

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

A new arrangement has been made by the C. M. & O. Railway, by which the carriage of wood is to be paid for by weight instead of by the cord as formerly. The dealers say that the effect of this will be to increase the carriage from Ottawa \$7.50 a car-load, and from St. Jerome \$6.25.

Mr. H. B. Gray delivered a lecture before the Catholic Club last Thursday evening on "Opium eating and smoking." The lecturer touched upon the source and mode of preparing opium; the immense revenue derived from it by the Government of India; the method of smoking and of preparing the "smokable extract" used by the Chinese and many other matters of interest connected with this wild and dangerous drug. The subject was intensely interesting, and appeared to be much appreciated by the audience.

The St. Ann's Temperance Association and Benefit Society held their regular monthly meeting in the St. Ann's Hall, yesterday afternoon, when the final arrangements for the participation of the Society in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day were made. The fact of one of its members, Ald. F. Kennedy, being elected Grand Marshal, was accepted as very complimentary. After the transaction of the routine business a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Secretary, Mr. M. D. J. Kenyon, accompanied by a handsome purse, as a slight recognition of the services rendered by him to the Society. That gentleman, in acknowledging the gift, expressed his regret that such action had been taken, as any services he might have rendered had been given in the interest of the Society and without desire or expectation of reward.

AYSHIRE CATTLE.
The first sale of thoroughbred cattle this season took place last Wednesday at J. Henderson's Farm, Petite Côte. A very large audience attended, comprising many of our leading breeders. Among them were noticed E. L. Baanort, C. Alloway, J. Jeffery, Wm. McGibbons, Thos. Irving, Jas. Drummond, Mr. Moody, Terrebonne, J. Peniston, Lachine, Col. Crawford, J. Scott, D. Scott, Newman, Geo. Muir, &c., &c. The whole herd was disposed of at very satisfactory prices. The following are the figures obtained:—Cows, \$31 to \$100; Bulls, \$20 to \$43; Calves, \$8 to \$24; Bull "Sir Roger," \$90; one working horse, \$89.50. Mr. Arnton was congratulated on the success of his first sale of farm stock by many present.

THE YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION.

THEIR DONATION TO THE LAND LEAGUE.
At the weekly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National Land League, a contribution to the funds of one hundred and twenty-seven dollars was handed in by Mr. C. McDonald, President of the Young Irishmen's Literary & Benefit Association. This handsome sum was made up by voluntary subscriptions of the members. This is the third time that this Society has aided the League in this manner, it having previously contributed close on four hundred dollars altogether within the past eighteen months. A hearty vote of thanks was moved by Mr. M. Donovan, and seconded by Mr. J. P. Whelan, to the Young Irishmen's Association for their generous donation. Both the mover and seconder spoke in terms of high praise of the laudable action of the association, and strongly commended this substantial proof of their patriotism. The Young Irishmen's example, they maintained, was one which could be well imitated by other societies with more ambitious pretensions.

MONTREAL AS A GRAIN CENTRE.

LARGE AMOUNT OF LANDS BEING PURCHASED FOR THE ERECTION OF IMMENSE GRAIN ELEVATORS.

It appears that for some time past, a gentleman, who, some years ago was managing clerk for a number of large real estate owners in the East End, has, for the past few weeks, been quietly buying up property along the river side, commencing at the Q. M. & O. & C. Railway cutting, and bridge leading across St. Mary street to the wharf. Many surmises have been made as to the object of these large purchases. Some say that it is for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and others hold that it is the Allan line who wish to acquire the lands for the purpose of facilitating the transfer of heavy freight. Our reporter has been informed, on good authority, that the purchases in question are made on behalf of a number of private capitalists, who intend to erect upon the grounds obtained immense warehouses and elevators to meet the wants of the Western trade. The grain would be shipped in winter from the cars of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and transferred in the spring into the steamers for European destination. It is contended that Montreal is a natural storehouse for grain, and that it has immense advantages over Chicago, Milwaukee and the other Western entrepôts. The grounds of this claim are that in the West owing to the mildness of the climate repeated shifting and shovelling are required in order to prevent heating of the grain, and that in Montreal no such extra labor would be necessary. If these assertions be well founded there can be no doubt but that Montreal has before it an immense future, and that the grain trade of America will, in great part, be carried within its limits.

