmund battle are thought to have been heavier than at first supposed, and the chances are small of his attacking Candahar.

FRIDAY, August 6.—At Dijon, St. Etienne and Avignon the Jesuits have announced the reopening of their colleges after the vacation.—Colonel Williams, in command of the Canadian Wimbledon team will embark at Liverpool on board the Alban mail steamer with the men under his command, on the 10th inst.—Lord Northbrook, on a further application, has refused positively, on behalf of the Government, to aid in any way, or countenance the proposed Arctic expedition under Commander Cheyne.—The concession for the proposed works on the proposed tunnel beneath the Channel between England and France, granted for five years in 1873, has been renewed by the French Government for three years.—It is reported that the announcement that the Jesuits in France intend to reopen their colleges is a challenge which the Government will meet by repealing the law of 1875, which *La République Française* declares rendered the surveillance of the Jesuits illusory, gave the superior instruction into their hands, and encouraged a faction hostile to the nation.

SATURDAY, August 7.—Dr. Tanner's fasting feat was satisfactorily accomplished at noon to-day.—A murderous attack is announced on Mr. Boyd, a Crown Solicitor, and his two sons, at New Ross, Ireland. One of the sons was murdered.—Sir John A. Macdonald and other Canadian Ministers in London were harangued by the Fishmonger's Company.—The Marquis de St. Vallier has resigned his mission to Berlin on the score of ill-health.—A riot took place at Armagh between some Protestants and Catholics, excursions.—A Roumanian contract for 1,000,000 loaded carriages has been secured by a Birmingham house.—The floods in Silesia have done irreparable damage.

DR. TANNER.—It has been more than hinted that the fasting doctor has been surreptitiously supplied with small quantities of Johnston's Fluid Beef. This might certainly solve the riddle of his existence, but we have no reason to believe there are grounds for the assertion.

A NEW DIRECTORY.—We have received the prospectus of the Manitoba Municipalities Directory which will be issued immediately after the completion of the assessment of the Provincial Municipalities, now being made. It will be an Alphabetical Directory of all residents in Manitoba, excepting cities and incorporated towns. The book will contain a full list of the councillors and officers in each municipality, giving the total of assessors' returns in each. Also the number of churches, schools, etc. It will contain about 300 pages, bound and finished in first-class style. No effort or expense will be spared to make it complete and reliable. An Advertiser's and Subscriber's Classified Business Directory will also be added, giving the name and address of every subscriber or advertiser, under the business heading in which they are engaged. Address all orders "Winnipeg Directory Company," Drawer 13, Winnipeg. JAS. HENDERSON, Manager.

THE third annual fall meeting of the American Athletic Club will be held on the Manhattan Athletic Club Grounds, 5th Avenue, 56th and 57th streets, N.Y., Saturday, September 4th, 1880, at 3 p.m. The following events are open to all amateurs:—100 yards run; handicap,

320 yards run; scratch. One-half mile run; handicap. One mile run; handicap. Four hundred and forty yards hurdle race; handicap. Hurdles 2 ft. 6 in. high. One mile walk; handicap. Four hundred and forty yards medley race. Divided as follows: (1st. 120 yards hurdle race. Hurdles 2 ft. 6 in. high. 2nd. 200 yards walk. 3rd. 120 yards run.) Three mile walk. For those who have never beaten 24 minutes. Tug of war. Teams of four men, 120 lbs. and under, in uniform. One substitute allowed. Gold medals to first and silver to second and third in each event, and in tug of war, gold medals to each member of the winning team. Entrance fee 50 cents for each event. Tug of war teams \$2.00. Medals will be on exhibition on and after August 15th, at 241 Broadway. The right to reject any entry is reserved. The rules of N.A.A.A.A. will govern all contests. Entries close August 8th, with Secretary American Athletic Club, P. O. Box 2930, New York City.

HUMOROUS.

WHERE is the man who is going 40 days without a drink?

THE man who can live on himself, like Dr. Tanner, needs no rich relations.

AN Iowa woman has invented a spankaphone. It works well, but only at short range.

DR. TANNER may succeed in his present feat, and doubtless will, but did he ever undertake to live forty days in a boarding-house?

IT is said the bottle kills fifty persons where the sun kills one. This is because the bottle has a chance day and night, while the sun gets its work in only during the day.

THE man who loafs his time away around a one horse grocery while his wife takes in washing to support him can always tell you just what this country needs to enhance its prosperity.

THERE is a spasmodic newspaper published in Maine which has got to be tri-weekly. It comes out one week and tries to come out the next.

THE feelings of a small boy can be better imagined than described after the said small boy has spent half an hour under a gospel-test to find that it is not a circus.

A NORTH Carolina man will work four hours to cut down a tree that a cow is in, but nothing would induce him to split enough wood to cook the copper with. The latter proceeding is a report.

"WHAT did the Puritans come to this country for?" asked a Massachusetts teacher of his class. "To worship in their own way and make other people do the same," was the reply.

A NEBRASKA Indian contrived to swallow a lot of dynamite, and now he can stand around the corners and call a white man anything he chooses without being kicked for his insolence. They're shy of jarring him, even.

SEVEN Leavenworth doctors gathered around a man who fell on the walk. Four called it a case of sunstroke, and the other three said it was a fit. Along came a small boy and proved that it was banana peel.

HISTORY records as a remarkable fact that Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. He was a man who had perfect confidence in the fire department and tubcock extinguishers, and could not do better than fiddle.

SOME people are affected differently by different effects from what other people who are not affected similarly by an agency that is like unto the same kind of an agent bearing proportion to the first cause.

A SHREWD little fellow lived with an uncle, who barely afforded him the necessities of life. One day the two were out walking together and saw a very thin greyhound, and the man asked his nephew what made the dog so poor. "I expect he lives with his uncle," said the boy.

WHAT'S the matter with the aged people of our country? They seem to be in an abnormal state of repose. There has been no mention made for nearly two weeks of any party aged 13 who saws four or five cords of wood before breakfast, and then walks twenty miles before dinner.

THE other day a Louisville *Courier-Journal* man was thus accosted by a fellow-sufferer: The weather calls to mind the witty paragraph about Nero, who, when he saw one of his victims burning, had better taste, it is said, than to go up to him and say: "Is it hot enough for you, old fellow?"

THE best shot among the railroad fraternity is General Passenger Agent Mecker of the New York Central; the best carsman and member of a racing club is the general passenger agent of the Canada Southern. The best baggage smashers are to be found on the great trunk lines.

"I can't tell ye for the life of me," said an old farmer at the White Mountains to a party of city visitors the other day, "what you fellers see up here to draw ye. For my part, these all-fired hills have been the worst things we've had to contend with. Still, it's all right if you like it; we're glad to see ye; only it's mighty funny."

YOUNG GEO. D.—having importuned his father for a horse, the indulgent parent presented him with the ancient steed which for years had carried him about the city streets. A few days after the affectionate son interviewed his father and renewed his request, saying: "Father, can't you give me a horse a little nearer my own age that would be more of a companion for me?"

BEFORE the recent consecration in England of Canon Ryle, a protest was handed in to the archbishop, on the ground that a bishop must be the husband of one wife, whereas Dr. Ryle had been married more than once. It will be remembered that Bishop Whittingham, of Baltimore, refused to assist at the consecration of Bishop Dudley who had been twice married.

THE crown of William Penn's hat, which is to adorn his thirty-six foot statue surmounting the lofty tower of the new Philadelphia public buildings, will be just five hundred and thirty-five feet from the pavement. The highest towers which have yet been constructed are those of the Cologne cathedral, which have at present a height of five hundred and twenty-four feet eleven inches.