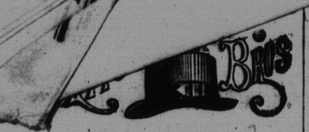

STRAW HATS.

Large Reduction from Former Prices.

WE are offering the balance of our Straw Hat for Men and Boys at Cost. Just received: New and popular makes of New York Fur, Felt, Stiff Soft Hats.

THORNE BROS.,
3 King street.
aug10

Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28.

It was extremely annoying to us to learn during the week that our subscribers in Carleton had not received last Saturday's issue of the HERALD. The papers were done up in wrappers, addressed as usual, and delivered in the Post Office. Further than this we can find no trace of them, although we made every possible inquiry. The most annoying feature of the blunder is that it is one we cannot remedy—the whole number of the edition having been exhausted.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

General Shields has now nearly recovered from his illness.

Once more we read in the newspapers predictions that the country is going to be ruined.

It is stated that His Excellency, the Governor General will leave Canada about the 12th of October.

In New Haven, Mass. the Catholics and Protestants have voted to restore religious services in the public schools.

The magnificent sum of $4541.56 was collected in the Boston Catholic Church for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers.

The despatches announce that the ironclad "Northumberland" is being got ready to convey the Marquis of Lorne to Canada. It is expected that he will land at Halifax instead of Quebec as at first intended.

The regular Democratic State Convention, held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Wednesday, nominated Josiah G. Abbott for Governor, adopted a hard money platform, and was marked throughout by an enthusiastic anti-Butler spirit.

Gen. Sir Patrick McDougall is expected to arrive in Quebec about the end of the month and will take up his quarters for a time in the citadel before proceeding to Ottawa to act as Administrator until the arrival of the Marquis of Lorne.

Judging by appearances, some wise, diplomatic arrangements will be necessary to prevent the United States and Mexico having trouble over their differences concerning the compromising acts of the people inhabiting the border line which separates these countries.

The Montreal *True Witness* and *Catholic Chronicle* says that Mr. Costigan stands a good chance for the position of Speaker in the new Parliament. It has been informed that Sir John expressed some such opinion about Mr. Costigan some time ago. Mr. Costigan certainly deserves well of his party.

DIED—On the 17th inst. at 5 o'clock in the evening the Mackenzie Government; of political *colic*, produced by an overdose of—"Flour, Coal and salt."

The editors of the *Freeman Telegraph, Globe* and *News*, chief mourners—all, "canting their heads towards "Biddy!" "Thanks."—*Bay Pilot.*

The *Union Advocate* say that the liquor stores in Chatham were thrown open to the public on the day following the election and everybody could get free drinks, all in honor of Mr. Snowball's return. The scenes presented on the streets are said to be disgraceful and a number of special constables had to be sworn in to keep the peace.

Some of the Americans admit that the result of the election in the Dominion will have the effect of driving United States manufacturers out of Canadian markets or compelling them to accept much lower prices for their wares. We would not be surprised to see the question of Reciprocity discussed at an early day. The Americans have too long enjoyed the Chinese wall system all to themselves.

Small-pox prevails in Dublin. Very recently, after a death in a poor street, the corpse was "waked" in defiance of good counsel. The result was a crop of cases. Another corpse was "waked" nevertheless, and fresh cases followed. Then the police interfered. The new Public Health Act for Ireland forbids waking when death has been caused by contagious disease, and we hope it will be enforced rigorously. Indeed, it is high time wakes ceased altogether. They have a kindly object, but are scandalously abused.

There are four Irish Catholics returned to Parliament from Ontario, namely: Messrs. Hughes, (Liberal); O'Connor, Coughlin and Bergin, Conservatives. This is a gain of four, as there was not a [illegible] Irish Catholic fro[illegible] that Province [illegible] Parliame[illegible] the Irish [illegible]0,000. [illegible]tch

Scandal-mongers can learn a lesson from the story told of a woman who freely used her tongue to the scandal of others and made a confession to the priest of what she had done. He gave her a ripe thistle-top and told her to go in various directions to scatter the seed one by one. Wondering at the penance, she obeyed, and then returned and told her confessor. To her amazement he bade her go back and gather the scattered seeds; and she objected that it would be impossible; he replied that it would be still more difficult to gather up and destroy all the evil reports she had circulated about others. Any thoughtless, careless child can scatter a handful of thistle seeds before the wind in a moment, but the strongest and wisest man cannot gather them again. So the slanderer may scatter seeds of discord that no effort can remove, and the grave can scarcely recover.

