WEDNESDAY, 17TH JULY, 1878.

THE EMIGRANT'S RETURN FROM AUS-TRALIA.

May I be blest ! but there it is, The dawn on the hills of Ireland ; God's angels lifting the night's black vell From the fair sweetsface of my sire land. O Ireland, isn't it grand ye look, Like a bride in her Tich adornin', And with all the mention. Love of my heart And with all the pent-up love of my heart I bld ye the "top of the mornin'."

This one short hour pays lavishly back For many a year of mourning; I'd almost venture another flight, There's such a joy in returning, Watching out for the hallowed shore, All other attractions scorning. O Ireland, don't ye hear me shout. I bid ye the "top of the mornin'?"

Ho, ho! upon Clena's shelving strand The surges are grandly beating, And Kerry is pushing her headlands out To give us a kindly greeting. Into the shores the sea-birds fly On pinions that know no drooping, And out from the cliffs, with welcome charged, A million of birds come trooping.

O kindly generous Irish land, So leal and fair and loving, No wonder the wandering Celt should think And dream of you in his roving! The alien home may have gens and gold, Shadows may never have gloomed it, But the heart will sigh for the absent land Where the love-light first illumed it.

And does not Old Cove look charming there, Watching the wild wave's motion, Leaning her back against the hills; And the tips of her toes on the ocean. I wonder I don't hear Shandon's bell, Ah ! maybe their chiming's over, For 'tis many a year since I began The life of an Eastern rover.

For thirty years, asthore machine, Those hills I now fast eyes on Ne'er met my vision, save when they rose O'er memory's dim horizon. E'en so 'twas grand and fair they seemed In the landscape spread before me, But dreams are dreams, and my eyes should fore

To see Austral skies still o'er me.

An ! often upon the Bathurst plains, When the day and my toll were over, My thoughts would fly o'er the weary waves, And around the coast-line hover. And the prayer would rise that some future

[day All danger and doubting scorning, I'd help to win for my native land The light of young liberty's mornin'.

Now fuller and truer the shore line shows ! Was ever a scene so splendid? I feel the breath of the Munster breeze, Thank God my cxlle's ended! Old scenes, old songs, old friends again, The vale and the cot I was boru in— O Ireland, up from my heart of hearts 1 bid ye the "top of the mornin'."

WOOL.

The fall in the price of this article is causing a good deal of grambling and despondency amongst farmers. The cry now is, "Wool raising won't puy." But if they will look only a few years—say previous to the American war-they will see that wool then was as low as 19 cents. It was during the years immediately following that wool rose to the price of the last few years. Extensive factories were built, and furnished with a peaceable and unoffending population. costly machinery for the making of the woollen goods. Foreign goods were excluded by the Government imposing a duty of 70 per cent. on cloth, 70 per cent. on wool hats, and 90 percent upon blankets. This secured to the American manufacturer the monopoly of his own market. With this the prices of woollen fabrics rose and stimulated the wool growing interest. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and different others of the Western and Northern States have of late years been extensive sheep breeders. Ohio has gone almost exclusively into wool raising. Besides the manufacturing of their own wool, they have imported extensively from Australia, New Zealand and Canada. So eager were United States manufacturers to secare the monopoly of the wool trade that they paid more for Australian wool by 5ets. pound than for a superior quality per of home-grwn wool. In 1876, during the International Exposition at Philadelphia, two thousand wool-growers from various parts of the United States and not to hold the stem tight, or you may wipe it of Canada met to discuss the question' " Does it off, a very common accident, Close the tion. sold higher than native-grown. The large importations had to be made in order to keep the extensive factories in operation. The only alternative was either to keep running, at whatever cost, or have machinery idle. Such goods of all kinds that the market is glutted, or is over produced, or the supply is greater than the demand; the consequence is the prices have fallen at least 50 per cent. This fall in the price of wool has been imminent for the last two years. It is the inevitable result of fostcring certain industries, and di-verting capital into particular channels, and thus overstocking certain lines of business. By thus oncouraging and propping up some particular manufacturing interest induces the producers of raw material, the farmers, to follow, and thus losses accrue all around. The attention of American farmers mainly for the last few years has been attracted in live stock to sheep and pigs, and probably they make the quickest returns for the outlay; but when everyone went extensively into raising this particular stock, there had to be a fall. The error in both farming here and that of the United States is not judiciously varying their crops, so that farmers would have a general average of prices; that is, if one particular produce was low, it would in selling be made up by the high price of another. Again, it is not probable, taking seasons into consideration, that all crops will equally fail alike. A mixed husbandry is not only the most profitable to the farmer, but to the community at large. All profits are derived from the bushel of wheat or corn that the farmer raises, and he in reality regulates and influences all other business. Trade is only the handmaid of agriculture, and whatever losses she suffers will be felt through the whole community. If wool has been raised at a disadvantage or at a loss to the farmer, the manufacturer, merchant, and those engaged in trade will finally lose with them. .:. There is, however, another cause for the low price of long wool, which farmers may be said to have brought about themselves-and that is in the consumption or in use of a certain line of goods. The well-to-do Canadian jurmer now does not wear a coat made out of his long woeled Leicesters and Lincolns, which constitute our staple article in wool, but he wears a tine diagonal or broadcloth of foreign wool and foreign manufacture, and hence there is not the demand for homemade goods. F: With the present prices farmars are asking if farming pays. Well, if farming does not pay, what business does ? Extravagance, bad management and idleness produce the same results on the farm that they do in present. LA VELETTA, Malta, July 10.—The trans-port Canara sailed for Cyprus with the Com-missariat staff and Indian- sappers to prepare for the recention of the troops. The other is only in the same as that of oil, which the surface and shafting. The function of these rolls is the same as that of oil, which the surface and shafting. Madras Regignent is under orders to embark into minute globules, and by rolling between with the European troops.

