

APRIL 1878 SCHOOL CAPS. JUST RECEIVED SCHOOL CAPS, 25 etc. ENGLISH & AMERICAN STIFF HATS. LATEST STYLES. THORNE BROTHERS, 65 King Street.

Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is rumored that the elections will not come on until October.

In the shooting for the Echo Challenge Shield at Wimbledon, Thursday, the Irish team won.

A lunatic gentleman named Brady is trying to raise funds in Dublin for the establishment of a home for destitute dogs.

Some of the papers blame Hon. Mr. McKenno for playing with representatives of the Orangemen recently.

It is said that Mr. Tilley will address a public meeting in the Mechanics' Institute, or some other suitable place, on Wednesday evening next.

The new Governor, Hon. Mr. Chandler, will be sworn in next week. Mr. Chandler has attained a remarkably ripe old age, being, we hear, nearly eighty years of age. Patriarchs are still mighty in the land.

Henry J. Byron's comedy "Our Boys" has been successful in London that he has received a royalty of \$20,000 from the management of the theatre where it was played.

It is thought that there will be no opposition to the Hon. Messrs. Adams and Landry. Certain rumors with regard to the opposition to be offered Hon. Mr. Adams appear to be unfounded.

The Halifax Journal of Agriculture for July has reports from nearly all sections of Nova Scotia, from which it appears the crops this year will be more abundant than for many years past.

For the first time in the history of New Brunswick the French Acadian population is represented in the Government. Hon. Mr. Landry is without doubt one of the ablest and most promising men of the Acadian race to-day in this province. His ability has been fully recognized.

"O'Donovan Rossa," says the North Western Chronicle, "reached St. Paul on Tuesday evening of this week, and not being received with a brass band and other ministrations, took high dudgeon and left immediately. Well, St. Paul can stand it, if Rossa can. The Fenian propaganda does not work well in Minnesota which is Minnesota's credit."

Duffass has once again been the scene of cowardly violence. The Catholic Total Abstinence Society proceeded, on June 16th, to Darne, for a day's outing, and the police had to protect the procession on its way to the station. Some Orange rascals, three stones, nevertheless, across the roofs of some houses, and a woman in the procession was struck on the head. On the return in the evening there was quite an army of the Orange element in waiting, and the attack began at once. Some shots were fired, and a man was assisted with a loaded revolver. It is clear now that the Orange party have finally made up their minds to do things—ones to march when they please themselves, and the other to prevent the Catholics from all public displays.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday week, the Irish Bishops met in annual meeting in the College of Maynooth, his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin presiding. There were present the Primate, Rev. Dr. McGeigan; the Archbishop of Tuam, the Archbishop of Cashel, and the Bishops of Kerry, Down, Killarney and Loughlin (coadjutor), Elphin, Galway, Down and Connor, Limerick, Kilmac, Sligo, Clogher, Raphoe, Clonfert, Kildare, Kilduff, Raphoe, Achery, Ossory, Clonfert, Ferns, Ross, and Dr. McCann, Bishop of Galway, the assistant to the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin. Twenty-four of the twenty-eight sees were represented. The see of Ardort and Agaliole is vacant, Dr. McCarty not having yet been consecrated. The Bishops of Cork and of Waterford were absent; and the Bishop of Ardragh is in Canada, as Delegate Apostolic.

The Press of the three Kingdoms are in course of reviewing "The Centenary Record." We have seen reviews in the Freeman, Irish Times, Standard, News-Letter, Mail, Nation, Irishman, Cork Examiner, Derry Journal, Ulster Examiner, Sligo Champion, London Tablet, London Weekly Register, Liverpool Mercury and other journals, all without exception, testifying to the eminent ability of the great work. The archbishops and bishops of Ireland have interested themselves in the approval and circulation of the work, to which the leading ecclesiastical and laymen of the two Kingdoms are subscribers, while Mr. M. Glavin's most genial letters have been written to Professor Kavanagh, author of "The Centenary Record," in acknowledgment of a presentation copy of the work.

RECONSTRUCTED.

