

"Yes! We shall all starve if you do not, you must say yes!"
She was quite hysterical, and the sight of her emotion calmed her...

CHAPTER XXII.

"MAKES EVA like yourself, Miss Courtenay," said Mr. Templemore to Dora, the next day, as they stood alone in the garden...

"None to speak of. What are all the visions of political economy, for instance, to that grand thing, the transmutation of the baser metals into gold?"

"Did he find it?" asked Dora, demurely. "No, Miss Courtenay; but do you doubt the existence of the North Pole because Sir John Franklin perished in going to it?"

"When I feel foolish and unhappy I shall sit here and look at that court and fountain," she thought. "Even as that water is enclosed everywhere by cold stone walls, and must be satisfied with its life of domestic usefulness..."

"Well, yes, there was something of a reason," which reason the Professor proceeded to state. "Leverrier, the French astronomer, had made some computations as to some 'sun spots' which he had conjectured to be identical with the supposed planet."

"Prof. Watson said that it looked about as large as a twenty-five cent silver piece, and shone with a very red light. Judging from certain circumstances the Professor thinks it was on the opposite side of the sun."

"My poor little fairy," she sadly thought, "I used to fancy you had brought me in luck in exchange for my milk and eggs; but I know now it was such luck as one reads of in story-books, where the gold turns into withered leaves, and the fairy palaces vanish in sleep at night are gone in the morning."

"But to return to Eva," resumed Mr. Templemore. "Since the day on which I lost her two little sisters, she has been too much indulged. She has faults, which she must outgrow, and so we must part for awhile. I shall leave her here under your care, and spend the winter in Deenah."

"I do," he replied, gravely; "I feel I do. But I cannot leave the child to Miss Moore's care—nay, I will leave her to none save you. Eva loves you, and that love, joined to her happy nature, will do more to cure her of her faults than all my preaching. I have no fear for the result—none."

to see it. He looked perfectly happy at her final consent, and with a boyish eagerness which gave the ardor and the freshness of youth to all he said or did, he asked to show her at once the apartments he had prepared for her and Eva, who now joined them. The child was all alive with curiosity and excitement.

"And I shall know all about them," said Eva, exulting. They entered a room on the ground-floor. Books, globes, maps, and a large slate in a frame, said plainly this was the school-room. Thence Eva ran into the next apartment.

"No. This sitting-room is destined to the lady who will have the goodness to teach you." Eva pouted, and Dora looked around her. Her future sitting-room was very graceful and elegant, and overlooked the flower-garden.

"This is a delightful apartment," she said, gaily; "but where is Eva's?" Eva had already opened a door, and gone up a private staircase, which gave access from the sitting-room to the first-floor, and thence she eagerly summoned "Cousin Dora."

"It was a corner room, and each of its two windows commanded a different prospect. Standing in the deep embrasure of one, you saw the gates of the chateau and you looked down the long road delving deep into the city. That view Dora had from her present apartment. But this, her future room, if she became Eva's governess, had another window looking down into a quiet court, around which the chateau was built. In the centre rose a bubbling fountain, and though the aspect of all she saw was Norman, and not Germanic, Dora thought of Undine, when she had wedded Knight Hildebrand, and went home with him to his castle."

"How does it happen that Prof. Newcomb, who was situated at the same position as yourself, did not observe the planet?" asked the correspondent. "Oh," the professor replied, "he swept north of the sun while I swept south. I know that I did not get time to sweep both ways, and I determined to sweep south."

"Well, yes, there was something of a reason," which reason the Professor proceeded to state. "Leverrier, the French astronomer, had made some computations as to some 'sun spots' which he had conjectured to be identical with the supposed planet. Prof. Watson had studied these computations, and although nothing at all accurate could be predicted from the data obtained as to the position of the planet, if, indeed, those spots were identical with the supposed planet, he had concluded that the chances were at least slightly in favour of sweeping south, and he had determined to follow that course before leaving Ann Arbor. He had also determined to examine carefully a large space as possible, and if he did not find the planet he would at least reduce the space to be examined by subsequent observers."