THE SEARCHES FOR ARMS AND DOMI-CILIARY VISITS IN THE WEST.

Writing of the raids of her Majesty's Royal Irish Constabulary in search of arms and do-cuments in the West recently, the Galway Vindicator Says :---

The county of Mayo is, we believe, still proclaimed under the Peace Preservation Act, and, no doubt, the Lord Lieutenant has power under that act to issue a warrant authorising and directing a general search for army in every house in any given district. The power is, in all conscience, arbitrary and unconstitutional enough, but since the year 1875 it is subject to some very important restrictions, imposed by amendments which Mr. Butt succeeded in carrying when the renewal of the Coercion Act was passing through the House of Commons. The first and most important one is, that the warrant to search for arms must be executed between sunrise aid sunset. Upon this point the Act of 18/5 is perfectly dis-

The power to enter any house is continct. fined to the period between sunrise and sunset. It is very true we are now writing just on the longest day. But, even in the long days of June, two o'clock in the morning is a considerable time before sunrise, and we repeat that if the sun had rot risen when the house of any inhabitant of Tuam was searched, the man whose house was so entered has an action against every one concerned in the search. The fact as to the time of the search can, we presume, be easily ascertained, and, if the law has been violated, those who violated it ought to be brought to justice. Let us hope this matter will not be lost sight of. The Freeman ought to appeal with all the authority it possesses, both to its correspondents aud to the inhabitants of Tuam, to make such inquiries as will place the fact beyond all doubt: and if the hour at which the search was made is such as to give ground for bringing actions, those actions ought certainly to be brought. But this is not all. Another provision in the Renewal Act expressly eracts that "the warrant shall not be executed except in the presence and under the direction of some person to whom such warrants is directed by name." If, therefore, the police really divide themselves into detachments, and then proceeded to search for arms, all the scarches were illegal except those made by the detachment accompanying the person named in the warrant. Another provision of the same nature is, that the warrant must not be given for more than twentyone days. If the Lord Lieutenant has issued a warrant at all like that described in the extract we have quoted, authorising an entrance into houses by night, or professing to give authority for search for three months, this warrant is illegal and worthless, and any search made under it, at any time or under any circumstances, is illegal. Let us earnestly hope that this subject will not be lost lost sight of. No heavier blow could be struck against coercion than to convict of lawlessness those who put it in force against

USEFUL RECIPES.

TO CLEAN GLASS.

Glass should be washed in a wooden bowl an earthenware pan spoils the polish, and the glasses are more likely to break. They should be left for a short time in cold water, then stood out to drain, and dried with two cloths -that is, one to dry, and one to polish.