The vacant places in the Local Government have been filled up by the appointment of Hon. P. A. Landry, as Commissioner of the Board of Works and the Hon. Michael Adams as Surveyor General, and Hon. D. L. Hannington without office. Although the Hon. Mr. Stevenson has resigned his portfolio he still remains in the Government without office, an example of a sacrifice that has rarely been equalled in this or any other country. Of all the members of the King-Kelly Government Hon. Mr. Stevenson appeared to be one of the most energetic and painstaking. His exertions in behalf of the Scotch emigrants are so fully known that it is only necessary to mention the fact to recall his devoted attention to those exiles from the land of cakes. What could have induced his colleagues to make a Jonah of him above all the other members of the cabinet? Of the leading members of the King-Kelly Government only Hon. Messrs. Fraser and Young now remain together with Mr. Stevenson. Many think that it would have been better in every way had Messrs. Fraser, Young and Stevenson been obliged to walk the plank. Hon. Mr. Wedderburn was guilty of a grave mistake, they say, when he united his fortunes with that of the remaining members of a defeated combination, and the same parties hold that Messrs. Adams and Landry have been rather hasty in taking the positions offered them. Had they remained firm it is contended that a new Government, free from all responsibility for the acts of the party that ruled for the last eight or ten years, would have been formed and they, if they were not called in to form the new administration, might at least have had their choice of offices. This may be true.

On the other hand it is contended that Messrs. King and Kelly, who are looking upon by many as the real government of the past, have been obliged to retire from public life and their influence, which was all powerful, will not be left in the hands of a defeated combination, and the same parties hold that Messrs. Adams and Landry have been rather hasty in taking the positions offered them. Had they remained firm it is contended that a new Government, free from all responsibility for the acts of the party that ruled for the last eight or ten years, would have been formed and they, if they were not called in to form the new administration, might at least have had their choice of offices. This may be true.

Such old stereotyped paragraphs as the above have been used a hundred times against Pius IX, and the liberal world is so stupid as to accept it; and even many Catholics are found to give it credence. One of the prelates of the Vatican, speaking on the subject, said: "At the news of this fainting fit, invented by the *Les-Septic*, the members of the diplomatic corps hastily assembled, and on the following day we received from all points many anxious dispatches, to which it was necessary to reply."

General James A. Garfield, in an address to his constituents in Ohio, says that the future troubles of this country, will be largely due to the attitude of the people. Here are Garfield's words: "There has sprung up a notion that there is nothing wrong in Government; that they are the work of man, like this table, or these chairs. Now, if that is true, man may knock the Government to pieces with the same impunity from responsibility which will knock to pieces any of these other works of his hand. The attitude of the times has worked its way until now it is trying to compel us to form our Government. I do not propose to make a theological discourse, but I will say that the Almighty cannot thus be ignored. To illustrate: Man and woman are under no obligation to form a family; yet they have founded it, although up to that time they were voluntary on their part. It becomes a part of the human plan, and the bonds cannot be broken with impunity, for a stroke at them is a blow at the Almighty. And it is the same with Government. True, we have the right to determine the form, but after it is established it is divine, and the voice of the magistrate is, for all lawful purposes, the voice of God. The walls of the temple of Jerusalem were the work of human hands; the artisan pointed and hammered even on the most sacred parts of it, and they are still sacred to him; but when it was done the workman stood back, and the presence of God filled it. Now, when the fathers set up this Government, they laid the ark of the covenant of God, and rebellion and infidelity brought to bear every element of patriotism and religion within our confines. A movement is going on to which we must not shut our eyes. It is the so-called war between capital and labor."

The following chapter was read in the Catholic Churches in Montreal on Sunday. This document will bear favorable comparison with the utterances of the Rev. Mr. Donnad and others:—

Dear Brethren,—On Sunday last I asked you to offer prayers for God for peace on the 12th. One of you said: "I was pleased to hear our supplications, controlling the widest element of feelings, and the fiercest conflict of passions, to be given to a power which could come from Him alone. Today it is our happy duty to send up fervent acts of thanksgiving. We shall continue to pray earnestly that our Heavenly Father may continue and make lasting an angel in a great and so unexpected a manner."