ST. GABRIEL'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE ON DEATH OF VERY REV. CANON PLAMONDON.

At a special meeting of the St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Association, held on Sunday, 12th inst., the President Mr. John O'Neill, in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions on the death of the Very Rev. Canon Plamondon were unanimously adopted.
WHEREAS, this society has heard with much sorrow of the death of Very Rev. Canon Plamondon, Dean of the Chapter of the Cathedral, Montreal, and Honorary Canon of the Cathedral of Chartres, France, who was a firm supporter of, and zealous worker in the great cause of temperance; and, WHEREAS, the Diocese of Montreal has lost in the person of the deceased Canon one of its most zealous priests, our venerated Bishop a devoted friend and counsellor, and the Rev. Canon's relatives a benefactor and friend; and,
WHEREAS, this parish has lost in the Rev. Canon one who had its spiritual interest at heart, in a particular manner, and who has shown towards our Rev. Pastor and spiritual director many marks of esteem and sincere regard; therefore
Resolved, That this society deeply deploras the death of the Very Rev. Canon Plamondon, whose life was spent in the interests of religion, who won the esteem of our Right Rev. Bishop, as well as the good will of the priests of the diocese, with whom, in his administration, he had frequent intercourse; also
Resolved, that in consideration of the principal object for which our society was organized—the propagation of temperance principles—we regret the loss of an earnest supporter of the cause we advocate, whose whole life served as a noble example of sanctity and self-denial; also
Resolved, that we tender to Rev. George Plamondon, P.P., of Lacolle, and the other

relatives of the deceased Canon, our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of so distinguished a kinsman, and to our Rev. Pastor in the loss of a friend whom he so justly esteemed; and further
Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Rev. George Plamondon, to our Pastor, Rev. J. J. Salmon, and that they also be published in the city papers.

P. H. HERBERT,
Secretary.

CITY COUNCIL.

The installation of the Mayor and new Aldermen occupied some time, after which Ald. Grenier presented a motion expressing the Council's gratification at the Queen's presidential escape. His Worship Mayor Beaudry followed in a lengthy address, in which he said, after thanking the electors, that it was his intention to retire after this year from the high office which he now held for the eighth time. Before concluding, he complimented Ald. Grenier on the state of the civic finances.

Ald. FAIRBAIRN was then appointed Acting Mayor on motion of Ald. Grenier.
The following standing committees were then proposed by Ald. Grenier:—
Finance—Ald. Grenier (Chairman), Laurence, Mooney, Fairbairn, Prevost, Farrell and Brown.
Roads—Ald. Laurence (Chairman), Kennedy, Hood, Robert, Proctor, Hagar and Jeanotte.
Police—Ald. Kennedy (Chairman), Grenier, Hood, Thos. Wilson, Dubuc, Hagar and Stevenson.
Fire—Ald. Hood (Chairman), Laberge, McGord, J. C. Wilson, Tansey, Beausoleil and Mount.

Water—Ald. Donovan (Chairman), Proctor, Prevost, Farrell, Rainville, Holland and Roy. Markets—Ald. Laberge (Chairman), Kennedy, Mooney, Beauchamp, Stevenson, Holland and Beausoleil.
Light—Ald. J. C. Wilson (Chairman), Robert, Fairbairn, Tansey, Dubuc, Rainville and Roy.

City Hall—Ald. Robert (Chairman), Laberge, Thos. Wilson, McGord, Farrell, Stevenson and Holland.
Health—Ald. Mooney (Chairman), Fairbairn, Tansey, Beauchamp, Stevenson, Mount and Roy.
Parks and Ferries—Ald. Thos. Wilson (Chairman), J. C. Wilson, McGord, Brown, Tansey, Rainville and Beausoleil.
Park Commissioners—Ald. Proctor (Chairman), Grenier and Donovan.

Ald. Wilson commenced a discussion by moving that Ald. Holland's name be substituted for that of Ald. Rainville on the Light Committee. The motion was lost. After considerable discussion the committee were elected en bloc and the council adjourned.

THE PURITY OF OUR WATER.