Silversmith's soap is admirable for cut on ground glass. A piece of lighted paper, put into a decanter so as to fill it with smoke, is the most admirable thing to clean and brighten it. Tea-leaves, brown paper torn in small pieces, with little bits of mottled soap, warm water, and a little pearlash is another receipt; but I think there is nothing more efficacious than the smoke. Decanters should always be thoroughly drained, or they will that he had agreed to make the United States mildew. In drying wine-glasses, be careful nay \$5,500,000, the Belgian answered that not to hold the stem tight, or you may wipe it was a great international que-

testing, a buggy equipped with the invention, and holding two men, weighing in all 600 pounds, was cawn across a barn floor by a force of eight pounds indicated in a spring

balance which registered 16 pounds with the rollers removed. With little impulse a 400-pound wheel runs eight or nine minutes upon one of these rollers, and the manager of the Detent says he has run his unoiled buggy on chese frictionless rollers for six months. The inventor is making rollers for testing on the Boston and Albany road, and it is thought that an annual saving of \$50,000 will result | treaty submitted to it. The entire press to the company by its adoption. Patents have been secured in this country, and ap-plied for in Great Britain and Canada. The idea was originally English, but no one at that time got over the difficulties.

THE TURKS SATISFIED WITH THE TREATY OF PEACE.

It is expected the official publication of the treaty of peace will follow its ratification, which will be within a month from the date of signing. The Congress to-day completed the reading of the treaty which will be signed to-morrow. Schouvaloff leaves for St. Petersburg on Sunday.

The population here is satisfied with the Anglo-Turkish Treaty.

The Cypreotes received news of the intended occupation of their island by the English with enthusiastic joy, and have telegraphed thanks to England.

LONDON, July 12.—A Syra special says 1,700 British troops have landed at Larneca, on the Island of Cyprus.

A Vienna special says negotiations between Austria and the Porte are progressing favorably. The Turks are to withdraw from the provinces, according to a settled plan, and fortifications and strong positions are to be surrendered.

It is rumored that French troops will occupy Crete.

The treaty of peace contains sixty clauses, and is reported to be the longest ever known. A Berlin despatch states that during the discussion relative to the boundaries of Bayazid Valley, the Russians sudderly claimed the pass of Zewin. The claim was not allowed. Grave fears again arose on Thursday night. Schouvaloff, during the discussion of clauses concerning the Dardanelles, having attempted to restrict the Sultan's right of issuing special permits for the passage of foreign men-of-war, or calling a foreign fleet to his aid, Salisbury thereupon declared England considered her engagements relative to the closing of the Straits, limited to an engagement to respect the sovereign rights of the Porte in that regard. Gortschakoff showed much anger, but afterwards arranged a compromise with Lord Beaconsfield, by which the status quo was continued.

A Berlin special says, in Thursday's sitting of the Congress, the Russian suggestion for the enactment of a clause providing for ex-ecutive measures in case Turkey delayed carrying out the treaty, was again rejected. The clause relative to Greece, which will oblige Turkey immediately to take her claims into serious consideration, and the clause authorizing Austrian occupation, were inserted in the treaty. All the Plenipotentiaries leave Berlin on Saturday and Sunday.

THE HALIFAX AWARD.

Boston, July 13 .- The Herald publishes a defence of Kellogg, the American member of the Halifax Fishery Commission, denying that Minister Thornton had placed him under social obligations, and also denying the report that Kellogg is of unsound mind. It is added hat the award was first fixed at four and a half millions, and that Kellogg refused to sign when it was raised one million. It is reported that Delfosse, being asked how it was was a great international quer-n. "I did not go there to listen to FRANCE ALARMED AT THE CYPRUS ANNEXATION.

PARIS, July 11.-The French people continue to be alarmed about England's new acquisition in Turkey. The Republique Franton Pilot. caise describes the Convention as detrimental to the interests of the Mediterranean Powers and offensive to the dignity of the members of the Congress. That journal personally attacks Beaconstield, and expresses the hope that Congress will insist upon having the

shows the greatest irritation. 10.000 TROOPS TO OCCUPY CYPRUS_ NEW MAP OF EUROPE.