"The Professor said further that very many of the observers took photographs of the sun during the eclipse, and it was quite probable that some of these would show the position of the planet. Prof. Young now thinks that some of his plates exhibited the planet, but unfortunately he had cut down his negatives before learning of the planet's discovery. Mr. Raney, Secretary of the Royal Society of England, has also informed Prof. Watson that he believes one of his photographic plates to exhibit the planet. He attributes the fact that other astronomers did not discover the planet in their observations to the reason that they either used so high a degree of optical power that having no reference points, in shifting from one field to another, they passed over it, or else they had too low a degree of magnifying power to observe it."

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AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

THE INTRA-MERCURIAL PLANET SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND.

(Detroit Free Press.)

Prof. James C. Watson, Director of the Detroit Observatory, at the University, returned to Ann Arbor from Wyoming, Tuesday, August 7, after an absence of about a week. As the public have already been informed, he was successful in the object of his trip. He left here with the intention of devoting himself entirely to a search for the planet supposed to exist between Mercury and the sun, and he chose as his locality a place in the mountains, ten miles north of Creston, Wyoming. His position was further north than that of any other observer, and consequently he obtained the first view of the planet, Prof. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, being the only other astronomer who is recorded as having seen the planet. At the same place were stationed Mr. Lockyer, of England, and Prof. Newcomb, of Washington.

In his observation Prof. Watson used a telescope with a power of forty-five and an aperture of four inches, the instrument belonging to the State Normal School. He arranged his telescope to sweep south of the sun for any unknown body in the vicinity. In the fifth sweep he discovered what appeared to be a star of four and one-half magnitude, with a decided disc. He had previously committed to memory all the stars down to the seventh magnitude in that vicinity. The bright object which he had discerned was not a known star, and as both himself and others had searched that locality very thoroughly, he knew that there was no star in that position. He next observed carefully to see if the object had any elongation, such as it would have if a comet in that position with respect to the sun, but found none. He therefore concluded that

HE HAD FOUND VULCAN.

The totality lasted two minutes and fifty-seven seconds, and he found the planet about one minute before the total eclipse ended. He had swept from the sun south and as far east and west as he could—seven or eight degrees. As soon as he found the planet he proceeded to take its position, which he did not do in the usual way. Instead of hour and declination circles he used discs covered with card board, upon which he marked the places of objects by means of a pointer, and upon these recorded the positions of the sun, the planet and a neighboring star. By placing these circles upon a dividing engine they can be accurately read.

THE EXACT POSITION OF THE PLANET OBTAINED.

This is approximately eight hours and twenty-six minutes' ascension, and declination eighteen degrees and no minutes.

"How does it happen that Prof. Newcomb, who was situated at the same position as yourself, did not observe the planet?" asked the correspondent. "Oh," the professor replied, "he swept north of the sun while I swept south. I know that I did not get time to sweep both ways, and I determined to sweep south."

"Was there any reason which led you to believe that in taking the direction you did, you would be more likely to find the planet?"

"Well, yes, there was something of a reason," which reason the Professor proceeded to state.

Leverrier, the French astronomer, had made some computations as to some "sun spots" which he had conjectured to be identical with the supposed planet. Prof. Watson had studied these computations, and although nothing at all accurate could be predicted from the data obtained as to the position of the planet, if, indeed, those spots were identical with the supposed planet, he had concluded that the chances were at least slightly in favour of sweeping south, and he had determined to follow that course before leaving Ann Arbor. He had also determined to examine carefully a large space as possible, and if he did not find the planet he would at least reduce the space to be examined by subsequent observers.

The Professor said further that very many of the observers took photographs of the sun during the eclipse, and it was quite probable that some of these would show the position of the planet. Prof. Young now thinks that some of his plates exhibited the planet, but unfortunately he had cut down his negatives before learning of the planet's discovery. Mr. Raney, Secretary of the Royal Society of England, has also informed Prof. Watson that he believes one of his photographic plates to exhibit the planet. He attributes the fact that other astronomers did not discover the planet in their observations to the reason that they either used so high a degree of optical power that having no reference points, in shifting from one field to another, they passed over it, or else they had too low a degree of magnifying power to observe it.

IN DESCRIBING THE PLANET.

Prof. Watson said that it looked about as large as a twenty-five cent silver piece, and shone with a very red light. Judging from certain circumstances the Professor thinks it was on the opposite side of the sun.

