## WATCHER.

what do I hear, ye mortal men, wonders no tongue may tell again the gleam of a slory bright, sonly could f il from the realms of light, spirits of air are round me now; ir soft wing, hover above my brow. s the gates of you heaven unfurled, a radiance fail on a waiting world. ar the notes of an angel song, the words of the anthem sweet and long-Gloria in excelsis!

MORTALS. thou watcher-the angels sing: t to the world does the music bring? at gilt is curs from that realm so high the clouds are riven in yonder sky?

WATCHER.

hat gift," ye mortals of anxious mind? that ye never on earth could find; that the prophets and sages old ough weary ages in love foreto d; that, when Judah longed for a sign, born of the Virgin of David's line; that the Magi sought afar, to His feet by a wandering star; for whom angels on Bethlehem's plain nded in triumph the wondrous strain-Gloria in excelsis!

MOLTALS.

watcher, we know; but our hearts are cold; song seems dull and the story old twine our holly and wre the our bays, ou; souls sing weakly their songs of praise.

WATCHER. r mortals, I know your hearts are weak: s the men or Judah, a sign ye seek. is it not given? At Christmas tide. the gates of heaven are opened wide; on the year grows old with its weight of

tears, n soft y the Lord of Love appears; air glesms bright with the light that shone en May's arms were the Mouarch's throne; ere hand clarps hand, and the hearth fire

ndless measure his mercy flows. I stand on the tower and I reach the skies ald ye see what I see, let your spirits rise; your hearts grow warm and your souls aspire, ild ye catch the gleam of celestial fire; Earth shall be loosed from her pain and

n mortals shall sing the angel song-Gloria in excelsis

## TRAPPIST MONASTERY.

king a Site in Pennsylvania-Two Monks Expected in a Hundred Month.

rother Jerome Bernard, an agent of the ppiet Monastery, of Sept Fonds in France, recently arrived in this city, has proed to Philadelphia to negotiate for the shase of land in one of the country diss of Pennsylvania, where the monks nd to establish a branch of their Order. pre leaving this city Brother Jerome said an offer had been made for the purchase large country seat owned by a gentlein Philadelphia. As soon as he has ined the ground and made arrangements the temporary accommodation of two dred monks, he will start for Europe and her that number of pioneers from the ppist monasteries of Mount Millary in and, Sept Fonds in France and Mariastern Curkey. They will include expert work it in all the trades, and even architects, sts and doctors. The only expense to be arred, therefore, is the purchase of maal for building. After the erection of the lastery and the numerous workshops, ining an extensive dairy and tannery, the herhood will not alone be self supporting as in the monasteries of their Order ad, a large surplus will remain in the

he Order is the strictest in the Romish rch. The monks are pledged to keep a etual silence except when a special dissation is given them. They sleep in clothes upon hard and narrow mattrassn the floor, and arise at 2 o'clock in the ning to assemble in the choir and pertheir long and solemn orisons. They go to work, and before the dawn of day blanking of the blacksmith's hammer, and whirr and click of the various machines he tradesmen, are heard at the monas

They never use flesh meat, fish, eggs, er or milk. Their sole diet consists of tables, plain bread and water. The vegles are served on platters and eaten with have a custom of occasionally digging towel. refilling the graves in their churchyard h are severally allotted to them. This d ceremony is ordained as a reminder of t work upon the new site within a nonastery will be in fair working put it on a tin to be baked in a slow oven. r .- New York Tribune.

TRAVELLED CIRCUS.—Cooper & Bailesy as and menagerie, which had among its thes several people well known here, and h more than two years ago started on a to the uttermost parts of the earth, has returned to Philadelphia, where it will er. The troupe left Catifornia on the of Sydney, October 8, 1876. Since that they have visited hundreds of cities and as where the circus ring was a thing nown. On December 6 the ship arrived Ionolulu, where it stopped for a day. Kalakaua and his royal suite went on and witnessed a performance. He ned highly pleased and made several ents to the performers. The next place ed was the Fiji Islands and the company started for Australia, and after a very of December. In the spring they sailed | the centre. w Zealand. As this was the first agerie ever seen in the South seas, whole s of the warlike natives flocked from the h to see them. The showmen had a t deal to contend with, as on several ocns the natives refused to leave the tent a the performance was ended and repelled e out and a number of the attaches and Japanese acrobat, "Little All t," who died after a few days' illness .innati Gazette.