The victory which was not obtained with blood, but even sanctioned by every kind of violence. It is not your victory, it is not a victory of Catholics over Protestants, it is the victory of peace, the victory of the God of Charity over the demon of hatred and discord; the victory of our dear old city of Montreal over her worst enemies, whether they live here or elsewhere. This being the case, boasting or boasting would not be only useless, it would be wicked; it would be taking to ourselves the praise of what God alone did; it would be, besides, a destroying of the holy word of God. In the fulness of our gratitude, let us, dear brethren, show ourselves true disciples of the God of charity and peace. Let the miserable past be forgotten, and carefully abstain from giving offence to any one. Rather resist than inflict an injury. Be ye as windows for God's sake, for your own sake, and for the general welfare of our city. Let us hope that the sad and costly experience of the late events will have its effect on every citizen of Montreal. In a mixed community like ours, there can be no peace, unless the feelings and convictions of others are treated with tenderness and respect. This evident fact was disregarded. Let us hope that such a fatal mistake may never be committed again. I am sure, that in the future, as in the past, Catholics will not fail to give the first example of this tenderness and respect for the convictions of their fellow-citizens. I thank you for my work and will be their prayer to defeat the present holders of seats in the constituency, who should not be content to let things drift if they wish to retain them.

M. McLeod, 65 CHARLOTTE STREET keeps a fine assortment of Tobacco, Fine Cigars, Virginia and Canadian Smoking and Cheating Tobacco, Havana Cigars, etc. His "Queen" Cigars, "Three for a quarter," are the genuine article. Virginia Stag and Gold Leaf Smoking Tobacco a specialty.

TWELFTH OF JULY, 1878.

This day, so much dreaded by all lovers of peace and law and order, has passed this year with less than the usual amount of lawlessness and riot. In the United Kingdom, the demonstrations that took place were of the most miserable character. The need of public by professing their attachment to the throne by gaudy processions and insulting words and times appears to have lost its hold on the average English, Irish and Scotch mind. Only one or two localities in the British Isles were disgraced by unseemly conflicts between citizens of this mighty empire. No lives were lost, and much less than the usual amount of bloodshed was the result of the day's proceedings. Strange as it may appear, the most serious encounter between the rival factions appears to have taken place in a Scotch town, where one would least expect such disorder on such an occasion. In the United States, "the truly loyal," whom it is asserted, are not and can not be from the nature of their secret oath-bound society, loyal to the United States Government, do not appear to have entered into the celebration of the "pious, glorious day" with the usual enthusiasm. This is to be expected. No true American citizen can at the same time be a good Orangeman. If there is one thing more insisted on than another in the Constitution of the American Union it is surely toleration. This being so, no Orangeman, whose aim must ever and always be, if he be faithful to his engagements, Protestant ascendancy, can be a faithful defender of the laws and traditions of a free and tolerant Republic. The gath'ring of one authority must naturally clash with that given the other. Clear sighted Americans are not slow to see this. Hence the utter want of power and respectability among the Orangemen in the United States. They are not to be thought of as an organization that is considered, by some as respectable and law-abiding, we quote the testimony of Mr. Edward Harris, who writes over his own name to the Montreal Post with reference to the character of the Orangemen of his acquaintance in New York. Mr. Harris says: "Now, sir, I who am a North of Ireland Protestant, need not have recourse to newspapers to find out what Orangemen are; and while I yield to no man in my unwavering allegiance to the Protestant religion I look upon that peevish association called Orangemen as the greatest enemy that can be introduced into a community. My acquaintance are about the worst Protestants I know, they seldom go to church, and the only thing they handle a bible in when they see some one in a secret, an illegal and a diabolical society." This testimony as to the status of Orangemen in the United States can hardly be suspected of undue partiality as it comes from a gentleman who proclaims his "unwavering allegiance to the Protestant religion."

