The Great Leader Testifies Before the Commissien.

He Corrects his Former Evidence and Re pudlates the Apostles of Physical Force. Archbishop Walsh Testifies.

LONDON, May 7.—The Parnell commission TONDON, May 7.—The Parnell commission resumed its aisting to day. Mr. Parnell upon taking his stand, said he desired to correct that part of his evidence given on Friday in relation to the statement made by him in the House of to the statement made by him in the House of Commons concerning the non existence of secret societies in Ireland. Upon referring to the House he found that his remarks, which had been quoted by Attorney General Webster, reserved particularly to Ribbonism and not to therefore, were a fairly accurate statement of therefore, were a fairly accurate statement of the facts, as Ribbonism at that time practically did not exist in Ireland.

MONEY FOR MOONLIGHTERS.

The cross examination of the witness was then resumed. Mr. Parnell said he had not heard of 100 guineas being paid for the defence of moonlighters at the Cork assizes in 1881. If he had been asked to make such payments, he should in those days have approved of them, if he had reason to believe the law was being strained against a man, but his general rule was to limit such payments as much as possible. He remembered one case in which he had sanctioned the payment of money for the defence of a ed the payment of money for the defence of a ed the paymont of man was acquitted. In an-prisoner and the man was acquitted. In an-other case he remembered Mr. Harris who had made himself responsible for the costs of the defence, but at the same time witness instructed Mr. Harris nos to undertake in the future the defence of accused moonlighters.

MORE ABOUT THE CLAN WA GAEL.

Mr. Parnell said he sometimes paid money from his own private account on behalf of the League. He did not object to an inspection of his accounts. Attorney General Webster here began a protracted examination of the witness began a protracted examination of the witness as to his banking transactions, but failed to elicit anything of note. Being furthur catechized upon his knowledge of Gen, Millen and other members of the physical force party, Mr. Parnell declared that a majority of the members of that a majority of the members of that a protect was alther strangers to him. that party were utter strangers to him. He heard that Mr. Egan had joined the Olan Na Gael. He would regret to find that Mr. Egan had rejoined the physical force party, but should not think such a course unnatural.

GARBLED REPORTS REPUDIATED.

Referring to his speeches made in America as reported in the Irish World, witness said he ould not accept the reports as correct. Mr. Ford garbled the speeches in order to suit the taste of the readers of the Irish World. With ness had never made this statement publicly be fore because it was not necessary. Recurring to secret societies Mr. Parnell said that he considered that a person who joined the League and continued to be a member of the Clan Na Gael acted to the injury of the League's Policy. Any member of the League who would advocate the me of dynamite would be a traitor. Messrs, O'Brien and Harrington were present at to-day's asssion of the Parnell commission:

PARNELL AND O'BRIEN MEET. LONDON, May 8.-It is an instructive co incident that the close of Mr. Parnell's crossexamination yesterday was followed by his elec-tion as honorary life member of the National Liberal Club of London, and the final decision of Edinburgh Town Council to present him to travel in imagination with her over some of with the freedom of the City of Etinburgh.

The Tories at Edinburgh made much of his Tories at Edinburgh made much of his the edi recent admission and urged the postponement spell-bound as the glorious scenes of sky and hill and dale and lake and river greeted their terday, that Mrs. Gladetone. Who is a content of the expectant eyes. The views included This was defeated. 1818 to be noted also, yet terday, that Mrs. Gladebone, who is a constant visitor at the Commission Court conversed with Mr. Parnell during the lunch interval. Another every striking scene was the entry of Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Parnell rushed up and warmly shook hands with him, and Mr. O'Brien's eyes moistened as he congratulated Mr. Parnell of the willness how. Mr. Parnell of the willness how. Mr. Parnell of the congratulation we found ourselves gazing upon the quaint dress of his conduct in the witness box. Mr. Parnell

BEAR HIS TRANGRESSIONS

half as gracefully. This conversation was only andible to those who happened to be close, but the affectionate meeting between the two conrades made an impression on all the court. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Harrington attended court in the custody of warders, and are taken in the evening to the Pentonville and Holloway pri-sons. There is talk of a popular domonstration to escert them each day. The most interesting evidence after Mr. Parnell's will be Mr. Davitt's, whose knowledge of every detail has materially helped Sir Charles Russel and Mr. Parnell throughout the case. He intends to give very full and frank evidence. He will, I believe, stick up for Patrick Ford.

PARNELL IN THE STATES.

LONDON, May 8 -Mr. Parnell's examination was finished before the commission to day. He testified that the reception committee in America comprised the leading merchants of New York, representing citizens, and ministers of religion. In his speeches in New York, witness declared that not a farthing contributed to the Irish cause would go towards organizing rebellion in Ireland. Throughout his tour of the United States he had never even swerved a hand's breath from that declaration. Attorney-General Webster, the witness said, had quoted from five out of sixty speecnes he had made in the United States, ignoring the general tenor of his speeches to as to misrepresent his words. All the names the Attorney-general had mentioned of persons associated with the meetings was only a small fraction of those who attended. Men of prominent position and undoubted respectability attended bloss meetings.
In no sense could the American reception be identified with the proceedings of the physical force party.