Paris, milk is delivered in sealed bottles, a which the date is placed, and the milk f is of a standard quality and a fixed itity. Something of this nature must be in New York and vicinity as a protecto customers.

domon Swindler, of Oglethorpe, Ga., is nding defiance to the temperance lecrs, being over 100 years of age, and havsken whiskey all his life.

T. Frueauff, of this city will soon set in the Washtenaw Bote, at Ann Arbor

Un the Down-Grade,

(N. Y. Bulletin.) The past year has been a trying one for the fire insurance companies, and very few of not quite six months out from Valparaiso, them are likely to have much to boast of when annual statement time comes, on De cember 31. Here and there a company may find itself able to report some small gain of | Martin, our first mate, soon fastened to a large income or surplus as compared with the one, which stove his boat slightly, but this previous year, but for every one of such fortunate companies there will be a dozen the meantime Mr. Hancock had chased the compelled to show a falling off of business and a reduction of surplus. If there were fastened to an eighty barrel fellow, and got no other way to judge of the condition of things, we could diagnose the state of the very ugly. At the least noise from the boat, case by comparing the present quotations of he would rush toward it, lashing the sea with insurance stocks with those of a year ago. his flukes, and obliging Mr. Hancock to keep It is safe to assume that stockholders know at a respectable distance, he being alone at the what they are about when buying or selling time, and his boat stove and leaking badly. shares. And it is pretty evident that, in the Every time Mr. Hancock would try to get case of a majority of the fire stocks, former holders have been unusually inclined to part | wards the boat. Sometimes he would raise with their shares at a considerable discount from old prices. As a matter of curiosity, listening for the least noise, turning slowly and also of practical interest, we have com piled from our fyles a comparative table, go the head and up his tail, and the showing the quotations of New York fire sea would be lashed into foam. In a insurance stocks at this time last year, and those now ruling, as also the amount of scene of action, and was ordered by the depreciation or advance in each company's second mate not to fasten to the whale, but stock.

were quoted in the Bulletin in December, 1877, we find that fifty nine show a depre ciation in market value of from one to fifty- the monster with a bomb lance. In the one per cent., two remain at the former meantime the ship was running down towards figures, and seventeen show an advanceonly five of these, however, having much to ported a boat stove, as Mr. Hancock had set boast of-while eight companies have gone | the signal which indicated that fact. Captain out of sight utterly during the year. We Kelly then sent Mr. Martin in the fourth prefer to let the figures speak for themselves | mate's boat to assist in killing the whale. or, rather, to let the outgoing stockholders | On his arrival at the scene he went boldly on of these several companies tell just what and fastened, when acddenly his boat was they think of the situation and its pros- badly stove and capsized. Mr. Hancock pects. It is to be presumed that those who | picked up the crew, and the first mate went have the advantage of being able to learn into the third mate's boat and again attacked the best judges of the value of its stock; and | the sound of the approaching oars than he when the shareholders show a disposition to | made for the boat at a great speed, and before throw overboard their holdings, even on they could get out of the way, struck them, a falling market, the general public staving in the boat and capeizing it. must infer that faith and hope have given Fortunately the whale was quiet for way to fear. That there are sufficient reasons a few moments, enabling Mr. Hanfor this almost general depreciation in local cock to pick up the men, fire stocks is clear enough. A great change | none too soon, for just as they had sterned has come over the business within the past off a short distance, the whale again attacked year or two; not only in the amount done, the stoven boat, seizing it in his mouth but in the average rate of premium received again and again, and shaking it as a dog for what is done. This difference in rate is would a rag; then up would go his tail and probably 50 per cent. as compared with for. fragments of the boat, oars, etc., would fly mer years. Meanwhile, what with losing high in the air. Mr. Hancock went to the their business and getting less money for | ship, and soon returned with another boat. what is insured, and paying about as much | All the time the whale was rushing first here | yard. as ever for salaries, rents and incidentals, and then there, at one moment on his head the inevitable result has been that the ma- and another on his tail. The only thing to jority of the companies are going behind. This has discouraged the hopes of stock. but it was a difficult job to get near enough holders as to the profitableness, not to say security, of their investments; and, quite most of the time, being perpendicular. The naturally, they are inclined to make way first mate was fortunate enough to shoot a for new comers. And, unless there is a bomb into the right spot, which soon killed speedy improvement in rates or a radical the whale. The writer of these lines has folreduction in management expenses, this lowed whaling since 1849, and has never seen depreciation of stocks must continue until, but one whale fight so determinedly as this in a good many instances, liquidation will be found the shortest and easiest way out for stockholders.