In Canada it is gratifying to note that the full spirit of fanaticism, as shown by intemperate Orangemen, has given public proof of only insignificant proportions of its existence. In this province only a few paltry attempts at display were made, and the result has not been such as to argue well for the future of Orangemen here. At Musquash, Pisano, Golden Grove, St. Stephen and Dorchester, the only celebrations occurred, and they seldom go to church, and the only thing they handle a bible in when they see some one in a secret, an illegal and a diabolical society." This testimony as to the status of Orangemen in the United States can hardly be suspected of undue partiality as it comes from a gentleman who proclaims his "unwavering allegiance to the Protestant religion."

The Opposition to the McKenno Government have at length fully organized and the three candidates in the city and county are now before the people. In the city Mr. Tilley, whose resignation at length reached the printer's office at Ottawa, will, it is claimed by his friends prove a strong opponent to Mr. Bevesey, who is personally popular and has besides the influence of the party in power to aid him in keeping his seat. It is admitted on all hands that the contest in the city will be one of the most hotly contested that has ever been witnessed here, and the result, from an impartial standpoint, can not be very easily forecast. By whatever cause it may be attributed, the principles of the Reform party are not as well understood here as they should be. Although the party has been in power for some years the people of St. John have not yet been favored with the public enunciation of the principles, views and opinions of the Reformers by any of the leaders of the great party. Hon. Mr. McKenno has not yet found an opportunity, after five years of office, to enlighten the citizens here. This, we hope, will be remedied at an early day. If party lines are to take the place of personal feelings the proper way to bring about such a consummation would appear to be by educating the masses as far as possible in the doctrines and aims of the Reformers and Conservatives alike. A lack of public speaking has unfortunately been only too manifest in the city and county during the last five years. If Hon. Mr. McKenno can not himself lay before the electors here a clear and comprehensive view of the advantages of Reform doctrine over those of the Conservatives could not the Hon. Isaac Harper, Minister of Customs, Mr. Daveler, M. P., or some other equally prominent local Reformer be induced to take the platform and tell us what Reform is and why they are Reformers and not Conservatives, or if they were at any period favorably impressed with Conservative principles, and how it was they came to change? It is to be feared that the neglect of the McKenno party to reach the people by other means besides their friendly press, whose utterances are not always to be relied on as impartial, will have a bad effect on the elections here unless some remedial. In Messrs. Palmer and King, together with Mr. Tilley, the Opposition have so far the best talking talent. This gentleman was not actively at work and will be their prayer to defeat the present holders of seats in the constituency, who should not be content to let things drift if they wish to retain them.

GENERAL NEWS.

Halifax tobacco factory girls play baseball. Yellow fever prevails at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, New York. Earl Beaconsfield got a very flattering reception on his arrival in London, Tuesday. An Englishman named Barstable committed suicide at Ottawa on Tuesday by taking strychnine. Sir Garnet Wolsey, with staff belonging to the Indian and British forces, and 7000 troops and 1000 camp followers, sailed from Malta on ten steamers and five sailing transports for Cyprus, Thursday. A copying clerk in the Foreign office named Charles Marven charged with stealing a copy of the Salisbury Schouvaloff agreement and furnishing it to the London Globe has been up before a Bow Street Magistrate and discharged for want of evidence to convict. The re-appointment of Hon. Adams Archibald to the Lieut.-Governorship of Nova Scotia is confirmed. There is dissatisfaction in some quarters, as the appointment of Mr. Hill or Mr. Vall was urged by their respective friends, and confidently anticipated by them. A case of considerable importance to tailors was recently tried in Toronto. A merchant tailor made a suit of clothes for a customer, which he said did not fit him. The customer returned the clothes and the tailor sued for the price of them. The Judge ordered the clothes to be tried on in Court and as they did not fit the plaintiff lost the case. Rev. Mr. Grogan, of Cleveland, O., who addressed the Local Orangemen on the 12th, is reported by the Herald to have said:—"In the United States the Orangemen have fought Popery, and, on one occasion kept the Catholics in large numbers at bay. The next Sabbath he was in the Catholic quarter and counted no less than forty funerals. What caused them he knew not. 'But you Orangemen should go and do likewise!' (Loud applause.) The Stafford Beacon says:—"One of the beauties of protection against the line is shown by a Boston paper, which after quoting the price of wool in Ohio at 29 cts., Michigan at 25, and Indiana at 20 and 22 for unwashed, says:—'The rates for the week are unusually light for the season, and there is the greatest indifference on the part of manufacturers, as to purchasing. The number of mills that are shutting down, wholly or in part, is increasing every week, and there is consequently less demand for wool. The intense heat of the past week, still continues at St. Louis, in fact, it increases one or two degrees daily, and has become really frightful. The number of provisions yesterday reached fully 150, between forty and fifty of which were fatal. An extra force had been provided at the city dispensary and was hard at work all day, and the skill and energy of all were taxed to the utmost. A large number of cases were those of persons overcome in their own homes or places of business, and include people of all classes of society, embracing men, women and children. There are no signs of the abatement of the heat and most serious apprehensions are felt by all classes of people for the result."