The exports of this country for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, amounted to $722,779,490 being an increase of over $46,000,000 over 1877. The decrease in exports were very marked, and the wild assertions of demagogues won't stand a moment when confronted with figures. One of the items of export, that of agricultural implements, amounted to nearly $3,000,000. We made and sent to Europe one million dollars worth of carriages, eleven million dollars' worth of cotton and other goods, thirteen million dollars' worth of iron and steel, nine million dollars' worth of saddlery-hardware, and half a million dollars' worth of boots and shoes.—*Detroit Free Press.*

We commend the above figures to the consideration of the Government organs, which asserted during the late campaign that the exports of the United States were principally of agricultural products, and in reality that country did not send any considerable quantity of manufactured goods to Europe.

On Thursday evening last a crowd of boys might be seen in the vicinity of Coburg street. They were setting on the doorsteps or standing in front of the doors of the respectable residents of the locality. Some of them had musical instruments which they were endeavoring to play, while the others had dogs which they delighted to hear bark. The noise thus created must have been very disagreeable those who were compelled to listen to it. While all this was going on the Chief of Police might be seen at the head of the Market, staring rudely into the face of the people passing, like some person who had just arrived from the backwoods. Patience will at last cease to be a virtue and the residents of the locality mentioned will be forced to take the law in their own hands. We can't for the the life of us understand why such a useless man is kept at the head of the police force. A more unsuitable person for the position could not be found in the city to-day.

At a Democratic State Convention, held in Worcester, Mass., Mr. John Boyle O'Rielly, the able editor of the Boston *Pilot*, was nominated for the office of State Auditor, which is said to be a very lucrative position; but Mr. O'Rielly considering that were he elected he would have to chose between filling the editor's or auditor's chair, preferred the latter and declined the nomination. In a letter addressed to the President of the Convention he states his reasons. He says:—"I am an editor and should feel cramped in my office had I to consult any interest, private or personal, other than that of my constituents. I feel that the campaign now opening in Massachusetts is most truly the people's fight against old systems and their privileges. I propose in my own way, and on the people's side, to take part in this contest, and I am sure I can do so with better feeling and effect as an independent journalist, than as a candidate for office. Neither can I, as a candidate for a lucrative office, allow the sordid and depraved to impute selfish motives for every honest blow struck for pure Democracy." Mr. O'Rielly's letter expresses the feelings that should actuate all independent, manly editors. If some of our St. John editors had adopted such principles some time ago and remained firm to them, what a different position they would occupy to-day from what they do.

The weather during the past week in the South has had the effect, as usual of checking the development or spread of yellow fever. Frost appeared in several of the more northern localities, proving fatal, it is true, to cases already extant, but purifying the previous poisonous atmosphere most essentially. Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinatti, where the fell disease was becoming dreaded from contact with refugees, are among the places thus relieved, and in those populous cities an easier feeling is manifested. In the extreme South, alas, along the banks of the turbid Mississippi, there has been little or no change in the havoc created by the terrible scourge. Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and other cities are still suffering, and the stories told daily by the telegraph of their dead and dying inhabitants are harrowing to the last degree. It is, however, hoped from indications of the last day or two, that the crisis of the fever has been reached in New Orleans and Vicksburg. Nearly all the people who were subject to the disease in those cities are now beyond its reach, either in death or in the Northern climates. There is actually little more material left for it to prey upon. The single cheering feature of the whole dreadful experience in the matter is the liberal and substantial sympathy of the people of the Northern for their Southern brethern. The contributions of money in such abundance have gone far to alleviate the condition of the sufferers, while the kindly feelings [illegible] sentiments promoted by their agency [illegible]n the two sections of the country [illegible]utely beyond estimate in value.