LONDON, July 11 .- It is announced in Parliament by the Government this afternoon, that ten thousand troops are to occupy Cyprus. These will consist of Indian troops now at Malta, and 3 battalions of British infantry. The official papers relative to the cession of the Island of Cyprus to England are now being prepared both at the Foreign office in Lonc on and at Berlin, in order that there will be no delay in presenting the document to

Parliament when the Congress has closed. It is further announced that a map is being drawn by Lord Salisbury, showing what had been done in Congress as far as Europe was concerned, and it would be presented to Parliament at an early day.

THE CYPRUS TREATY.

The Times' Berlin special says the news from Italy and especially from France seems to indicate that public opinion regards the Cyprus treaty as seriously affecting the private interests of these nations. On this subject I heard one of the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain say if France and Austria at the end of the war had declared themselves ready to act together for the maintenance of the integrity of Turkey, England would have joined them. Unfortunately they could not, or would not. Then England, from considerations of superior interest, was obliged to guarantee the integrity of the Porte's Asiatic possessions. Seizing the Dardanelles would have wounded the susceptibilities of Europe taking Egypt or occupying the extremities of the Suez Canal would have hurt the feelings of France. She decided, therefore, upon occupying Cyprus. France, on considering the absolute necessity imposed on England, will soon see that the occupation of Cyprus was only suggested to England by her ardent de-

the sympathies of France. GRANT TO BE RENOMINATED.

sire to reconcile her absolute interests with

NEW YORE, July 13 .--- The Herald's Long Branch special says Secretary Sherman stated he believed Grant would be renominated. Sherman also said he did not believe there would be any more removals of officials.

WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT.

NEW YORK, July 13 .- The Tribune's Washington special says that the work of strength-ening the foundation of the Washington monument will begin next week. It has been decided to place on each of the four sides of the monument panels in bronze. 30 by 15 feet, representing in bas relief scenes in the life of Washington.

THE MEXICANS THREATEN TO RETAKE TEXAS.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The Herald's New Orleans special despatch says that a letter from the Mexican frontier states that the Mexicans claim the right of reprisals for Gen. Ord's invasion, and threaten recapture in Texas.

the signs of returning prosperity are positive and encouraging. We are not getting into another era of very high wages and correspondingly high prices, but there are good prospects for making a comfortable living .- Bos-

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

The fisheries at the Magdalen Islands are reported good.

It is thought the Quebec Assembly will prorogue at the end of this week.

Through the smoke from bush fires the navigation of the St. Lawrence is impeded between Montreal and Quebee.

The members of the Maine Press Excursion party now at Quebec have been agreeably entertained by Lady Dufferin at the Citadel. exacted in Ottawa for a breach of the peace arising out of a religious dispute on the street. The Government Bill for the abolition of District Magistracies in Québec has been read a second time, and passed through Committee.

An excursion of members of the American Institute has arrived at Quebec en route to the Saguenay- They will return home by way of Montreal

The Queen has expressed through the Colonial Office, her great gratification at the loyalty and military spirit exhibited at Montreal on her birthday.

The Argenteuil Rangers met with an enthusiastic reception on their return home on Saturday night. The Chatham Company were greeted with a bonfire and the firing of cannon, ending with a supper and speeches in the village hall.

A brutal attempt at murder is reported from Napance. A man named White-a Catholic -without any apparent provocation, fired a revolver at and wounded a neighbour named Kelly-an Orange Young Briton. White has fled and some sixty or seventy parties are scouring the neighbourhood intent on summary vengeance should they find the culprit UNITED STATES.

The Indians are murdering whites on the Rosser Fork of Rock Creek, Montana.

The famous Dr. Helmbold has been pronounced a lunatic " with lucid intervals."

It is said to be Sherman's opinion that Grant will be renominated for the Presidency.

A humourist of some reputation, named Thos. Mason, fell dead in the street at Elston (Mo.), yesterday, of sunstroke.

Saturday was the hottest of the season at St. Louis. There were 30 cases of sunstroke and 16 deaths. Yesterday there were 50 cases and 30 deaths.

A report comes from Bismarck ria St. Paul that the Nez Perces, with Sitting Bull, are quietly moving back to their old home with the active assent of the Canadian police.

Dr. Carver, a famous marksman of New York city, on Saturday, at Brooklyn, performed the wonderful feat of breaking 5,500 glass balls with a rifle in 8 hours and 93 minutes. The balls were thrown about 25 feet high.