Dr. J. Baker Edwards furnishes an edifying report on the water supplied to the town of Cornwall. From this it appears that of 22 specimens analyzed, 13 are condemned as unfit for consumption, being contaminated by sewage; 3 are contaminated by surface drainage; 1 is a "potable water of the 3rd class," and 3 of the 2nd class; 1 is wholesome water of the 1st class; while only 2 are described of exceptional purity.

Montreal water would be exceptionally pure under such a system of filtration as I have suggested. That this is not utopian is, I think, proved by the fact that several modes of filtration have been patented which have considerable merit, and one or other of which might be adapted to larger or small rates of filtration with satisfactory results.

Dr. Edwards adopts, as signifying the comparative purity of various waters, the following figures: Under 15, "exceptional purity"; between 15 and 40, "1st class"; 40 to 65, "2nd class"; 65 to 90, "3rd class"; 100, "condemned as unfit for use." By this standard he finds that the Ottawa supply may be taken as from 10 to 12; Montreal water showed on March 1st, 11; on April 21st, 10; on July 30th, 15.

The report concludes with some practical suggestions as to the filtering of water. Dr. Edwards says:

That a simple flannel bag or felt filter is capable of removing a large quantity of the most objectionable kind of floating animal and vegetable matter is shown by the quantity removed in the flannel bag now exhibited, which has been in use for two days only over the supply pipe of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, and which has removed upward of four oz. of debris, river mud and vegetable matter, more than a score of snails, besides water beetles, worms and other not very minute animals. This is, of course, a very partial filtration, but it is simple and within the reach of all.

THE SERVANT GIRL FAMINE.

Mr. W. J. Tabb, Canadian Emigration Agent in Ireland, now stopping at the Imperial Hotel, in Sligo, writes informing us that he has made arrangements for sending out efficient servant girls from that country of good character, and that the first batch will come in May. There is a committee formed in Ireland to pay the ocean passage of these girls and supply them with an outfit for their signing a contract agreeing to pay their travelling and outfit expenses from Ireland to Liverpool, the committee agreeing to pay the ocean passage only, which expense will be deducted from their wages in advance by their employers in Montreal, or elsewhere, on their being placed, and amounts to six dollars. The girls will be of unblemished characters and will bring letters of recommendation from clergymen in Ireland to clergymen here. We understand that His Lordship the Bishop, as well as the Reverend Fathers Dowd and Hogan, approve of the scheme. Mr. Tabb wishes that those desirous of obtaining domestic servants direct from Ireland should apply immediately to him, so that they may have their instructions completed with by the first of May, and that they should specify whether they require those accustomed to dairy and farm work, cooks, or those accustomed to general house work. When the parties requiring them are supplied with help, they will pay \$6 (expenses), which they will in turn deduct from the servants' wages.

SMITH SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

The following is the verdict and sentence against Smith for the shooting of John J. Hayes:—

The jury again retired, but returned almost immediately after and announced a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter."

Hon. Justice Ramsey then proceeded to sentence the prisoner as follows:—

Prisoner at the Bar—You have been put upon your trial for the highest offence known to the law. The jury after a long and patient deliberation have found you guilty of manslaughter. Upon that verdict I do not intend to pass any criticisms. But I say that if they had found you guilty of murder, I should have considered it a perfectly good verdict, and one that you had every right to

expect. The crime you have been found guilty of is a terrible one. You have launched a fellow being into eternity without one moment's notice, and it becomes my duty to sentence you for this terrible offence. We have no vengeance to seek, but such offences must be punished as a warning to others. Had it not been for your previous good character I might have sentenced you to a much heavier penalty, and one that might have been as hard as death. But taking into consideration this evidence of your good character I will not inflict the highest penalty. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in the Provincial Penitentiary for the space of twenty years.

The prisoner was immediately taken to a carriage in waiting and driven to the goal, whence he will be removed to the penitentiary to serve out his long term.

After the passing of the sentence the jury was discharged, and the Court adjourned until ten o'clock.

THE SHAMROCK TEAM.