We are requested to state that the Council of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union will meet on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, in Mr. Ritchie's office, ground floor, Ritchie's Building, Princess street.

The *Globe* says that "the intricacies and uncertainties of the law are amply illustrated by Judge Waters' decision in regard to the count" in Mr. Tilley's election. Phew! Was it not, Mr. *Globe*, rather the incompetency or stupidity of the Grit lawyers, and will not "every man henceforth and forever believe it to be so."

But for the personal annoyance it would cause Mr. Tilley, we cannot say we would be sorry to have seen him counted out on Thursday last. Had the recount taken place and Mr. DeVeber been declared elected, we have not the slightest doubt but the whole three Government candidates would have to walk the plank, owing to the wholesale bribery and corruption practiced by them and to which they owe their election. Another election would have shown the people of the Dominion what the real strength of the Grits were in this County, unaided by the immoral influences which the Reformers so strongly condemn in theory, but lose no opportunity to practice.

And now we hear that several members of the Government are insisting that their friends be provided for before the Opposition comes into power. No doubt these are the same men whose moral sensibilities were so shocked when Sir John A. Macdonald's Government after, as they asserted, it had lost the confidence of the country, appointed some of its supporters to office; the same men who charged Mr. Tilley with having acted dishonorably when under the circumstanes he accepted the Governorship of New Brunswick, although at the time he did so his government had a majority, but not sufficiently large to carry on the business of the country; the same men who during the late campaign went from one end of Canada to the other denouncing the corrupt transactions of the Macdonald Government and referring particularly to this great moral and constitutional outrage which they committed on the eve of their retirement. If then it was wrong for the Macdonald Government to make those appointments, when its members were in doubt as to whether they had the confidence of the people of the country, what must be thought of the men who advocate following their example without having any doubt whatever that two-thirds of the people of this Dominion have expressed their desire that they should immediately retire from office. We hope the rumor is without foundation because if it were otherwise it would seriously effect the reputations of these gentlemen for consistency.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

The great struggle in which the Mackenzie Government party were worsted being over, it is amusing to view how the Government press in the different parts of the Dominion try to account for their non-success and endeavor to explain away why it is thus. And in doing so, under the circumstances, one cannot wonder much at the variety of the reasons assigned; the multiplicity and inconsistency of the causes given for their unexpected defeat. Probably, nowhere do we find so much food for diversion as in perusing our worthy dailies, the *Freeman, Globe, News* and *Telegraph*. They all pretended to know so much about the whole affair for the past three months that it gives them no little trouble now to explain their position satisfactorily. Just before the battle they claimed and persisted in claiming every sure indication of certain victory, and asserted that the Opposition entertained no hopes whatever of success, and were but whistling to keep their courage up. Not one of these worthies composing this wonderful quartette has now even the courage to whistle. They avoid the question and care not to be asked how they like the situation. Some of them are particularly chagrined and have not the faculty of disguising their feelings; the least independent of them is playing hard a double-shuffle game. He is and he isn't. He publishes graphic descriptions of processions and other Opposition demonstrations, and gives lengthy reports of Opposition speeches delivered in this and the sister provinces.

The silliest of the group discursively prates something about what he is pleased to call reconstruction, as if anybody could reasonably entertain so absurd an idea with reference to the live Liberal-Conservative party and the defunct Government. Another at times allows the whole thing slip, and for variety devotes all its available space to such unquestionably entertaining reading as the abolition of the Methodist Class meeting.