Prof. Newcomb thought that the planet was too small to explain the perturbations of Mercury, but Prof. Watson doubts the correctness of this judgment. If the planet was on the opposite side of the sun, as Prof. Watson is led to believe, it would of course appear much smaller than if on this side.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

CUBA.

An absurd proposition has been advanced by a very small number of journals, advising the United States to annex Cuba as England has recently annexed the island of Cyprus, that has caused great amusement in official quarters in Washington, which have, however, been at the same time somewhat annoyed to see how easily the American press may be thus injured the international honor of the Republic; for what they advise is nothing more nor less than a mean and dishonest act. To say to the United States, England will not dare to protest now, you have nothing to fear; pounce upon the island, your neighbor, and hold it, whether she likes it or not; would be, on the one hand, to liken it to a bird of prey, on the other hand, it is an insult to the sincerity and intelligence of the Government at Washington to insinuate that it is capable of abandoning the honorable and able policy which it has hitherto pursued towards Spain, and Cuba, just when that policy has been justified by events.

Every ulterior idea of insurrection has been so completely abandoned that the former rebel leader in New York, General Sanquillo, has recently honorably returned to the contributors the funds which had been raised for the purpose of making a last and supreme effort. The promise made to the American Government by the Marquis of Villamantilla, with such persistency and with such calm confidence in the final success of the Spanish arms, has indeed been redeemed, and vic-

torious Spain has even treated her prodigal son, better than the diplomatist agreed. Not only has slavery disappeared, but the Captain General, Martinez Campos, has restored the property to the former rebels, has authorized political meetings and has invited the Cubans to elect the first Deputies and Senators which they will ever have sent to the Cortes of Madrid, which have never had any Cuban delegation.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The Department of State, which has great respect for the opinion of the French Government in all matters relating to the interpretation of the capitulations, has been surprised to learn that President MacMahon has signed the Treaty of Berlin without having previously submitted it for approval to the Chambers. It was well known in official circles at Washington that certain Paris journals had made a mistake in attacking the Marshal under the pretext that he was obliged by the constitution to submit to the Chambers any diplomatic instrument involving the question of peace or war for France, inasmuch as no such important decision is involved in the matter of the Berlin Congress. But they also know that Art. 8, Sec. 2 of the constitutional law of July 16th, 1875, provides that "treaties affecting the personal condition and rights of property of Frenchmen in foreign countries" shall be approved by both Chambers. The surprise that has been felt at Washington is also due to the fact that it was equally well-known that by Article 27 of the Treaty of Berlin, the Commune of Spizza is incorporated into Dalmatia, and that by Articles 42 and 56 Russia has acquired Bessarabia, Ardahan, Batoum and Kars. In all these localities, consequently, the condition of French citizens, as based upon the Capitulations and the new privileges which were secured to them by the Ottoman law of June 18th, 1867 (especially by Article IV upon successions by inheritance) as well as by paragraphs 7, 9 and 14 of the Protocol of June 9th, 1868, will be wholly changed.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

As the Chinese Embassy progresses on its Eastern course, public opinion continues to express itself more and more decidedly in favor of the intelligent and at the same time liberal policy which the government at Washington seems more disposed than ever to pursue, with regard to the relations between China and the United States. It has been learned with satisfaction that General McDowell has abandoned that attitude of extreme reserve which has been shown towards the Embassy by the Federal officials in California, who are too directly under the influence of a population whose feeling against the Chinese is explained by its peculiar circumstances. Although the General has acted upon his personal responsibility, rather than in the name of the Federal Government, the polite attentions which he has shown (Chun Lum Pin and his suite have been highly appreciated in official quarters at Washington).

THE MEXICAN DIFFICULTY.