Mr. Notman has now completed the most magnificent picture he ever turned out from his celebrated studio, as he candidly admits himself. The subject is the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, as taken on their own grounds on a bright sunny day. The picture is a very fine one. The Shamrocks are as they stood on the ground with their uniforms and features colored as when they stood on the field. Nothing is missing in the picture. The immense crowd of spectators are photographed en masse in all their picturesque, as well as the background to the picture, including the Montreal College and other buildings with old Mount Royal in all its splendor looking calmly down. The names of the team on that occasion are Messrs. E. Roblin, J. Lalley, J. Morton, C. J. McGuire, T. Butler, F. Gaudin, T. Moisan, E. Hart, T. Daly, P. Murphy, P. McKenna, P. Tucker, and M. J. P. (Captain). Besides the team, there are also members of the Shamrock Lacrosse Executive Committee in mufti.

The picture as it stands, framed and all, is three feet square, and is a real pleasure to look at. A number of small pictures taken from the original (14 x 17, we believe), will be struck off and sold at \$1 each, and still smaller copies at \$1 each. No prior in the city should be without a copy of the picture, taken of the most famous lacrosse club in the world. The large sized original will be exhibited in Notman's window on St. Patrick's Day.

THE CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF KINGSTON.

To the Editor of The Post and True Witness:

Sir,—Since the columns of your excellent journal are open to ventilate anything in the interests of Catholicity, I send you a few words on the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. This association was organized here one year ago, and is steadily growing up in membership and popularity; to-day the best Catholics of Kingston are enrolled under its banner. The association is established to form a union of Catholics in order to form an organization now in vogue, for their mutual interests—spiritual, temporal and social; for the promotion of their mental and moral advancement; also for the establishment of a library and reading-room, and to provide and maintain a fund from which relief may be given in cases of sickness and death. The association is purely Catholic, non-political, non-national, Catholics of all nationalities are eligible for membership, providing they be practical Catholics. The association is the best Catholic organization ever gotten up. On the death of a member (\$2,000) two thousand dollars is given the widow if deceased be a married man, if not, it is given to whomsoever deceased bequeathes it. Every Catholic, married or single, from the ages of 18 to 50, should join the Association. The amount to join is very little. From the ages of 18 to 35, it costs \$5.40; from 35 to 45, \$7.40; from 45 to 50, \$10.40, and a monthly due of 25 cents per month. On the death of a member, each member of the association pays \$1.00, which amount goes towards making up the \$2,000. A man from 18 to 35 years of age only \$12 per annum, including death calls, monthly dues, etc., and that is what it would cost in an insurance company for \$1,000. See the advantages of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association for half the money paid an insurance company, you get a policy for \$2,000. And in case of sickness a certain sum per week is allowed the sick member. And on his death besides his widow or friends get paid \$2,000. All funeral expenses are paid by the association. The officers of the association are: President, W. Sullivan; 1st Vice-President, W. Leahy; 2nd do, J. Barry; Sec. Sec., H. Myers; Cor. Sec., J. Gourdier; Fin. Sec., G. Weber; Treasurer, J. McBride; Chancellor, D. Sullivan; Marshal, W. Shanahan; Guard, J. Buggie. These gentlemen are some of the most intelligent, social and energetic Catholics in Kingston, and it is no exaggeration to say that under their guidance the C. M. B. A. will prosper, financially, socially, morally, intellectually, and in increase of membership to such an extent that it will even excel their best anticipations, for these gentlemen have spared neither time nor pains to make the Association a success and their efforts have not been in vain, but will redound to their credit. The association meets on the 1st and third Monday in each month. They have a fine hall and a good membership. I feel convinced that before very long the C. M. B. A. of Kingston will be second to no similar organization in Canada. I heartily wish it all success, for every true Catholic should wish its living members and to provide for the widows and orphans of dead members. It is the best thing that could be gotten up for Catholics, and since it is so profitable of blessings to them it is but just and right that it meet with the patronage it honorably deserves.

A MEMBER.

KINGSTON, March 11, 1892.

Some malicious scoundrels, on Sunday night, cut the rubber tubes connecting with the air brakes of 88 cars, in Chicago, on the Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Alton & Burlington yards.

Recent excavations at Cairo have resulted in the discovery of a monolith belonging to Apries, the Pharaoh Hophra of the Old Testament, inscribed: "The beloved of Ptah of Memphis, giving life forever, the good god Ra-as-ab, lord of the two lands, Apries."

At Council Bluffs, Ia., last evening, an unknown man knocked down Mrs. R. C. Hubbard, wife of the news editor of the *Nonpareil*, on the street with a brick and robbed her. The lady was found unconscious with a terrible gash on her head.