And yet another, and the most profound of them all, feeling as disappointed as any at the chilly treatment the great model Mackenzie administration received at the polls, endeavors in divers ways and after many characteristic fashions to account for the unexpected discomfiture of the Grit party. They all still pretend to admire Mr. Mackenzie very much, and assure the public that he will do no wrong, be guilty of no impropriety by clinging to office after he has lost the confidence of the people, but will resign when he thinks the proper time has arrived, so that when exactly what remains of the Mackenzie Government will resign, appears to be a matter on which the Government press have not agreed. All the party are, of course, quite in unison that Mr. Mackenzie will act in the matter so as not to violate principle, but fully in accord with good Government. The St. John press, as if by programme, alternately give us precedents, and informs us how Disraeli acted in such a trying position and what course Gladstone pursued when the country had gone against his ministry. They hint though that neither Disraeli nor Gladstone need have resigned, and, as if bearing them out in their views, remark that writers of note on constitutional law are averse to the course pursued by the English ministers. And apprehending that in his inflexibility Mr. Mackenzie may be guilty of the gross impropriety of hanging on to office until parliament meets, they all have, it would seem, agreed to join in the grand chorus, that although the Reform party has been thoroughly routed at the polls, yet it is not the imperative duty of the ministers to resign, but that they may if they choose await the decision of Parliament, the constitutional arbiter of defeated ministers. They are very ingenious in this matter of holding on to the reins of Government. In the face of public opinion against them, the Mackenzie ministry having sustained ignominious defeat at the polls, they should, being a party of Reform and all that kind of thing, resign their seats of office without delay. Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues having tried to govern us for five years, and having been found wanting in ability, they ought immediately to allow the people's representatives to form such a Government as will legislate for the best interest of the Dominion. Would it not be more to the credit of the whole Government press, from the big gun, the Toronto *Globe* in the west, to the weakest Government journal in this city, to submit at once gracefully to the inevitable; to make a virtue of a necessity; to bow to the will of the people and go without delay into Opposition, a situation the Government party, root and branch, are eminently qualified to fill, and one, which, we think they, in all probability, will occupy for no inconsiderable time. We wish them a long lease, and are delighted to know that in St. John the opposition to Mr. Tilley will have the combined force of the *Freeman, Globe, Telegraph* and *News*.

They should all unite in dissuading, if they can, the head Grit from holding on to office even for six weeks, as the *Globe* intimates. To retain office so long would be most disgraceful.

Let the ministers get their house in order and vacate the premises. They have not the confidence of the people and should not, in decency, attempt to act as Her Majesty's advisers. No cavillling—form in line to make a hasty retreat.

THAT RE-COUNT.

Since that eventful morning when every Grit on arising from his slumbers was shocked with the news from every side of the general sry of the people against Reform mismanagement and maladministration, the only morsel of comfort or consolation the crest-fallen and defeated Grits apparently had, was that on a recount the Hon. S. L. Tilley, against whom they had brought to bear all their forces, would be left at home and Mr. DeVeber, one of the decriatest of the Grits, be declared elected in his stead.

As Declaration Day drew nigh the talk increased. The legal portion of the defunct party were in greater demand than ever. To the Attorneys, who had been gratuitously talking loud and eloquently here and elsewhere, there were added a few counsel, learned in the law, and with all this legal lore, it would have been the height of absurdity to have imagined anything other than a great Grit success, then a charming gala day, when the Recount was over. Chairmen of Committees look brighter than they have for weeks, Attorneys' clerks are employed with earnestness, the Attorneys, save one who has gone to Paris, are working up the case with a will. Able and erudite counsel, one of whom figured on the Fishery commission, are closeted with the party and everything is being perfected and nothing being left undone to make success doubly certain.

The affidavits are carefully drafted, prepared, examined, copied and engrossed, and on this score there can be no defeat, no chance to quibble.

The money is deposited, and the receipt in their possession, with not only the Clerk's name but the Seal of the Court, so that there could be no mistake. The application is made, the hearing is had, the order is signed, the hour is named, the Court is open, the crowd have gathered, and now await the Tilleyites the dreadful result. None of the notorious, legal Grits are in attendance. The brief has been handed over to a young man of prepossessing appearance and quiet demeanour. The re-count is now to go on, and in a short time Judge Watters is to decide whom is the elected.

But Mr. Palmer desires before the count is made to make a motion. It is made, and the pleasant young man says a few words in language polite and refined. The judge takes time to consider, but the Grits think he only wants to have his luncheon before commencing the tedious work, and they go home in great glee.