THE FERIANS DISOWNED.

Witness firmly believed that none of his colkagues since joining the Irish Parliamentary party had anything to do with the Fenians. Only casually did the Fenians come within the orbit of the constitutional movement. Here Mr. Parnell scored by remarking that the Tories were more certainly associated with the move-ment, for instance when they co-operated with the Parnellites to obstruct the criminal code bill to the death.

HIS LETTERS OPEN TO THE COURT.

Referring to some letters of his, Mr. Parnel said be had copies made from his scoretary's shorphand notes. Attorney-General Webster-It seems that

there exists a book of copies of Mr. Parnell's. letters. I would like to see that book, Sir Charles Russell—By all means. Presiding Justice Hannen-If these letters

refer to the league they ought to have been dis-

Mr. Parnell—Your Lordships are welcome to see any letter I ever wrote or received.

Attorney-General Webster, recurring to Mr.
Parnell's private bank account, wanted to trace a number of cheques. A warm discussion ensued, Sir Charles Russell declaring that such

been given over and over again by "hirelings." of the Government. Justice Hannan warned Mr. Biggar not to

use such expressions.

Mr. Biggar said that unless such evidence was admitted the whole enquiry would end in a farce.

THE COURT'S DECISION. The judges resired to consider the matter rivately. On their return Justice Hannen anprivately. On their return Justice Hannen an-agomoed they had decided that it was not per-prisciple to ask any witness; however distinguish-ed, abstract questions of opinion. The facts known to the witness ought to be laid before the courte before opinions based thereon were

mentioned. The Archbishop, continuing, said that in the course of visits through his diocese he had abundent means of knowing that the league de-

LONDON, May 8.—Archbishop Walsh continued his testimony before the Parnell communion to day. He testified that facts that had come to his knowledge proved that the league tended to diminish crime. There had been a gradual decrease in the secret societies. io Ireland since 1886. He was aware the league had advised tenants not to enter the land court after the passage of the act establishing that court in 1861. Subsequent events had justified that advice. He only knew of one instance where the league had been indiscreet. This indiscretion consisted of the passage of a resolution by a branch of the learne to publish in its district a list of the persons not members of the league. He protested against this action, and the publication of the list was abandoned. As the league spread, the secret societies vanished. The people learned to prefer open parliamentary action and to dislike secrecy Throughout his diocese the cases of boycotting had been few, although the league was strong in that district. The only sense the Archbishop said in which boycotting ought to be tolerated came under the name of exclusive dealing. Anything like intimidation was reprehensible The members of the league held that boycoth Ing kept the country free from outrage. Witness did not approve of refusing to sell the necessaries of life to a man under boycott. He understood the plan of campaign to be a purely voluntary combination, and that it did not imply

boycotting, Mr Atkinson, of counsel for the Times, quot ed from a pastoral issued by the Archbishop in 1882, denouncing the movement not to pay debts as forcible resistance to the law. Archbishop Walsh said the pastoral had been issued in consequence of the increase in the number of secret societies owing to the disorganization of the League under the imprisonment of its leaders and while the people were being driven to despair by evictions.

REMINISCENCES OF A TRIP TO IRELAND.

A Lecture by Miss O'Keeffe at St. Johns N.B.

This very interesting lecture, illustrated by nearly one hundred stereopticon views, was delivered by Miss Katharine A. O'Keeffe, of Lawrence, Mass., to a highly appreciative audience in the Mechanic's Iustitute here on the evening of May 4ch. After describing her departure from East Boston, and the usual incidents of a passage across, Miss O'Keeffe hailed the Irish coast with a surpassingly beautiful recitation of "The Dawn on the Hills of Irisland," which was delivered with a rare and more allows. which was delivered with a rare and marvellous pathos. After this her audience were requested to travel in imagination with her over some of Father Matchew was greezed with a prolonged welcome; and then by an easy transition we found ourselves gazing upon the quaint dress of his conduct in the witness box. Mr. Parnell apologized for having had a part to throw Mr. O'Brien over. Mr. O'Brien said, with a smile, that he only hoped he would be able to Church was now possessed by Protestants. She Church was now possessed by Protestants. She Characteristics of Salutarus' was sung offeratory, Lumbillotte's 'O Salutarus' was sung. A tymn specially composed for the occasion, Chime on the Shandon Bella, because the Communion, all the pupils joining in the chorus. The principal solving were F. Shields. In recited with great effect a verse or two of Father Prout's poem. The sight of the ruins of Kilcolman Castle reminded the audience of the robberies of Spenser and Raleigh. Thence to Killarnev Lakes and back to Kilkenny, of which place Miss O'Keeffe is a native. The Cathedral of St. Canice supplied a pathetic picture of the desolation that aurges through the Cathelic heart, on entering one of these ancient sanctu-aries, and finding a tabernacle without the Sacramental presence; niches without their saintly statues, and silence instead of the religious chant; here perhaps we behold the monu-ment of a saint whom we had been taught from infancy to venerate, and as we turn away we meet the temb of Bishop somebody and his wife and children. Now we come to the Rock of Cas-kel and Thurles. Stainthe to Archbishop Croke, whose name is held in benediction among the scattered sons of the Gael. Gazing on his noble features we try and appreciate how much we are beholden to him—our friend tried and true. Visiting Dublin, the first place is of course claimed by the giant personality of O'Connell.