It is gratifying, however, to notice that there are some companies whose stock quotations indidcate progress and prosperity, despite the prevalent demoralization. The managers and stockholders, and, above all, the policy-holders, of these companies have reason to congratulate themselves. We wish there were many more of them, for the sake of the insuring public. But, even of such there are more now than there will be six months from now, unless something is done by the whole body of underwriters them selves to help lift fire insurance out of its horrible pit and miry clay. For, if ever a business was in danger of suicidal destruction, fire insurance as now conducted is just that business.

## Domestic Matters.

It has been discovered that beef tea, after excessive indulgence in liquor, serves to check thirst better than stronger stimulants and it is now prescribed for delirium tremens

To clean lamp chimneys hold them over the nose of the tea-kettle when the kettle is boiling furiously. One or two repetitions of this process will make them beautifully clear. plainest of wooden spoons. The Trappists Of course they must be wiped with a clean

GINGERBREAD. - Take 3 lbs. of flour, warm it by the fire; cut up 2 lb. of butter into a basin, and add to it 11 lb. of treacle; warm pertainty of death. Brother Jerome Ber- them together until melted, then add 1 lb. of believes that the two hundred friars will brown sugar and 2 oz. of the best ginger pounded and sifted; mix all well together, th, and that at the beginning of 1879 and roll it out the thickness required; then

> EFFERVESCING LEMONADE.-To make one dozen bottles, take sugar, four ounces ; es sence of lemons, thirty-six drops; bi-carbonate of potash, six drachms; spring water sufficient to fill twelve bottles. Dissolve the ingredients in the water and fill the bottles then add to each bottle thirty-five grains of citric acid in crystals; cork and tie down instantly. It is fit to drink the next day.

BEEF STEAK (A LA FRANCAISE) .- They are the best cut from the inner sirloin, but any prime part will do. Place two pounds of steak in a dish with a little of the best Lucca oil and let them steep in it for eight or ten hours ; add to them pepper, salt and a little finely minced parsley and fry them until they are brown; what remains in the pan may be thrown over the steaks. Butter may be substituted for oil if preferred, and the steaks h voyage reached Sydney in the latter served up around the dish with olive sauce in

Lord Beaconsheld, it is rumored in London circles, is looking about him for an heir to his fame and peerage. A London journal remarks: "The Premier's only surviving brother is not a very lordly personage, and, besides, is the incumbent of a lucrative posiwhen force was resorted to. Fever also tion in the Upper House, which could not be held by a peer. It has been accordingly sugormers were prostrated, among them the gested that the fitness of things and all the interests involved might best be consulted by passing over the impossible brother and going at once to the nephew. It has even been proposed that he should at once be styled Lord Hughenden, just as the Comte de Chambord, in his joy over the fusion of 1873, used to call the Comte de Paris 'the Dauphin.' However such details may be settled, the main object must be attained, so that the desired prospect of a long line of Beaconsfields may be kept open."

> Mr. Coxwell, the celebrated aeronaut, is preparing six large balloons for military carry out the work.

A Whate's Battle for Life. []

A correspondent of the Panama Star and Herald, writing from Esmeralda, July 2nd, says : I beg to report our arrival at this port, with three hundred barrels of oil. On May 27th, in latitude 4.40 south, longitude 114 40 west, we lowered our boats for whales. Mr. was soon killed and brought alongeide. In whales a long way off to the leeward, and slightly stove in doing so. The whale acced near the whale, the monster would rush tohis head out of the water, and appear to be around, and then all at once down would short time the third mate arrived on the to play losse boat, that is, not being encum Of the eighty-six companies whose stocks | bered with a line fast to the whale, he could more easily row up to or away from him and watch for a favorable opportunity to shoot them, and the mate at the mast-head redo was to lay off and shoot bombs at him, to him for the bombs to be effectual, his body, one, who no doubt would have attacked and stove the ship had it been near enough. The Ann Alexander and Essex were both stove and sunk by sperm whales.