SCENE NUMBER TWO.

The Court opens and the Judge reads his well and carefully prepared judgment to the crowd. But lo! Judge Watters adjudicates in substance that the man who paid his money is not forthcoming, and the man who made the application did not deposit the necessary cash and consequently the only course open to him is to dismiss the matter. And now we have no Recount. They wanted a Recount, but they did not know how to proceed to get it.—Well! Well!!

After all the care and trouble, and expense, and anxiety, the long expected recount cannot take place because of characteristic Grit mismanagement and bungling. Oh, ye ignorant Grits. Ye, who thought ye knew everything; verily, ye know nothing. There is but one opinion amongst friend and foe that it was a scandalous exhibition of want of ability.

We have just a little bit of pity for you, poor downfallen Grits; because appearing to such disadvantage you have excited our sympathy. But take the advice of the Liberal Conservative party and read the election law, try to understand it, and when next you attempt to take proceedings under it, do not, we beseech you, make yourselves the joke of the community, the sport of the Dominion. Who so ungenerous as not to pity the poor, benighted, proud Grits?

"TO THE VICTORS," &C.

As we expected the *News* of yesterday has commenced to weep over the possible application of the campaign motto of the Grits. "To the victors belong the spoils" was the rallying cry of those self styled Reformers from the beginning to the end of the struggle. During all this time we are not aware that the *News, Telegraph, Freeman* or *Globe*, ever objected to its morality or condemned it being used as a lever to secure a majority for the Government in this county. Indeed, on the contrary, they united in regretting the blunder committed by the government in not having previously adopted this motto and attributed the opposition which they felt existed in certain quarters to the fact that this doctrine was not sooner put into practical operation. To make amends for this acknowledged blunder and to prove to their friends their intention to avoid such mistakes in the future, we are informed a list, containing the names of thirty six gentleman who were doomed because of their opposition proclivities. was circulated among the wavering and used as a bait to obtain doubtful support. In view of those facts how immeasurable is the cheek of our contemporary now because it made the mistake of being on the losing side to object to a policy which it did all it could to establish. If we are not very much mistaken regarding the leaders of the Conservative party, they have sufficient acumen to discover and profit by the wisdom as well as the errors of their predecessors and will pursue whatever policy is most calculated to promote the best interests of the country and their party, even if in doing so they find it necessary to disagree with so safe a guide as the *News* and adopt that plank of the Grit platform "To the Victors belong the spoils."

GENERAL NEWS.

A wealthy East Boston widow has eloped with her milkman.

A Nevada miner fell into an old winze, where he lay three days, with both thighs broken, before he was found.

The potato crop for the United States for the past five years has averaged 145,000,000 bushels.

An earthquake at Montificelo, Province of Umbria, rendered 148 houses uninhabitable.

There are 2385 authorized news stands in Paris and its suburbs, and the city has printed 826 registered literary and political papers.

Mrs. Maggie Fitzgerald, a young bride of three days, fell five stories from the roof of a New York tenement house and was dashed to pieces.

Professor Palmiera is constructing a bulwork of scoria around the observatory on Mount Vesuvius, capable of offering considerable resistance to the flow of lava should it come in that direction.

A printer of pamphlets, for libelling the Emperor of Germany, has been sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment and fined $100, and the author to seven years and $500 fine.

The English Judge who put wax for another Judge to sit on during a recent trial has been threatened with punishment by the Home Secretary. The trial led to an unseemly altercation in the robing room, and one learned Judge went so far as to threaten to pull the other learned Judge's nose.

Among the large number of babies shown at the Boston baby show this week is one from Philadelphia, Miss Estella Pincus, 2 months old and weighing only sixteen ounces. It is said said to be the smallest speck of humanity ever seen. An ordinary finger ring slides easily over its hand and arm to the shoulder.