The Governor of Oregon has called out the voluntcers against the Indians, who are in force on the reservation. The Umatillas are said to be fighting the hostiles. Capt. Miles' troops, by last accounts, had been fighting for two hours above the agency. Result not known.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. From accounts received in London the

Kaffir War has virtually ceased, and the power of the insurgents, as a people, been destroyed. FOREIGN.

The Rhodope insurrection is at an end. Andrassy has been gracionsly received by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(From a Regular Correspondent of the Post.) HOTEL DU LOUVRE, Paris, June 28,

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There is no single fact that can better illustrate the progress made in political manners and tranquility since this time last year, than the holding of the anniversary of the first, most generous and self-denying soldier of the mother Republic-the venerated General Hoche. The ceremony is held in his native town of Versailles; it was the first of the kind inaugurated after the disappearance of the Second Empire, for Hoche's life embodied an open, tolerant and liberal republic. "I

will conquer the counter-revolution, after that I will break my sword." Such was his motto. Well, in 1877, the de Broglie Twenty dollars and costs is the penalty coalition was in power; it did its best to strangle the Hoche banquet; compelled its sympathizers to keep within doors, and not to allow a speech to be heard beyond the four walls. On the present occasion the rejoicings were as public as day; there were fireworks at which ministers assisted and the grands caux played as if Louis XIV, and his courtiers alone formed the public ; the town was illuminated and the fronts of houses veiled with tri-colors. At a banquet given by the Republicans, the Marshal's health was not only proposed, but drank with all honors -a most lauduble innovation. Then Gambetta delivered a short, telling speech, uniting the army with the constitution, and contrasting the joys of France in 1878 with the agonies in 1877.

Just now the people seem to be thinking of nothing else than fetes; Paris will make a gigantic effort for the 30th, to surprise herself in the way of fireworks and decorations.

In order to divide the crowds, central parts of the city will have their special share of rojoicings, but the most attractive features of the monster fete, will be concentrated in the Bois de Boulogne, where thousands of multicolored lanterns will be suspended from the trees : the lakes bordered with jets of gas and the gondolas will show all kinds of lights. Few residents are sojourners in Paris but have laid in a supply of flags and lanterns. The fete will open privately on Saturday night. The beggars will be allowed to be jolly on Sunday next, and a large amnesty will be extended to those communists more deluded than criminal. Mercy for the duped ; severity for those who formed them. Happily the nights are so fine now that visitors will not suffer much inconvenience in not finding the most primitive of shake downs at hotels, where the billiard tables are even hired for beds.

The forthcoming twenty-two elections for deputies, being discounted in advance as triumphs for the Republic, naturally but very little interest is attached to the threats and dynamite articles of the monarchal press. In some localities the Royalists and Bonapartists swear to go to the urns, arm in arm; in others they abuse one another like pickpockets. This coalition is carrying on a pincushion war against the Republic, that is universal suffrage, plunge deeper and deeper into bathos. In France, the suffrage is not so much a legal, political, as a social fact, and hence, irrevocable Democracy with its virtues as well as its faults is definitive in this country. There are privileged classes by birth, and whatever drawbacks the people's minis-

ters may possess, it is not the less a fact, that the hitherto accepted "influential classes" are morally bankrupts, whether they call themselves Legitimists, Orleanists, or Bonapartists. Republicans ought to despise alike their own feebleness, as well as the impotent and unpatriotic attacks of their adversaries, and to bestow all their energies to guide universal suffrage, in the paths of reason and justice.

The Exhibition appears to look more lovely every day; it is losing its very new looks; the alleys are free from pebbles of the type that must have slain Goliah; there are seats everywhere, and the restaurants are spring

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

round fi dur nows olinans. Is is enough for paones with reason of the neuron reaction of the neuron reaction of the neuron of th

wool raising pay?" and it was positively thumb and forefinger of your left hand over it, the testimony of a parcel of fishermen. We asserted that foreign wool of the same quality and let then glass turn as you rub it dry; in took various totals submitted, and split the and let then glass turn as you rub it dry; in this manner you will not drop it or wrench it from the stem.