## Annexation.

No doubt there are Annexationists in Canada, but how many of them it would be somewhat difficult to guess. But that they exist, and in goodly numbers, we do not doubt. If there are any Catholics who desire the annexation of Canada to the United States, it is as well for them to remember that they possess more religious liberty in this country than their co-religionists possess across the border. Here we have Separate Schools, a boon which Catholics do not possess under the Stars and Stripes. This fact alone, apart from all the other weighty issues which attract us to the Dominion should settle the question. Here we have religious liberty in its widest phase. There is no right, politically or religiously, that is good for mix evergreens, and in some cases the effect men, that is not enjoyed by Canadians. of contrasting gray and green is very beau-Education is the great question of the future. | tiful ; but if too much of the gray is used, it In the United States that question has gone against the Catholics; here it has gone in their favor, and the Catholic who could desire to exchange the religious liberty he possesses here for the too prevalent know-nothingism and secularism of the Republic, would be guilty of a great mistake. But we may be told that if we were annexed to the United States that we would still, as a State, enjoy our religious liberty. Yes, but we would be inundated with theories against the liberty we now enjoy, and these theories might, in the end, be the means of overwhelming us. Apart from the traditional, the social, the commercial and the patriotic reasons for rejecting the theorists who hold annexation before our eyes, there are others, equally. potent, and all of which will, we are satisfied, result in making Canadians contented as they are. Goldwin Smith may reflect the opinions of some people in this country, but we hope there are but few Catholics who do not see that Canadian citizenship is, after all, a better condition to live under than the citizenship of the United States - Montreal Post (Irish Catholic).

A newspaper office and a theatre are in very close continuity in London. Recently the knights of the quill discovered a pair of pheasants hanging in the manager's window of the theatre. By the aid of an improvised fishing net the pheasants passed from the abode of Thespis to the shrine of Minerva. The next move was to send the birds to the manager of the theatre, with the request that he would accept a trifling gift of game, and an intimation that if he had a private box to spare for that evening the donors would be very grateful. The manager promptly re sponded with a neat note of thanks and an order for a stage box.

"YE OLDEN TYME."-The London Advertiser says, in speaking of "London Township sixty years ago," that "Mr. Rich. Talbot, one of the leading men among the first settlers of London township, walked on one occasion, in one day, from Dundas to his own home, on Lot No. 2 or 3, in the 5th Concession of London, a distance of over sixty miles, as the road then ran. He left Dundas just at the dawning of the day, about the middle of June, and reached his own home before dark."

shaved at that.

Dressing Churches,

HOW THE WREATHS AND GREEN THINGS PROCURED IN NEW YORK CITY. (From the New York Times)

The greens mostly used for trimming are trees of balsam and spruce, and ropes of the ground pine, tree vine and deer-vine. Tue trees vary in height from eight to forty feet, the smaller ones being used principally for the display of presents and colored lights and the larger for church decorations, in which they stand like forest sentinels beside the altars. These large trees are expensive, and are worth from \$10 to \$15 each, for to get a well branched tree of from 25 to 40 feet long it is necessary to cut down one of from 40 to 60 feet in height, and leave the lower portion where it falls. The smaller ones are, however, so cheap as to be within the means of almost everybody. They come in bauches of two, three, or half a dozen and sell according to their length. At wholesale, six nice little trees, eight or ten feet in height, may be brought for fifty cents, or three of fifteen feet in height for seventy five cents. Many car loads of them are brought from Maine, whence also are sent each year boxes of emblems, crosses, doves, stars, etc., made by the ladies of many churches, and sold for the benefit of the poor, the Sunday School, or some other worthy object. But the bulk of the trees come up from the river, back of the Catskille, or from Fulton County and the Mohawk Valley. The great coils of rope-trimming, made of ground pine, or the more popular tree vine, all come from the valleys of the Catekills, or from the pine woods of New Jersey, and are a source of no inconsiderable profit to the country lads and lasses who make them. They begin weeks be fore Christmas, early in November, to get it ready; the boys bringing it from the woods by the waggon load, and the girls spending the long evenings in the old kitchens, around the fires in the great fire-places, busily the true inwardness of a corporation are the whale. No sooner did the monster hear twisting and binding it. A skilful worker can do thirty or forty yards in an evening, and here it sells from two and a half to ten cents a yards, according to the thickness of the rope and the material. Arbor vite trimming is the most expensive and the most sought after, probably on account of its strong, pleasing odor. It sells as high as fifteen cents per yard when woven into great ropes as large as one's arm for church trimming. The next in popularity from this style of trimming is the feathery red cedar, and next to it is hemlock, with its rich, dark green and glistening surface. After these come the ground vines, which in little single strands can be bought as low as two cents a