A young man named Amos Gregor, of Fredericksburg, O., was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. His mother called to him to get his rifle and shoot a rat that was in the yard. He got his gun, and to see whether it wa, loaded, placed his mouth over the muzzles and raised the hammer with his foot. His foot slipping off, the ball severed the artery and lodged in the base of the brain

The London *Times* in an editorial says the latest news from the Indian frontier leave little doubt but we must expect war. Operations, in fact, are commenced already. The Ameer doubtless intended to make the breach with England irreparable and such will be the effect of his conduct. We ought to be well able to succeed in occupying two or three important points in Afghanistan before winter which will go a long way towards finishing the war. We can continue in the spring if the Ameer is still obdurate. The blow when given must be effectual.

Eight children of George Lynch, living at Hinckly, Texas, were murdered on Friday, at midnight, by an unknown party. Lynch, the father., was awakened by a pistol shot striking him in the breast. He sprang up and saw a masked man standing in the middle of the room. Another shot was fired and Lynch fell unconscious. When he recovered he found himself in a lane outside of the premises. The assassin, thinking Lynch dead, seized a hatchet and put all the witnesses out of the way, then set fire to the house. The distracted father saw the house burn and fall in on the bodies of his children. Lynch, it is thought, will recover. Suspicion rests upon a young man named Boatware with whom Lynch had trouble.

Advices from Hayti by letter report a terrible tornado and partial tidal wave on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of Steptember at Jaequete. Several warehouses were swept to the sea with their contents, several buildings and public halls were demolished, two wharves were swept away and five vessels were wrecked, including the Dominion frigate Ozoma at Aax Bayes. 404 houses were destroyed by the tornado in less than three hours. At St. Louis and Cavailton the tornado tore houses to pieces and then rushed out the market place sweeping away men, women and children, and leaving only some houses standing. The loss of life is unknown, as no one is left to help the wounded or bury the dead. Five bodies have been found. At Arguin, only forty houses remain, the rest having been swept away. At Jeremus twenty houses were swept out to sea and dashed to pieces. At Corail forty houses were destroyed. The distress in the country is fearful. The crops and roads are entirely destroyed.

Sad Story of the Blighted Life of a Lawrence Operative.

About five months since a beautiful young lady, 17 years of age, named Maggie Reed, obtained employment at the Washington mills, Lawrence, Mass. She left a home in Stanstead, Canada, which could afford her every comfort, and dazzled by the prospect of earning her livelihood independent of her relatives began the life of an operative. Those who were well acquainted with her state that, judging from her conversation and quiet unobtrusive demeanor, she had received a good education and had been brought up in a home surrounded by refinement While engaged at the Washington Mills, she resided on that corporation. She worked there but a short time, when she obtained employment at No. 2 weaveroom of the Pacific Mills. She then took a room in Ordway Block, corner of Franklin and Essex streets, taking her meals on the Atlantic Corporation. She was usually of a jolly temperament, but recently her associate operatives noticed considerable change in her demeanor, she at times appearing subject to fits of melancholy, and frequently

BURST INTO TEARS,

while at her work. No cause could be assigned for this suddenn change in her conduct, and when questioned relative to it by her most intimate friends she gave evasive answers, and as she appeared to be wounded still deeper by their questions they forebore to make further inquiries. On Monday morning of last week, while attending to her work in the mill, she told a friend that she was unwell and desired her to accompany her to her home She was conducted to her room in Ordway block, and her friend noticing her change in color, she having suddenly to turned to almost a purple hue, became alarmed and was about to go for a physician. Maggie stopped her and threatened if a doctor was called to leave the room in answer to repeated inquiries she told this friend the story of her wrongs and that she hod been taking

A SLOW POISON,

but on that morning had taken a larger quantity than before. Her friend applied such restoratives as were at hand, and again endeavored to prevail upon her to allow a physician to be called, but to no purpose. After the application of the restoratives she was somewhat more comfortable, and at her request her friend telegraphed to Canada for her relatives.

AN UNFEELING AUNT.

An aunt responded to the telegram, and arrived in Lawrence Wednesday. When informed of the true state of affairs she became greatly alarmed, but refused to call a local physician, stating that the girl was respectably connected, and if she should die from the effects of the deadly drug the whole affair would be published in the papers. Without being attended by a physician the girl was immediately taken to her home in Canada, where she died on Friday.