CHICKEN HATCHING EXTRAORDINARY.—A lady in St. Paul set a hen upon thirteen eggs. A few days afterwards, she was surprised to find the hen missing and the eggs gone, and in their stead, a huge rattlesnake comfortably coiled up. Noticing the swelled condition of his snakyship she procured a spade and pinned his head to the ground. Then, with a rake, the tail was drawn out and fastened down. A pen-knife soon split the reptile from head to tail and the eggs were taken out. Being washed they were placed under the same hen, and eventually every one hatched out and the chickens grew and thrived.

IRISH NEWS BY MAIL.

(From the Cork Herald, Feb. 25th.)

A PECULIAR DEMONSTRATION.

FARNOY, MONDAY.

Mr. James Rice, P.L.G., Killally, recently built a fence on the roadside on his Ballinacarra farm, near Killworth. Soon after it was finished he was summoned at the suit of the county surveyor and fined a nominal penalty, on the grounds that the road was encroached on. Mr. Rice's numerous friends, considering him badly treated, assembled at the place to-day, and with several thousands of their workmen tumbled down the fence and rebuilt one far more substantial in the place indicated by the County Surveyor. It took Mr. Rice's employees four weeks to build the first fence, but the second one, half a mile long, was completed in an hour. When the work was done, a procession, headed by the local band, priests of the parish, and a number of popular farmers, was formed, and as it wended its way by Maryville and Moorpark, into Killworth, the uplifted spades of the laborers and the green favors with which they were decorated, made an imposing display. Having arrived at the residence of the Rev. A. Morrissey, R. C. A., cheers were given for that popular clergyman. He thanked them on behalf of Mr. Rice, for the good work they had accomplished. He said it was not a time for speech-making, when the tongues of those outside the prison walls were tied, and the noblest spirits in the land were in jail without trial (groans). [A voice: "The Government won't arrest any more priests anyhow!"] (cheers). The Rev. Mr. Morrissey having advised them to go to their homes in a peaceable and orderly manner, they were addressed by the Rev. Father Manning, when they quietly dispersed. The greater number came from Arglan, Killworth, Castle Lyons, Coolgown, and Mitchelstown, with large contingents from the counties of Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford.

TAKING THE FARMERS FOR THE SCREPTON FUND.—At the pig market held at Mallow on Saturday great numbers of pigs were sold, at prices ranging from 54s. to 56s. per cwt. The entire of the pigs were sold before ten o'clock in the day, and at that hour the sellers were in great numbers outside the banks doors awaiting the buyers to pay them. The buyers when paying the farmers deducted sixpence for each pig, and they informed the farmers that this sum would be paid by them into the fund for the suspects' maintenance. The farmers, in several instances, protested in strong terms against the deductions, but the buyers would not yield a point. It is calculated that over eight hundred pigs were purchased.—*Correspondent.*

A STRANGE CASE OF POVERTY.

LADIES IN A WORKHOUSE.

At a meeting of the Guardians of Macroom Union on Saturday a relieving officer (Pencil) read out amongst the names of those who had entered the workhouse during the week the names of Mrs. Coll, Annie Leader, Miss Leader, her daughter, and also Miss Kate Leader, her youngest daughter. These were respectively the wife and daughters of Captain Thomas Leader, Ashgrove, Macroom.

Dr. Brodie, L. G. I.—Did they tell you they were destitute? I do you of opinion they are.

Relieving Officer—I am. I think they are destitute.

Chairman (Mr. McSwiney)—She applied to me personally for assistance, and I gave them a few shillings to get lodgings.
Mr. O'Connell, solicitor, Macroom, said he wished to make a statement on behalf of Captain Leader, who had at last been compelled to disclose family matters. Mr. O'Connell then continued and said: I shall not detain you long, and I trust, Mr. Chairman, you will lean with me a little, as this case is one which requires explanation. Captain Leader, when quartered with his regiment in India, had the misfortune to marry the subject of this inquiry, who was then moving in the very best society. The marriage proved a most unhappy one. After some years a separation took place, Captain Leader settling £100 a year on her for life, which income has been paid with scrupulous punctuality; besides this he granted an additional income to the two daughters, who were brought up by their mother and, unfortunately, imbibed her propensities. I can show that this woman has been making a trade of similar institutions in Ireland, spending her means in the first week of the receipt of same, and then using Captain Leader's name and position to inveigle tradespeople to supply her with drink. The bills I now produce will clearly show the same. I also produce a letter from a lady with whom they lodged recently in England, which I shall read, and it will speak for itself. I trust I have shown to demonstration that this woman's visit to this union entirely arises out of her own viciousness and intemperate habits. Captain Leader is, indeed, disgusted at having his name mixed up with such a lot. Probably some members present will recollect that processes for considerable amounts were tried before the then presiding barrister for this Kiding, about twelve years ago, and on Captain Leader, solicitor, showing up the case and producing a deed of separation in which this woman was fully provided for, the cases were scouted out of court.