N. Y. Bulletin:—"In the midst of July, anything like activity in trade is not to be looked for in any quarter, but it is worthy of notice that the prevailing feeling at the various trade centers is one of confidence and hopeful anticipation as to the coming autumn. This is more especially apparent at the West and Southwest, where the abundant grain crops are the basis of calculations. At St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago and Cincinnati, jobbers in most of the leading branches say they are selling more than their July average of goods. Country collections are also satisfactory. In our own markets there was fair activity in some lines during the week—more especially those which are represented at the Produce Exchange. The movement in some departments of groceries is also satisfactory for the season, and the general tone of the market is steady."

A despatch from Fort Thompson, Dak., dated 18th, says Indian Commissioner Hoyt dropped on the Crow agency on the day, without notice. He obtained the books and papers of Indian Inspector Hammond, and discovered frauds and jobbery unshared of even the Indian agencies. Mr. Livingston agent at Crow Creek, and he Agent Cramer, at Cheyenne, and Gregory, at Lower Brule, have been conspirators together. The robberies of Indians are traced back to 1870. They built a hotel at the Government's expense, and supplied it with beef, potatoes, milk, grain, and hay from the Government warehouse. Livingston was a partner with the Indian Trader Hulson, whom he supplied with Indian goods, which were sold to the Indians. He drew pay and rations for three hundred more Indians than were at his agency. Livingston owns a controlling interest in three silver mines in Nevada, about all the real property in Yankton, and has gratified his piety by presenting stained glass windows and marble fonts to churches. His agency, as well as the others, have been seized. The ring threaten Hammond's life for exposing them. Gen. Hammond has superseded the agents at Crow Creek, Brule and Cheyenne by army officers.

The B's are all big men in Massachusetts. They have had Butler, Banks, Boutwell, Burdington, Bullock, Bird, Bowles, and Board.—Hartford Times. Then there are Brown Bread and Baked Beans.—Dunbar News. And Blue-Blod, too.—Worcester Gazette.

The Story of the Great Temperance Reformer, Francis Murphy.

HE WAS TRIED FOR THE MURDER OF PATRICK MURRAY, OF THIS CITY. FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER AND SENTENCED TO SIXTY DAYS IN JAIL. A HISTORY OF HIS LIFE AND REFORM.

The Troy Times says that some months ago Francis Murphy, the great temperance reformer, began his work in that city and pursued it for about five weeks with unexampled success. The story that Mr. Murphy had committed some dark crime in former years, in Portland, Me., was secretly whispered by persons who were either envious of his success, or by those who desired to see him fail in his work; and when he narrated the history of his life in the opening nights of his lectures, and referring to his imprisonment in Portland without detailing the circumstances of the misfortune that sent him to prison, we felt that possibly there was some shadow upon the past which Mr. Murphy might desire to conceal from the public. Then when he left Troy and engaged in his temperance labors at Washington, some hints were thrown out in the press respecting his past which seemed to justify the idea above expressed. We accordingly felt it to be our duty to say to Mr. Murphy that he owed to himself and his friends to publish the facts. They are as told by Mr. Murphy himself, and supplemented by abundant evidence, as follows:

THE STORY.