SEDUCED AND FORSAKEN.

The girl's story previous to her death was that she had been keeping company with a young man in Lawrence, and, under promise of marriage, had assented to his desires. At his request she engaged the room in Ordway block. When it became apparent that she was about to become a mother, she besought him to fulfil his promise of marriage, but he denied ever having given any and left her in a rage. He subsequently left the city. She said she could not outlive the shame which had thus become her portion, and preferring death, had for two weeks been taking slow poison, until that eventful Monday morning, when she took the dose that ultimately ended her life.

SHE REFUSES TO EXPOSE HER BETRAYER.

She refused to disclose to her friend the name of her betrayer, and with tears added to her aunt's piteous supplications requested that no publicity should be given to the matter, and knowing that she should die, desired that she might be taken to her home, where her shame would be unknown.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF THE AUNT.

The lady who attended the unfortunate girl at various times endeavored to prevail upon her aunt to summon a local physician, but without avail. She finally threatened to notify the authorities, when the aunt, stating that she knew a physician in a neighboring town, agreed to summon him. In the evening previous to the departure of the girl for her home the aunt introduced a man in the chamber, who was unknown to the attendant, and he stated that the girl was out of danger and could with safety be removed to her home. She was taken home the following day, and now follows the announcement of her untimely end. Had a regular practitioner been called in season, the effects of the poison might, perhaps, have been counteracted.

LILY LANE is fast becoming famous owing to the many notable aquatic contests which have lately taken place on its glassy surface. On Friday afternoon Mr. B. McKbever, one of St. John's most popular tonsorial artists and another gentleman while under the inspiration of the oar, resolved to test their prowess and settle definitely the question of the championship of the Lake. After a well contested race, Mr. McKeever was declared the victor. No doubt this will lead to a match between the winner and a brother artist of his, who has acquired *a kind of a reputation* in these contests.

The Catholic Press and the Holy See.

The second of February of the coming year, 1879, promises to be memorable in the history of Catholic journalism. On the same date in the year 1877 there took place in the Eternal City at event as significant as it was edifying. Six hundred reviewers and journalists, assembled from different countries of the world, laid their filial homage at the throne of the great Pontiff of the Syllabus and of the Vatican Council. This impressive spectacle will, in the coming year, be renewed with increased spendor. Monsignor Louis Tripepi, the able director of the *Papato*, a Roman publication of Catholic science, is earnestly working to make the approaching reunion of journalists as successful as possible. Already, on his application, His Holiness Leo XIII. has granted for Feb. 2, 1879, a special audience to all the representatives of the periodic press, which has manifested constant fidelity to the Church, and which has followed the instructions given in his first Encyclical. This excellent movement will, we are sure, meet with the hearty concurrence of all Catholic journalists. The influence of the press is, at the present day, all-important, and the universality of odious and anti-religious ideas imposes more strictly than ever upon Catholic journalists the duty of keeping to the standard prescribed by the Vicar of Christ. They have, too, in the loyal submission and attachment of the faithful generally to the Holy Father, an example worthy of their imitation. It is well that the Holy Father, girt around as he was with affections, should receive all the consolation which loving Catholics are capable of affording; and we are sure that the homage of men, who can effect so much good, will be especially grateful to his paternal heart. This movement will, too, do much to unify the action of Catholic journalists, and the voice of Him who is their light and guide will encourage and sustain them in their labors. A splendid phalanx will then, we trust, assemble to give testimony of their fidelity and obedience to the supreme leader. They will be happy to bow down at the feet of so great a Pope, to hear his voice of wisdom, and to be in their labors and in the struggles for the cause of Catholicity, strengthened by his Apostolic Benediction. —*Irish Democrat.*

FASHION NOTES.

The small round turban is again worn by young ladies.

Lace bonnets for young ladies are made of silk covered with lace, almost like babies' caps.

New bonnets are seen in lilac-colored straw, and are trimmed with bunches of white and purple lilacs.