There are many receipts for taking out a cupboard, be careful not to knock the top of the stopper, as that is a frequent cause of its | damages. getting fixed.

SPINACE .-- Pick the spinach carefully seeing that no weeds or stalks are mixed with it, and wash it thoroughly through several waters. About fourteen quarts of spinach will be sufficient for five or six persons. Put this quantity into a very large saucepan, with about half a pint of boiling water, and three heaped tablespoonfuls of salt. Press it down frequently with a large spoon, that it may be done equally. In about ten minutes it will be perfectly tender, when drain through a colander, pressing until quite dry, and chop it finely. Put now into a small saucepan with an ounce of butter and a small seasoning of pepper, stir the whole over the fire until quite hot; then put on a hot dish, and garnish with sippets of toasted bread or slices of hard boiled eggs. Poached eggs are also frequently served with spinach, when they should be laid on the top. Lemon-juice or white vinegar is considered an improvement by many persons. The tops of young beets, if treated in the same way, but boiling them for half an hour instead of ten minutes, will be found very similar to spinach and quite as good. This dish should be garnished with slices cut from the roots of large red and white beets, and seasoned plentifully with popper. Or, either of the above may be dressed with cream after the French fashion. Thus, after the spinach or the beet-tops have been chopped and returned to the fire in a small saucepan with a little melted butter, add half a pint of cream which has been previously boiled to prevent curdling, and simmer for five minutes; just before removing from the fire, add a small teaspoonful of powdered sugar, and a very little grated nutmeg.

SUBSTITUTE FOR LUBRICATING OILS.

A citizen of East Brookfield has invented for vehicles of all kinds and shafting an antifriction roller, which does away with lubricants, and saves, it is claimed, 100 per centum in wear and tear and power expended. The any other business. Successful farming is one | contrivance is a perforated "sleeve" made up of the greatest trades to be learned; and it is, of sections, rivetted together, and extending only by learning it, and by strict application the length of the bearing. Each section to business; that it will pay. With regard to holds numerous small rolls projecting radially low prices, a careful examination of the on both sides from 132 to 1 inches, according markets for a few years back will show that to the size of the sleeve, and they are arranged all kinds of produce are above an average at spirally so that no two of them come in a

for the reception of the troops. The 25th is subdivided by the action of the gearing

took various totals submitted, and split the difference." A prominent citizen, who attended the sessions of the Commission, says a great mistake, in the first place, was the fixstopper which has been fixed in a bottle; but, ing upon Halifax as a place for holding the as prevention is better than cure, I would sittings. The feeling in Halifax was that the a number went into manufacturing woollen advise that, in replacing the stopper of a Government had got in the Geneva awards several millions more than it was entitled to, bottle, you give it a gentle turn; and in several millions more than it was entitled to, taking the decanter from the sideboard or and that this surplus should be restored by way of compensation for alleged fishery

THE ANGLO-OTTOMAN TREATY.

LONDON, July II .- The excitement regarding the Anglo-Turkish alliance has not subsided. There is much agitation among political parties in England at present; only a very small majority favor directly challenging

the Government policy. The Marquis of Hartington, Liberal leader, will to-day in Commons call for papers and information on the subject of the Anglo-Turkish Convention and when these are produced the opposition will decide what course to take. The Conservative press continues to warmly support the Governments measures. The Times argues that the task undertaken could not have been practically avoided and would have been inevitable sooner or later. Some of the Liberal press claim there is more acute anxiety among the Conservatives than can be estimated by reading Conservative newspapers.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says a short life is predicted for the alliance. By some it is pointed out that Beaconsfield's arrangement robs the Pashas of their right to plunder the populations they misgovern. The Bureaucratic class will revolt against a foreign protectorate which forbids peculation and punishes for misgovernment, and they will soon intrigue for the establishment of a Russian protectorate. If Russia is so inclined, the British protectorate can be terminated at any time by a nominal surrender of those Russian acquisitions in Asia, which were the specific condition for England's interference for these difficulties. The present convention between Turkey and England provides no remedy.

AUSTRIA WANTS TO MAKE A CONVEN-TION WITH TURKEY.

LONDON, July 13.—A despatch from St. Pe-tersburg says that Russia will issue an international loan immediately after the Berlin treaty is signed.