Dr. Brodie said he really should object to all this investigation of a most painful case. The Board had nothing whatever to do with these family matters; the only question they had before them was whether these women were really destitute or not.

Mr. O'Connell said he wanted to show that Captain Leader was not blameable in the matter.

Dr. Brodie—Admitting all that, and supposing it to be the case, the only duty of the Guardians is to find out whether they be fit subjects for relief.

Mr. O'Connell said he would wish to read the letter he had referred to; it would show what these women were.

Mr. Murphy—I don't think that matter comes before us at all.

Chairman—Perhaps we had better hear the letter; it might assist us.

Dr. Brodie—We have nothing whatever to do with the past history of people who come here to be relieved. Whether their misfortune is the result of their own folly or not is nothing to us; we must simply regard them and treat them as claimants of workhouse relief.

Mr. O'Connell—A man in the position of Captain Leader has a right to show the world how these women have treated him. People might otherwise call him a monster.

Mr. Morgan—They ought to settle their dispute outside the workhouse. It is not a right thing for such people to be taking up the places of poor honest people who are really in want of relief.

Mr. O'Connell—It would be wrong to allow them to come here to your workhouse as abject paupers without proving their real state. Dr. Brodie said he was quite surprised that morning when going through the house for the purpose of his usual inspection to see

three fashionably attired females. He asked if they were visitors, but he was told they were paupers, and that they were perfect ladies (a laugh).

Mr. O'Connell said Captain Leader only wished matters explained to the Board.

Mr. Mahony—Let him write to the newspapers, then.

BISMARCK'S SPIES.

Prince Bismarck excels in the employment of a particular class of spies, who are known to his countrymen as "reptiles." They are sham revolutionists, whose business it is to get on the staff of Radical newspapers, or to play a leading part in Socialist electoral committees. The disgust of mankind at some of the atrocious sentiments put forth by German Socialist newspapers would, no doubt, be greater than it is, if one could get rid of the suspicion that many of these incendiary articles are written by "reptiles" for the express purpose of bringing the Radical party into odium. They conceal their game so well that often they are flung into prison for their writings and acquire great popularity as martyrs to the popular cause, whence it may be conjectured the pay they receive from the "reptiles" fund is large. Nobody would care to be locked up in a German fortress for mere bread and cheese.