Large buckles of pearl, likes those worn generations ago, are fashionable for the wide belts so popular.

Pins for the hair are ornamental balls. Some are of red gold and others are of the palest yellow Roman gold.

New silver ear-rings are in the shape of a sailor's hat, with a pair of oars connected by a slender silver cable.

Collars and cuffs on thin dresses are made of shirring, and yokes and vests are sometimes similarly composed.

Small white handkerchiefs, with the edges scolloped and wrought with a colory are formed into pretty pleated bows for the throat, to wear with morning dresses.

The Breton dress was so becoming and pretty that the ladies are loath to give it up, and since fashion has decreed it may no longer be worn, the style is used in underwear.

New linen-lawn and muslin dresses are made with yoke waist, the yoke entirely covered with rows of narrow lace laid on flat. The ruffles that trim the skirt are edged with the same lace.

Germany has at length discovered that the Church is the best conservator of authority and order, and seeks her aid to suppress the monster of Socialism. We are informed by the London *Universe* that persecutors of the Church in Germany are fearfully angry with Bismarck on account of his trying to come to terms with the Holy See. Professor Baumgartner, one of the principal members of the persecuting party, gives vent to his feelings in a letter addressed by him to the *Rostocker Zeitung*, from which we translate a few passages. The Professor says: "Ultramontanism has always kept a door open through which it could give why on some points of the May laws, if the State could but make up its mind to negotiate with Rome. Therefore, the Pope could enter upon negotiations without being inconsistent, but Bismarck cannot."

The idea of a nuncio at Berlin drives the Professor well nigh mad: "A Papal nuncio at Berlin, as the result of the so-called war with Rome, would clearly show that the great spiritual battle which the late Cardinal Wiseman prophesied would be fought on the sands of the Marches, has been lost for Germany. May God who has hitherto guarded Germany from a national fall, watch over us, and prevent such a consummation."

The Professor's prayer amounts to rank blasphemy. He himself admits that the battle is lost, and ere long he will find that there is no power to prevent the "consummation" he dreads so much.

New experiments are continually being tried to abate the noise of the elevated railroad New York.

BIRTH.

On Sunday, 22nd inst., the wife of Fred E. Barker, E.q., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Canon DeVeber, assisted by the Rev. Walter Scott Covert, Ernest B. C. Hannington, M. D., to Ida Tilley, second daughter of Wm. Peters, Esq.

On the 26th inst., at 108 Orange street, by the Rev. Edwin Evans, of St. Stephen, assisted by the Rev. H. Pope, D. D., father of the bride, J. Olive Thomas, to Fannie M. S. Pope, both of this city.

At Saint John's Church, on the evening of the 26th inst., by the Rev. Canon Brigstocke, assisted by the Rev. Geo. M. Armstrong, Edward Sears, (2nd) sixth son of John Sears, Esq., of this city, to Mary Kate Hall, of New York.

At St. Andrews, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., by the Rev. W. F. Harrison, Clause M. Lamb to Annie A., daughter of James Stevenson, Esq.

At the Cathedral, on Wednesday morning, 25th inst., by the Rev. Father Ouellet, Mr. Henry T. Walsh, of Portland, to Nellie, F. Burns, of this city

DIED.

On Monday, 23rd inst., of consumption, John, aged 26 years; also, suddenly, Michael, aged 21 years, sons of the late John Leary.

On Monday, 23rd inst., Nelly, daughter of Hugh and Kate Clancy, aged one year and six months.

On the 22nd inst., after a short illness, Thomas Benjamin, only child of William and Celina Holman, aged 6 years and 7 months.

At Sackville, N. B., on Friday morning, the 20th inst., Mr. John Morton, in the 64th year of his age, of the firm of W. & J. Morton.

In Carleton 25th inst., of diphtheria, Lottie May, only daughter of Thomas and Mary Gallagher, aged 1 year and 1 month.

At Loch Lomond, on the 25th inst., Mrs. Mary McManus, relict of the late Charles McManus, aged 68 years, leaving 8 children to mourn their loss.