B.sides these evergreens, quantities of holly, laurel, box, and green and gray mosses are used. Most of these came from New Jersey, in the vicinity of Keyport and Mateawan, and from the "Pines." As the Keyport boat comes up to her pier, on these bright winter mornings, she looks like a floating Birnam Wood, and presents a curious sight, laden to the guards as she is with living green, and great bunches of scarlet berries. The holly, which, with its shining leaves and bright red berries, is the favorite material for window wreaths, comes from the pine woods of New Jersey, and is in such demand that it is rapidly disappearing from sections where, a few years ago, it was found in apparently inexhaustible quantities. Still, it is very cheap, and window wreaths sell at wholesale for fifty cents a dozen. The only other berries used are the saffron and red of the bittersweet and the scarlet fruit of the black elder, both of which are used to offset the dark green of hemlock and red cedar. Box is being used quite extensively this year for wreaths, and laurel, with great wreaths of which the chapel windows at Oxford and Cambridge, in England, are always decked, is almost as much sought after as holly. A new material that is entering largely into the manufacture of wreaths, stars, crosses, etc , is moss. Of the gray moss there are two varieties, known to the countrymen as "ground" and "finger" moss, of which the latter is very rare and delicate. These are both used to looks sad and funereal.

THE CANADIAN FRUIT GROWERS -Such o our Canadian friends as cannot be reasoned out of the hallucination that nothing but legislative remedies will do to revive their domestic industries, have but a poor appreciation of the generous gifts of nature. One of their newest grievances is a superabund ance of American apples. The crop on this side the line the past season has been so abundant that a large portion of our surplus have been sent into the Canadian markets, where, we are told, they have been almost given away, to the utter ruin of the home fruit growers. Now, instead of a feeling of gratitude, however, our countrymen for thus providing them with the product of the orchard almost gratis, we have a Convention of Fruit Growers, at Grimsby, to devise ways and means to put a stop to it. They cannot very well stop American apples from growing, but they are determined to call upon Sir John Macdonald to put so high a tariff upon them as to be practically prohibitive. There is a sublime selfishness in this endeavor to deprive the Canadian consumers of cheap fruit, characteristic of the class of economists from whom the fruit growers there must have learned their lessons. We suppose the next thing they will be asking Sir John Macdonald to do, will be to somehow shut out the sun and moon from shining upon them, because it prevents the development of the Canadian gas manufacture. Nature and nature's gifts are a perpetual offence to the protectionist doctrinaire. It is a pity he cannot get rid of them by a legislative enactment, as he would then have the universe all to himself, and, if the reader will forgive the vulgarism, " a nice mess he would make of it."-N. Y. Bulletin.

REMARKABLE SALT DEPOSITS .- Nature reports that recent borings made in different parts of North Germany have proved beyond denial, that the assertion made by several eminent geologists that a mighty deposit of salt stretches from the Luneburger Heide to the coast of the Baltic, is perfectly correct. The deposit begins near Luneburg, passes underneath the Elbe, and extends right across the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg. Another A Cleveland jury has charged the Atlantic Holstein, via Legeberg to Elmshorn and Great Western Railroad \$6,000 for cut- Heide. Borings made at Lubtheen, near ting off a boy's arm by its cars. This would Hagenow, by order of the Mecklenburg Govmake a whole Cleveland boy worth about ernment, have now reached a depth of 456 the "corner" and prevented the panic.purposes. He is now a resident at Seaford, \$100,000, when boys can be bought in De- metres, and the thickness of the deposit of Norfolk Reformer. and has engaged extensive premises there to troit at \$1 a head and the purchaser get salt now reaches 130 meters; the basis, however, is not yet reached.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

How She Attends a Concert and Hebaves While There.

(From Harper's Bazar.)