Three years ago a wretched man called Denoeke brought out a most virulent newspaper, *Das Hackmesser* ("The Cleaver") at Berlin. It was ably written, and the editor soon gathered a staff of Radical students, young doctors and advocates around him. These young men had the greatest confidence in Denoeke. They admitted him to their clubs, told him of their aspirations and plots and worked for him without expecting any pay. A day came when *Das Hackmesser* was prosecuted for seditious writing in the persons of its editor and another member of its staff. They were sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to a heavy fine, which was paid by a subscription got up in the banquets, as the editor was believed to be almost penniless. While Denoeke was in prison the publication of his newspaper was suspended, but when he had undergone his punishment he resumed his editorial labors, and was soon sentenced again—this time for a year. A few days after Denoeke's trial, a former member of his staff, who had gone to seek fortune in Paris, saw the Socialist martyr sitting outside a cafe, neatly dressed and smoking a cigar. Much astonished, he accosted the man, and Denoeke appeared not to know him, and said that there must be a mistake as his name was Engleracht, and he produced a card to prove it. The young man apologized and went his way; but he was not convinced. The Denoeke of Berlin was certainly a shabby fellow with a scrubby beard, while the Engleracht of Paris was well shaved and had spectacles. Yet Denoeke was one of those expressive faces which are not easily forgotten. His former associate tried to watch him home, but failed, for Herr Engleracht, seeing himself spied, got into an omnibus, and the other did not like to follow him. The young man wrote to friends at Berlin, however, to tell them what he had seen; but he was quickly answered that he must be in error, as his friends had lately visited Denoeke in prison, and were quite certain that he was under lock and key. The mystery was not destined to be cleared up until some months afterwards, when Denoeke, having completed his sentence, reappeared among his fellow Socialists at Berlin. He was then in very weak health and announced that he would not bring out his paper for the present. He even talked of emigrating to America, saying he could not bear a fresh incarceration, which was sure to await him if he were to recommence writing. But soon after this Denoeke died, and he was said to have left a considerable amount of money. This fortune could not have been honestly come by, for if it had there would have been no reason for Denoeke to feign abject poverty and to allow his friends to be paid for him by men much poorer than himself. From additional facts which transpired it came to be seriously suspected—that Denoeke was a "reptile" who never underwent the full terms of imprisonment to which he was sentenced. Government used to release him privately and send him on police missions to France; but every now and then he used to return to jail and show himself to friends who came to visit him on appointed days. It was established that Denoeke and Engleracht must have been one and the same man, for a good deal of the editor's money turned out to have been invested in the name of Engleracht.—*London Echo.*

The Consul of Guatemala doubts the accuracy of a report of an earthquake at Costa Rica.

The New York Tribune's Washington special says: Edmunds' determination to remain in the Senate is received with satisfaction by the Republican Senators. The nomination of Blatchford is praised on all sides.

The silver half dollar issued from the mint of the Confederate States at New Orleans in 1861, sold in New York yesterday for \$870. It is said to be one of the four. It is stated that Jeff Davis had one of them at the time of his capture.

Fashionable Life in England.

Royalty—The Court—Elizabetta—The Princess Louise and her husband in Canada—The Newest Sports of the Aristocracy.

The London season has commenced. It would be useless to say that instead of May sunshine and balconies filled with flowers, the town is still shrouded in its winter fogs and clad in furs, and that the time for crowded clubs and lengthy dinners can only be in sultry weather. The season has commenced with the opening of Parliament and the first drawing room of the year. At 2 in the afternoon the fashionable streets around Buckingham Palace presented that remarkable aspect which only London can wear.

In the broad daylight, or at least in as much of it as is ever visible—a moon and water radiance—ladies of all ages drive in toilets suitable only for the charitable gaslight. No women are as fond as Englishwomen of displaying their charms at a time when they have ceased to exist, and even to the roughs and street Arabs they deem it a duty to exhibit them. Old duchesses, faded spinsters, fat dowagers, carelessly allow the ermine tippet to drop from their shoulders, and the crowd catches here and there the glimmer of a diamond on a shrivelled neck, or the scintillations of a tiara on a trembling brow. The spectators are not reticent and freely bandy their observations, mostly of a personal and uncharitable nature. In fact, royalty itself is not spared; on one occasion the Queen, vociferously inquired if "Mother Brown" was not soon coming. This frank and uncomplimentary allusion to the Scotch gillie was universally appreciated, and met with no rebuke.

Among the numerous gala carriages (those of the foreign Ambassadors showing bravely by the side of those of the British peer) the most conspicuous was the Lord Mayor's. Where—not at Versailles under the great King, not at Madame Tussaud's, hardly at a pantomime—could there be seen anything so gorgeous and so thoroughly anomalous as the civic chariot. Gilded emblazoned, with high above dazzling massive wheels, with powdered gold-laced, stiff-bearing footmen on the splash board behind, with a portly big-wigged coachman enthroned on a gigantic hammercloth, it bore a strange resemblance to that pumpkin converted into a coach by Cinderella's amiable godmother. Through all its glass windows the crowd gaped at the radiant countenance of the first magistrate of the city and the dignified bearing of his Lady Mayoresse, both sitting bolt upright in the unwonted majesty of court costume. They fully appreciate their short lived grandeur during their time of office, and feel like foreign potentates paying a friendly call on the Queen on a perfectly equal footing. It is in fact doubtful whether the Mansion House does not slightly patronize Buckingham Palace, just as the overpowering splendor of the chariot eclipses the unpretending liveries of the court.