In the year 1860 I was proprietor of the Bradley Hotel, at Portland, Me. It was a respectable house, and enjoyed a good reputation and patronage. On the first of September of that year the St. John boat arrived at the wharf, and a large number of guests entered the hotel to partake of breakfast, and some registered, with the view of remaining in the city. After the guests had prepared themselves for breakfast, they were all shown to the dining-room with the exception of one man, who remained in the office, with me, and I covered his face. I asked him whether he was going into breakfast. He lifted his head and said: "I have got no means of paying for it. I had him go right in and get something to eat. I saw by his looks that he had been drinking, and stood in need of a substantial meal. There was a scraw on his face, and he said to me: 'I have been having a pretty hard time, and would like to have something to drink more than food.' I took him into the bar and gave him some liquor, after which he went into the dining-room and partook of breakfast. Upon coming out he desired an interview with me, when he told me he was a tailor by trade, an utter stranger in the city, that he had no means, and asked me if I would trust him to a week's board provided he could get work. I said I would do that; and more than that, I interested myself in his welfare, and went out and secured a situation for him. His name was entered on the registry of the hotel.—Patrick Murray, St. John, N. B. On the evening of the 21st of September he came in late to eat. The wife of Captain Hager of New York—who was superintending the excavations in the harbor—her sister and cousin, with two children, were seated at their private table. Murray began in a free way a conversation with Mrs. Hager, whereupon the waiter requested him to desist. He arose from the table in an angry mood and left the dining-room. Mrs. Hager paid no attention to the man, and upon concluding supper went to the sitting-room and engaged in conversation with Mrs. Murray, after which she started to her own apartments, and Murray assaulted her. I was summoned, and a stray woman came to my house, I tried to put him out and after a struggle he fell to the foot of the staircase with a fractured skull. He died four days afterwards. I was arrested and tried for the murder of that man. The trial lasted eight days and occasioned great excitement. I had to meet the prejudice of the friends of the Maine liquor law from the fact that I kept a hotel, which liquor was sold, and I was bitterly denounced and charged with having given him the glass of liquor in my hand, and that was for a while, and I had done all I could to assist him to a life of sobriety and usefulness. I can never tell how much I suffered for being tried for murder in the presence of my wife and family and friends. The verdict was manslaughter. The case was appealed, and I was admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000. General Shepley and A. A. Stout became my bondsmen. I returned home very much depressed to think I had been convicted of such a heinous offense, when I had done nothing but what was my duty. I then began to drink very hard. My wife was very much troubled, though patient and kind, and bore in her heart the suffering she endured at the terrible calamity that had come upon us and I kept on drinking, and became exceedingly reckless. My friends had me locked up July 31, 1878, in the County Jail in Portland, after which my family removed from the hotel and were compelled to take up quarters in a little tenement house in what was known as the "back oval," and were in very destitute circumstances. I remained in jail three months. On the 15th of August, at a religious meeting, held in the prison by Captain Crow, Superintendent, I made up my mind, God helping me, never to sell another drop or drink another glass of intoxicating liquor. Meaning the case had been appealed and the verdict sustained. I was arraigned and sentenced for a period of sixty days in the County Jail at Portland. On the expiration of my sentence I was invited to deliver an address in the City Hall on Gospel temperance, and from that time, April, 1871, I have my entrance into the world, to which I have dedicated the remainder of my life.

It was a little hard on my body, but I meant well and had a sincere adaptation to the girl. They were sitting at the tea table with a company of others and as he passed he murmured in an undertone, "Here it is, sweet, just like yourself." The compliment was a little awkward, to be sure, but he meant it, and it seemed more than erud when, a moment later, having occasion to pass him the butter, I said, "Here it is, sweet, just like yourself."

Investors and Patrons should send for Instructions, terms, references, to John Brothers, Sole Agents of the "Queen" Cigars, etc. His "Queen" Cigars, "Three for a quarter," are the genuine article. Virginia Stag and Gold Leaf Smoking Tobacco a specialty.

A Dangerous Woman.

Hon. Mrs. Lucas Attacked an Old Man's Modesty and Purity in a Cincinnati Hotel.