A despatch from Vienna' says that Austria is anxious to maintain the integrity of European Turkey, and is negotiating for arrangements similar to the Anglo-Turkish Conven-

ARE GOOD TIMES RETURNING.

We think an honest affirmative answer may be given to this question. There are many signs which lead to the belief that the worst phase of hard times is past. The same signs indicate that the return of good times has already commenced.

The decline of the gold premium to a mere fraction-or rather the appreciation of paper money to an almost equal value with goldis one of these signs. This change in the relative value of money was an absolute necossity before business could really improve. It involved tremendous losses; but these were inevitable. Almost as much can now be done with a hundred dollars in bank notes as with the same amount in gold. The true basis of trade has been reached, and a healthy growth may soon be expected.

The wages of labor seem to have touched bottom. Some reductions are still taking place, but the average low rate appears to be fixed A revival of trade will bring a gradual advance, not to the figures of five years ago, for they were abnormal, but to a fair and reasonable standard, bearing a just proportion to other values. Workingmen here are hardly worse off than workingmen in other countries. When times improve, as they certainly will, there will be a better market for labor in this country than in any other.

There is promise of enormous crops this year throughout the country. The crop pros-pects in Europe are said to be disappointing. American produce of all kinds will be in active demand and good prices will be paid for it. The excess of our exports over our imports has increase, rapidly in the past few years. During the fiscal year just ended it was about \$275,000,000,-nearly three times the interest

on the national debt. We not only pay the interest due abroad with grain, cotton, etc., but we still have a large balance in our favor. Instead of going in debt to Europe we now bring Europe in debt to us.

Reckless speculation, which was an active agent in producing the great crash of five years ago, lies disabled under the ruin it wrought. All capitalists are now careful as to the manner in which their money is invested. This argues well for the stability of the prosperity that seems to be returning. It means safety, which should be the true corner stone of industry. The class that consumes but does not pro-

duce, is not so large as it was. Thousands of its members have been brought down from idleness to work. The larger the producing class is the better for all. A farmer who merely supports his family is more useful to the community than the nominally rich idler who creates nothing, and may become a bankrupt even when he seems most prosperous.

A conspiracy against the Sultan has been discovered at Stamboul, and over 50 arrests have been made.

The full text of the Treaty of Berlin is published in the London Times. They form a marked constrast to those of the San Stefano Treaty, which Russia was compelled to submit to the revision of Europe.

ENGLAND.

Lospon, July 12 .-- In the House of Commons to-night, the motion of Mitchell Henry, member for Galway county, for the appointment of a Royal Commission on the treatment of prisoners; was rejected by 35 to 101. The motion was made in consequence of the death of the Fenian McCarthy.

LONDON, July 13. — Fifty-seven articles, being the text of the Treaty of Berlin, are nublished in the Times of this morning. The treaty, as published, does not contain any points not heretofore published, and is in accordance with the proceedings of Congress as made public.

A correspondent of the Times explains how the ex-King of Hanover became blind. At a cricket match played between the Windsor and Eton clubs on the Windsor ground an Eaton boy named Spong made a very successfal innings, carried out his bat, and made a high score. Prince George, who was standing at the pavilion, hand in his had a long beaded purse, at the end of which was attached a gold acorn The purse he was swinging round, cheering Mr. Spong, when the acorn struck him in the left eye. Assistance was

promptly procured, but without avail, and the Prince lost completely the sight of the injured eye, and finally that of the other also. PASSENGERS .-- Cabin passengers per Allan Royal Mail steamship "Peruvian," Lieut. W H Smith, R.N.R., commander, from Quebec to Liverpool, July 13th, 1878 .- Mrs Ashton, Mr John J Arnton, Mr Frederick Barker, Mrs Brodie, Misses Brodie (two), Mr A D Bon-jamin, Mr H W Baldwin, Mrs Baldwin, Rev C Bethune, Mr. Ramon Beaufield, Mr Bigelow, Mrs Bigelow, Miss Frances Chaffey, Mr Elswood Chaffey, Mr. Wm Carsley, Captain Crookshanks, Mrs Crookshanks, Missee Crook-shanks (six), Mr Fred Crookshanks, Mr De Veber, Miss Edkins, Miss Ferrule, Mr. Alex Fiddes, Mr W W Farley, Mr C C Gardner, Mr C H Holder, Mr. John Hore, Mr F B Heret C H Holden, Mr John Hogg, Mr E P Hart-