Inside the palace, the same crush, the same impatience, the shaking out of trains, the fervent adjurations to friends to be "set right," the feverish anxiety to kiss the august hand so quietly stretched out to receive the loyal salute. Few women walk gracefully through the ordeal, and most of flush unbecomingly in the vain attempt to manage their trains successfully during three courtesies, to stop at the proper moment, and to exactly know when to relinquish the pody fingers presented to them. And yet what care has been taken, what time has been wasted to insure a complete mastery of the performance! Rehearsals have taken place, masters of deportment have been summoned, domestic representations of the throne-room arranged, debutantes have courted scores of times to members of their own family till they have been pronounced perfect, and then failed deplorably on the eventual day. It does not seem so very appalling to pass for five seconds before a short, fat, somewhat aged, bald-headed man dressed in black, with always the latest coupon of weeds about her; and yet stout hearts have quailed, officers have got entangled in their swords, even the professional beauties have lowered their bold, proud eyes before the pale, expressionless look of the royal lady. Familiarity with these scenes does not remove the weird sensation; and yet every available pretext is taken to repeat the ceremony. The Queen's memory must be remarkably short, or her desire to note the changes events create in her subjects very strong; for a girl is presented to her when she "comes out," again when she is married, and if, like Lady Waldegrave, she has had four husbands, at each successive nuptials she is obliged to appear before the Queen as a perfect stranger. A man also comes with the charm of novelty, and is introduced *de capro* after every trip he takes in his profession, and at every new distinction he receives. This naturally insures a large attendance, no matter if at times slightly mixed, as it is not unfrequent to be tightly wedged in the ante-rooms with people one would on no account have on one's visiting list; but it likewise causes a crowd so dense and so unscrupulous that, when fair ladies have found the use of hand and elbow insufficient to procure standing room, they have been known dexterously to dispose about their persons pins with the points outward, and to trust to those weapons to remove the more defenceless of their neighbors. As the style of dress is strictly *decadente*, and that by the express command of the Queen, there is a certain amount of cruelty in this mode of attack.

The Princess Louise infinitely prefers selecting her own friends and forming her own circles. She is at the head of a great number of associations for art, needlework, fan painting, house decorating in the Queen Anne style, and general artistic promulgation of taste. She is fond of artists, painters, and musicians; invites them to dinner and takes them to her box at the opera, whence she is afterwards escorted by a severely respectable Chamberlain. If she likes them, she cultivates the acquaintance. Having heard that Jacques Blumenthal, the composer, had arranged his house at Kensington in the most approved method of high art, and that he followed the newest and most appropriate designs in shagreen, peacocks, and pomegranates, the Princess Louise invited herself to be shown over it. Mme. Blumenthal, who is as much an elegant woman of the world as she is herself an artist, impressed the Princess so favorably that she became a frequent visitor, even staying three weeks at the Blumenthal fairy-like chalet in Switzerland, near Montreux. There she did away with the outward paraphernalia of rank, dismissing even her lady-in-waiting, and joining in all the pursuits of her hostess. She was so popular that mon cast lots to sit beside her at dinner, and she was fully aware of it, although pretending to ignore the discomfiture of the unlucky ones. Of all the daughters of the Royal house, the Marchioness of Lorne is the one who finds the stiff formality of Osborne, Windsor, and Balmoral the most irksome.

She does not consider it sufficient relaxation therefrom to assist at servants' balls, to stand godmother at every christening among the servants, and to attend the death-beds of departing gillies, in order to intrust them with a message for the late Prince Consort. These, with much pedestrian exercise, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, are the staple recreations enjoyed by the Queen. Among the intelligent and well born of her subjects her Majesty rarely departs from the austerity of her manner. During the brief twenty minutes she stays with her guests after dinner, she never sits down and keeps them standing before her; and she carries punctilious observance of etiquette into every detail of her life.

The contrast must be great indeed between these solemnly rigid receptions and the usual gatherings of the aristocracy, and it must sometimes be difficult for the ladies who frequent the court, to resume the mask of demureness they so promptly assume when among themselves. Read an English novel, look at the English painted by themselves, listen especially to their sweeping condemnation of foreign tastes and habits, and you strike your breast in self-abasement and despair of ever attaining so high a standard of perfection. But