Mrs. Lucas of Cincinnati has a very effective way of raising the wind when she finds herself in impetuous circumstances. The other day she called upon W. B. Dennis, one of the venerable and solid men of Cincinnati, and said that she was the owner of some land, which she desired to exchange for gas stock. After some further conversation she stated that if he would call on her room in Reid's Hotel, No. 31, she would exhibit the deeds. On receiving an assent to this arrangement, she took her departure. A short time after he went to the hotel and was shown up-stairs to the room, which he entered, and had the door closed behind him and locked. Turning around he noticed the woman was disrobed to an extent hardly becoming one possessed of any feelings of modesty. Almost doubling his senses he started for the door, found the key gone, and facing about he saw the female standing with a revolver in her hand. A demand from her that he disrobe and get on the bed met with a refusal, instantly followed by a reconsideration and compliance with the request was checked and pursued at the door. She then gathered up her wearing apparel and cast it out the window into the alley beneath. Firmly she believed that he would not let her make an immediate assault upon her, she asked what she meant, and he told her that she would call attention and change him with a serious offense. Before terms, she said, were to \$1000. He agreed, and a servant answering the bell summons brought a key to the room, and they were again disrobed. With convenient pen and ink, a check, as follows, was made out:—

"CINCINNATI, O., June 20, 1878. \$1000.00. Fourth National Bank pay to bearer one thousand dollars. W. B. DENNIS.

On attempting then to leave the premises he was again stopped and relieved of his gold watch and chain. Now he thought he could leave, but was mistaken. This time the seven-shooter was used as a successful argument in inducing him to sign an acknowledgment, reading as follows:—

I have attempted to commit an assault on Mrs. Lucas.

After then taking his loose change, amounting to \$125, she said she was going to the bank with him, where he would have to get the check cashed for her. He then said he intended her to go to his office and wait there until he went after the money. Later in the evening she was brought before Colonel Ziegler and interrogated as to her actions. She is a brunette of medium stature, probably thirty years of age, with regular features, spotted with freckles, and her eyes, as she told her story, fairly snapped at times. The statement was very disconnected, she had evidently not prepared herself for cross-examination. She had known Mr. Dennis, she said, for a year, and had been given several presents of money, a thing that could very well afford advantage of her. The check, money, watch, chain and cushion were given her by him voluntarily, as a compensation for the wrong she had done. On the same evening her story was completely broken down.

It seems that this adventurous woman had registered at Reid's Hotel on May 10th at Mrs. S. E. Lucas, St. Louis, Mo., and stated that she was a dress-maker in the same square as is the hotel, and a visit to the same indicated in the information that, so far as the woman's story went, she was an actress, and had paid for her dresses immediately on ordering them. Her conduct in this case had always, so far as the clerk knew, until this case above reported, showing the care with which she managed her operations. Some time ago, making the same representation at the Reid Hotel that she had made at Mrs. Lucas's room, and after being in the house but a few hours attended her peculiar tactics on a New York drummer, but failed, as he made an immediate report to the office, and she, in consequence, was turned out. The St. James was next in receipt of her patronage, where nothing was said, and she, in consequence, was turned out. And, lastly, it is reported that she had been in the city for some time, and had recently into public notice through having drawn a pistol on John Wilson, an Eastern man, in the Arcade. She now languishes in the Cincinnati Jail.

MARRIED.

In New York City, on Thursday, 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. William C. Brewster, the Rev. Mr. Frank B. Liles, of Cornwall, N. Y., and Miss Elizabeth C. Brewster, of St. John, N. B. The bride was Miss Elizabeth C. Brewster, of St. John, N. B., daughter of Mr. George C. Brewster, of St. John, N. B., and the bridegroom, Mr. William C. Brewster, of New York City, son of Mr. William C. Brewster, of St. John, N. B.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Samuel H. Bond, the Rev. Mr. George C. Brewster, of St. John, N. B., and Miss Elizabeth C. Brewster, of St. John, N. B., daughter of Mr. George C. Brewster, of St. John, N. B.

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DIED.

At St. John, N. B., on the 17th inst., Mr. Marquis Burt, aged 29 years, a native of St. John, N. B.

On the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, Mr. James A. Bond, aged 60 years, a native of St. John, N. B.

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