Official circles in Washington have not been surprised to observe this week a resumption in the papers, of the old campaign of rumours, "outrages upon the Rio Grande," &c., the object of which is to prepare the way for the annexation of the northern provinces of Mexico by disturbing the mutual relations of the two Republics. Now, it is difficult for the Mexican government and people to understand how certain politicians and journals in the United States can be guilty of such dishonesty, when it is asserted that the troubles upon the Rio Grande are almost always caused by tricksters who base their hopes of acquiring a rapid fortune upon speculations in land, mines and cattle, the success of which is dependent upon the annexation of the left bank of the Rio Grande. Besides, the Mexican Minister to the United States, Mr. Zamacoena, in order to remove every possible cause of disturbance, and to exonerate Mexico from the charges of these secret filibusters, so prejudicial to both countries, has recently shown that the government of Diaz has kept 8,000 regular troops upon its side of the Rio Grande, whilst the United States had only 5,000 upon their side to prevent incursions, cattle stealing and other outrages, which moreover are not so frequent or so serious, as interested parties assert. Finally the Mexican diplomatist has endeavored to persuade the Government and people of the United States that there need be no political dispute between them, and that the commercial question is everything—no matter who is President, whether Juarez, Diaz or Lerdo, the eyes of the Americans, who are nevertheless such able business men, have been closed to the fact, which is little to their credit, that Mexico has been able to export \$40,000,000 annually to the United States, while this country has exported only \$8,000,000 to Mexico, which lies at its very door and is its nearest neighbor.

THE RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT SHERBROOKE.

For an hour before the train arrived there was an immense crowd gathered to witness the arrival of the Governor-General and suite. Sherbrooke excelled herself, as the demonstration was one of the like of which would have done credit to a larger city. There was not a pane of glass in sight but what had its light. The Grand Trunk station was splendidly and tastefully decorated with evergreens, mottoes, and colored lights, and the Sherbrooke House, opposite the station, was one immense wall of dazzling lights, and surpassed the smaller hotels in the vicinity in nothing but imensity. For half an hour before the train arrived the throng was something awful; to say that the space in front of the station was full would give but a slim idea of the throng; it was literally wedged full, and despite the efforts of the police and mounted marshals to keep a place open for the passage of the Governor-General's carriage, they only pressed the closer until the arrival of the military, who had to use all their efforts to force back the crowd. There were people in Sherbrooke who came from the country in every direction for sixty miles around. At 8:15 o'clock the special train arrived amidst the cheers of the anxious crowd.

The committee of reception had erected a grand stand, from which the Governor-General spoke. It was open in the rear, and a carpet laid across the platform to the car door. Upon the grand stand were several prominent and representative citizens of Sherbrooke and vicinity. When the train arrived, the car in which were the distinguished guests was entered by E. T. Brooks, Esq., M.P., and lady, and R. D. Morkill, Jr., Esq., and a young lady, the latter of whom presented the Countess with a bouquet. The Earl and Countess then came out of the car and entered the grand stand, while the crowd roared.

decidedly well selected, and to the point. He expressed much pleasure at the reception given him, and said he accepted it as an acknowledgment of the loyalty of the people of the Eastern Townships to our beloved Queen, whom he had the honor of representing. After this speech of His Excellency, a splendid equippage, drawn by four grey horses, drove up, and the vice-regal party entered the carriage. Then was formed the procession which was as follows: First came the band of the 53rd Regiment in uniform, then a squad of soldiers, next the carriage of the Governor-General, then the remainder of the body guards and next the Union brass band, followed by an immense crowd of men and boys bearing aloft torches, the light of which set off to advantage and reflected splendidly from the decorations of the different buildings and arches. The Vice-regal party were driven to the house of the Hon. E. T. Brooks, whose guests they are to be while in Sherbrooke. The party will visit the Eaton Co's mills to-day, where the Earl is to be presented with two pairs of blankets and a suit of clothes. They will also visit the village of Lennoxville before returning to the larger cities.

The arches were all that could be desired, being neatly and tastefully arranged, with mottoes in almost every language, including one in the language of the "Heathen Chinese," which we would give in detail only for our lack of knowledge of the characters in which it is written. There were six large arches on their route under which they passed, besides countless smaller ones upon gateways, alleys, &c. The last of the large arches was the welcome of the ladies to the Countess and was very appropriately decorated. Over the gate of E. T. Brooks, Esq., was a

"GARD MILLE FAILLITE."

surmounted by a coat of arms very neatly executed. The different bands enlivened the march with some well selected airs, and the display of fireworks was something grand; rockets were seen to rise from every house-top, garden and hill, and after ascending to an astounding height would burst and shed their brilliant stars out upon the air. The different pyrotechnical contrivances that were attached to the arches presented a splendid sight to the passing procession, as they whirled and buzzed, changing their colors as they burned and revolved. There was such a crowd that the streets everywhere in the city were thronged, and a competent judge informed me that there could not have been less than fifteen thousand persons present. They did not get away until this morning, because after the twelve o'clock train left last night there were still crowds of strangers to be seen walking about.