Not long ago we chanced to attend a musical party given in one of the London studios, noted for its warmth of color and decorations. A company of fifty had assembled, the object being a charitable one, and although no special preparations for royalty seemed to have been made, there was a small crimson rofa and two high-backed chairs set somewhat apart. About them every one clustered at will, noother seats apparently being watched over. Every one was laughing and talking eagerly, for nine tenths of the little sudience were acquainted. Everything was sociable, good hum ored, and merry, as it gnerally is at these London musicales, when suddenly there was just a slight stir. Host and hostess went to the door, beyond two half-drawn portiones, and presently returned following two ladies and a gentleman. The younger lady needed no demonstrative indication, for her face is well known and beloved in England, as it soon will be in America—that of the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. She is rather above than below the medium height, carries herself gracefully, is fair, like all the Queen's daughters, with very soft pale brown hair, gentle, intelligent eyes, and a thoughtful expression. If not beautiful, there is something peculiarly attractive in her expression, add both her manner and character bear this

The host and hostess having followed

Princess Louise and her party into the

music room, escorted her to the small sofa, where, without further ceremony, she seated herself. Her " lady and gentleman in waitint," by whom every member of the royal fan ily is accompanied on going into society or public places, occupied the chairs near by. According to etiquette, every one had risen when the special guests entered and remained standing until they were seated. As modes of etiquette in foreign countries are always more or less entertaining, I may as well mention certain trifles we observed on this occasion. During the intervals between the music sung and played the Princess glanced about and recognizing people room knew desired her companion invite them to join her. The young ladies thus called upon came over, and, instead of shaking hands, made a pretty little courtssy-too short to look servile, and quite graceful enough to do honor to a ballroom. They then sat down near Princess Louise, and conversation was animated on both sides, the royal lady having much to say about the music performed. Having lest her programme she leaned back and borrowed one of somebody near her, evidently a stranger. but who seemed ready enough to respond to the pleasantly uttered request. H-is her music master, and all his songs received liberal applause and expressions of delight. When the musical part of the day was over, H -- joined the Princess' party, and they moved about, looking at the pictures which were here and there on essels, the Princess talking earnestly about the work, in German, which is, of course, like per mothertongue. Those who approached to speak with her bowed or courtesied, doing the same on leaving her; but beyond this there was no further formality, unless the recurrence of "your Highness" or "Princess Louise," be considered such. In manner she is frank, unaffected and cheerful, having plenty to say, and on every variety of subjects; indeed, no member of the royal family is so constantly accused of "opinions;" one is perpetually hearing that the Princess Louise is going to do this, that, or the other, because she "thinks" this and that. In sober fact, the new Lady of Canada has very straightforward, independent notions, dielikes anything like concealment or intrigue, and, with great executive ability, is willing to express her views on the many subjects in which she is interested. People say that her inclination, were she of "lesser mouid," would be for the ballet; but all this may be a bit of Mrs. Grundy's talkativeness. To go back to the studio; when the entertainment was ended, and the pictures duly admired, the Princess and her suite left with very little ceremony, those nearest her courtesying as she passed down he room, and receiving a pleasant, smiling salutation in return.

Mr. Giadatone at a recent entertainment in England proposed the health of the royal family, and spoke of the appointment of Lord Lorne to the Governor-Generalship of Canada as " most judicious." " I feel satisfied," said Mr. Gladstone, " that he will discharge the duties of his office in a manner not more perfect, certainly, but I hope not less perfect, than the manner in which they have been discharged by Lord Dufferin; and I must say that he will enjoy an advantage unprecedented in the performance of his difficult duties by the presence of his illustrious and distinguished lady, the Princess Louise, who in every respect adorns the high station she occupies. I now ask you to join me in drinking with every warmth of feeling the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales

and the rest of the royal family." Robert Heller, the wonderful magician, who recently died in Philadelphia, after a brief illness, was born in Canterbury, England, in 1833, and received a musical education at the London Conservatory, where he won a royal scholarship for musical composition and execution. He, however, soon developed a remarkable mechanical genius and a fondness for sleight-of-hand tricks; and he was only about sixteen when he appeared in conjuring tricks on the stage in England. He came to America about 1852, and his subsequent success and fame are well known. For a number of years past he has been assisted in his performances by. his half sister. Mr. Heller had frequently premonitions of a sudden decease; but at the last his death was very unexpected, he having given a public performance only three days

previous. A GOOD DODGE FRUSTRATED .- "Cornering" coppers is about the latest thing in finance. The heartless treasurer of a church in Collingwood became disgusted at the number of coppers slyly thrust into the collection plate by the unblushing, parsimonious saints, and resolved to withdraw them from circulation altogether, so that his congregation would be compelled to "ceme down handsomely" with silver. He get 1,900 coppers branch goes in the direction of the Duchy of on hand, and was getting things pretty well into his own hands, and on the eve of creating a copper panic; but the importation of \$100 worth of cents has burst

> Charles Nye, a son of the late Senator, is lecturing on temperance at Washington.