nev, Mr Hooper, Mr. Goo J Hirde, Rev H F Holmes, Miss Edith L Holmes, Mr Charles W Holmes, Miss Gertrude Holmes, Mr. Clement Holmes, Mrs Holmes, infant and nurse, Miss Irwin, Mr Johnson, Mr Kent, Mrs Lear, Miss Irwin, Mr Johnson, Mr Kent, Miss Leur, Mr Fred Murton, Rev P Moreau, Miss E Michael, Mr J Morrow, Mr Adam Moffatt, Mrs John McDougall, Mr Archibald McIntyre, Mrs John McDougall, Mr Archibald McIntyre, Mrs McIntyre, Mr W Nelson, Mr S A Oliver, popular successes.

rupt even when he seems most prosperous. Intrancintyre, Ar W Nelson, Mr S A Oliver, The necessity of earning a living has lately been brought home to many who for years had nothing to do but spend. Crowding the cities is not so common as it was a few years ago. There still is too much of it, but the hard lesson learned by men who Frances Richards, Miss Mary Richards, Miss Frances Richards, Miss Mary Richards, Miss The provide and a spectrum of the second sec tion. A despatch from Rome says there is con-siderable agitation against the results of the Cowding the cities is not so common as it was a few years ago. There still is too much of it, but the hard lesson learned by men who Congress. AN ORANGE RIOT. Toxbox, July 13.—Orange demonstrations through out of being able to 'live at all in the contry, with an assurance of food and shelter, throughout the kingdom were quiet, except at Wishaw, Scotland, where the military were called out. About 50 persons were injured. Wighter: A orange demonstrations through out of being able to 'live at all in the called out. About 50 persons were injured. Wighter: A orange demonstrations through out to be whole matter, we think through out to be apply the whole matter, we think through out to be apply the whole matter, we think through out to be apply the whole matter, we think through out to be apply the whole matter, we think through out to be apply the whole matter, we think through out to be apply the to the to be apply the whole matter, we think through out to be apply the to the tothet to the tothet to the to the to the t

ing up like mushrooms. Since its recent opening, the pavilion devoted to the exhibits of the Minister of Public Instruction is much visited. The solar reflector is the object of special curiosity. It can cook a chop and be arranged to make a pot au feu. While on educational matters, let the visitor not neglect the exhibits of Russia in this respect. In the model of a class, there is a seat with a moveable back, which permits the pupil to "stretch himself" without disturbing his work, or that quietness so difficult to obtain in childhood. There is also a small instrument which demonstrates if substances be permeable or impermeable to air-an india-rubber tube, with the end placed against a morsel of brick, concrete or wood grain ways; all is in a glass of water; the latter will become agitated when the air, slightly blown, passes through the resisting medium. A. M. Nedats, of Finland, explains, by a series of pictorial tables, the work of digestion of the stomach. Underdone beefsteak and undercooked eggs, according to him, ought to be avoided. Pounded raw meat at present so much in request, makes frightful ravages with the stomach, yet he recommends that as a "precaution." The effects of vodki, the popular brandy, produces the same burning effects on the stomach as the air of mines, yet prisoners are condemned to the silver and mercury mines of Siberia though the pain of death be abolished. The vodki is the most fruitful source of indirect revenue, on a par in this respect with tobacco in France. There are very interesting card board anatomical models, of animals, insects, Thus an infant can take asunder etc. and repiece, the body and internal organs, of a bee, a flea, a bectle, etc., similarly with the human head; the model opens in two; the jaw bone can be taken asunder, the teeth "extracted," their system of connecting nerves examined. There are wax prepara-tions to illustrate the development of a frog, and the transformation of a silk worm. The botanical plates are superb, and have been purchased by the French Government. There are also 22 types: of the various subjects of the Russian Empire, most faithfully executed and clad. The Poles complain they are not represented.

The Swedish ethnographical section in the Trocadero is most attractive, from the number and variety of its wooden models of the peasantry, taken, as they have been dressed, from life. The figures are so arranged as to represent scenes of ordinary occurrences; the "setting out for church" is an actuality; every room in the house is presented to view,

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