To His Excellency, the Right Honourable the Earl of Dufferin and Clarendon, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

In our own name, and in behalf of the citizens of the county of Richmond, we, the Warden of the said county, and the Mayors of the several municipalities thereof, desire respectfully to approach your Excellency, and extend to you and three hearty welcome to this portion of the Eastern Townships, by your Lordship's visit to which, as the Earl of Dufferin, you are transferred upon us a distinguished honor, of which we are justly proud, and which will long be remembered by us and by our children with the warmest affection and gratitude.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that we first learned of your Lordship's appointment as Governor-General of our new Dominion, and we are deeply gratified to see you in person, saying that our high expectations have been more than realized.

We humbly ask to be permitted to join in the homage tendered to you by all our people of every race and nationality, in admiration of your eminent ability, in profound appreciation of the wisdom with which you have so judiciously and constitutionally administered the affairs of our country, and in the expression of our perpetual obligations to you for the loyalty, justice, and integrity which you have shown in the discharge of your duties, and for the peace, harmony and contentment at home, in strengthening and cementing our ties with the mother country, and for the promotion of our commerce, and the advancement of our industry, and in enhancing the prestige of the Dominion not only in the mother country, but also in foreign lands.

In offering to your Excellency our humble portion of the thanks of the nation, we especially request your Lordship to convey the expression of our high esteem to the Countess of Dufferin, who has endeavored herself to our whole people; and, while deeply regretting your Excellency's early departure from Canada, we desire to accompany you both with our best wishes for your safe return home, and for your highest welfare, present and future.

We desire to be permitted to express to your Excellency, to express our unwavering loyalty and devoted attachment to the person and throne of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and to our profound and affectionate regards for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for the Princess of Wales, and for all the members of the royal family, who may be God ever bless.

Your Excellency's humble and obedient servants, Thomas Hart, Warden of the County of Richmond, and Mayor of the Village of Richmond, Arthur Wilcocks, Mayor of the Municipality of the Township of Melbourne and Brompton Gore, John P. Stockwell, Mayor of the Village of Danville, Henry B. Hanning, Mayor of the Township of Shippan, Antoine Horn, Mayor of the Township of Stoke, J. Y. Lloyd, Mayor of the Village of Melbourne, Richard Boyd, Mayor of the Township of Cleveland, Michel Begin, Mayor of the Township of Windsor, Joseph H. Rankin, Mayor of the Township of Brompton, Edwin G. Mores, Mayor of the Village of Windsor Mills, Joseph E. Bennett, Mayor of the Township of St. George de Windsor.

WHAT MAKES BOYS BAD.

[From the New York Tribune.]

It is related that when four little boys who recently placed stones on the York elevated railroad were in the Tombs awaiting examination, they showed much anxiety about their record as "nice" boys. When questioned one day by a visitor as to the books they read, the three largest at first declared that they did not have much time to read, they had to study so hard; but when further pressed they finally admitted that they occasionally did read Sunday-school books, if allowed to sit up a few moments after 8:30 o'clock in the evening. No further concessions could be obtained. They stoutly maintained that Sunday-school books formed their sole literary relaxation. These three boys, it will be remembered, were about thirteen years of age; they claimed also to have been incited to the deed by a little fellow only nine years old. This last was a bright, frank boy. When questioned, he said he could read all except the big words; that he liked best *The Police Gazette*, *The Boys' and Girls' Weekly* and such family papers.

These facts and the stories published in Monday's *Tribune* of the small boy who has run away from Buffalo so many times, but who also declares that he reads nothing except Sunday-school books, indicate perhaps that the boys themselves are beginning to understand that much of the juvenile literature of to-day is unfit for them. In speaking of these matters yesterday, Superintendent Jones, of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, said: "The boys that we have here do not, however, often deny their taste for that sort of reading. If they are allowed their choice they express a desire to get hold of *The Boys and Girls' Weekly*, *The Boys of America*, *The Police Gazette*, or similar publications. Many copies of these papers are sent to them by friends because they can be purchased cheaply. We stop all such, however. There is a library in each school room here, and the interest of \$7,000 is appropriated every year to making additions to those shelves. The books are books of history and travel, with some fiction. When they can't get anything else the boys will read them; finally they grow fond of them. Wild, thrilling tales untouch their minds and hinder our efforts to teach them the lesson that they must work faithfully and carefully if they expect to succeed in the world. Such boys are constantly expecting something startling to happen to them."

"Could you tell," asked the enquirer, "what boys read this kind of juvenile literature?"

"Without any trouble," was the reply. "Such readers have vivid and unhealthy imaginations. The most ordinary incident is so colored by them that the truth can hardly be recognized. They are incapable apparently of stating facts as they occur. With them, convicts are heroes; fathers, mothers, and keepers of any kind are tyrants. The stories they relate to each other are something wonderful, and bear a strong resemblance to the narratives in the weekly papers."

"The effects of such reading upon the community may be easily traced in the statistics of public institutions. Twenty years ago, when such papers were fewer in number, most of the boys sent here had been arrested for pilfering. But of late the number of vagrants is much increased. In my mind, this is one of the most noteworthy effects of the flood of bad books and papers. All these stories directly or indirectly teach obedience to parents is unmanly. The boy who is a boy sears all control, escapes from boarding school where the table does not suit him, or aids a convict to escape from prison and wins undying gratitude thereby. The readers follow the example so entertainingly set for him. He seeks company in the streets; runs away from school; defies his father and mother, teachers and masters; becomes a vagrant, and eventually turns up in some more unpleasant institution. You would be surprised at the great number of very young tramps whom we receive. They come often from distant cities—Buffalo or Cleveland. Generally they are not more than sixteen or seventeen years old, but they always have one of those abominable papers in their pockets. What the result of such an influence in the community will be eventually, unless it arrested in some way, is hard to tell. The evil is certainly a crying one and calls for some remedy."

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

THE SIX COMPANIES DENY THE REPORT OF THEIR OFFER TO SEND SHOEMAKERS TO CHICAGO.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14, 1878.

The delegates elect of the workingmen's party to the State Constitutional Convention have drawn up and forwarded to the President and Secretary of State at Washington a memorial setting forth the evils of Chinese emigration, and requesting the President and Secretary to take immediate steps to obtain the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty.

NO SHOEMAKERS FOR CHICAGO.

The Chicago Six Companies pronounce the despatches from Chicago in reference to the employment of Chinese shoemakers as untrue in every particular. They declare that they have never as yet contracted for or let the labor of one of their countrymen; that they neither have the power or desire to do so, and that they have had no communication with Chicago, nor is any one authorized to act for them in the procurement of laborers. They declare further that their countrymen earn from \$25 to \$40 per month at shoemaking here, and that \$30 would not induce one of them to go to Chicago.

A ROSY FORTUNE.

They were in the bell-tower of the City Hall yesterday, and she leaned her yellow-haired head on his shoulder and listened to the mighty "tick tick tick" of the big clock.

"We don't want such a big clock as that, do we, darling?" she whispered.

"No my little daisy," he answered, as he hugged her a little closer; "I can buy a clock for two dollars which will run for three days to this clock's two. I've got her picked out already."

"You'll be very, very happy," she sighed.

"You bet we will! I've figured it right down fine, and I believe we can live on twelve eggs, one pound of sugar, ten pounds of flour and one pound of butter."

"And you will have a bank account?" she pleaded.

"I will, even if I have to buy a second-hand one."

"And will we keep a coachman?"

"Yes."

"And have a piano?"

"Yes, darling."

"And I can have some square pillows with shams on them?"

"Yes, my tulip—yes! I will allow every darned thing from cellar to garret, have the front door painted blue; and—but, less go, look at some second-hand cook-stoves."

There is much excitement in Cincinnati over the arrival of a "low boat" from New Orleans, with several cases of yellow fever on board. She will go to Pittsburg, her destination, in quarantine.