After this we were shown the Four Courts,
Trinity College, Christ Church, and the Cathedral of St. Patrick,—in name but not in fact. Great interest was exhibited towards a view of the Grastan Parliament, accompanied by one of the Irish National Party on the battle-ground at Westminister. "1799 contrasted with 1880." The great Archbishop Walsh whose invaluable services are fresh and fragrant with us, was greatly admired. Several views in Glasnevin Cometery and in Phoenix Park were shown also Brian Boru at Cloutarf. Then we saw Glanda-lough and it's seven churches; the Vale of Avoca; the late Miss Parnell "whose patriotic works were only stilled by her untimely end," works were only stilled by her untimely end," and the scene included Moore and his cottage. Tarn and St. Patrick preaching were accompanied by the hymn "All Praise to St. Patrick," and the County of Meath suggested it's distinguished Son John Boyle O'Reilly. Mr. and Mrs Davitt. were enthusiastically applauded. The late gallant Gen. Shields evoked much interest and admiration. Many other seenes were hown of which space presides mention. Miss berest and admiration. Many other seenes were shown of which space precludes mention. Miss of Keeffe has a powerful and well trained voice, an excellent delivery and a most delicious all this human pageant. If this be true, there is nothing so imperishable as a stone, there is nothing so imperishable as a stone, there is nothing so contemptible as a divine soul. The are weary of the Jessops et al. An eloquent oak tree will live a thousand years, and thus prayer to the God of Justice, to grant liberty will see 30 generations of men pass away. a long-suffering Christian nation formed a fitting conclusion to this noble and patrictic ecture, which has well deserved the encomiums passed upon it by the press of Massachusetts. J. W. O'Keeffe.

St. John N.B. May 6th 1889,

A Toronto Primrose League. The Tory is a born imitator. He wants a pre oedent for whatever he does. The faculty of originality is wanting in his mental make-up. He never invented anything; never discovered anything. But, like the Simian race, he is a born copyist; and that is not a bid quality in itself, if only one has the wit to copy what is worthy and turn away from what is unworthy.
We do not know where or when, women, began
to play an organized part in public affairs, but
we are sure the idea was not begotten in a Tory

enthusiastic apprits generally. In municipal elections, where they have a voice, they show great aptitude in bringing voters to the polls, and it may be said that they are almost always ranged on the right side, by which we mean the moral side, of questions in political politics. The most recent event that has came to our knowledge of the movement of women in politics is the organization of a Tory Primose League in Toronto, having Mrs. Datton McCarthy for its leader. The meeting was held at Mrs. McCarthy's residence, and ostensibly the object is so promote the fad of Imperial Federation. in Toronto, having Mrs. Dalton McCarthy for its leader. The meeting www held at Mrs. MocCarthy's residence, and ostensibly the object is promote the fad of Imperial Federation. Possibly it was this movement the Toronto Mail foreshadowed the other day when speaking so mobleness is really tested by our ability to permysteriously on Mr McCarthy's new political departure; and we do not may that he would not make a suitable leader for a ladies' party. He is a dapper acciety gent and Torento society. rorestadowed the other day when speaking so mysteriously on Mr McCarthy's new political departure; and we do not say that he would not make a suitable leader for a ladies' party. He is a dapper society gent and Torento society of a certain grade no doubt look to him as a much more presentable leader than our own William Ralph Meredith. But it will take a create that pure leader than our own will an early political terms to displace the second of the contractions of the contraction of the contractions of the contraction of the great many Primrose Leagues to displace Oliver Mowat in the affections of the substantial yecmanry of Ontario. - London Advertiser.

The Government Urged to Stop the Granting of Free Lands to Settlers.

KINGETON, May 8.—The Board of Trade held an important meeting last night. Joseph Baw-den made a stirring address on the richness of Frontenac mineral lands, which cover 2500 miles in extent. The galens, phosphase and iron oras are the richest in the world. Mica is also mined, and recently Thompson and Hous-ton, manufacturers of electric appliances, secured properties for their own use. Mr. Baw den urged the employment of a Swedish mining expert to find out really what Frontenac pos-sessed in iron ores. He held that the Govern-ment should stop granting free lands to settlers. It was beyond human canception to describe the destruction caused in furthering ill-judged schemes of colonization. It should withdraw all free lands and retain, them from which to secure fuel for smelting purposes. Every acre of woodland was worth thousands of dollars for such purposes. Now it was destroyed by set-tlers it was of little or no value to the country.

Feast of Blessed John Baptist De La Salle.

(Quebec Telegraph)

St. Patrick's Church presented a scene of unusual solemnity last Saturday morning, the 4th instant, the occasion being the celebration of a grand High Mass in honour of the Blessed John Baptiss de la Salle, founder of the Brothers of the Christian schools.

The morning opened in a pleasing and edifying manner. All the communicants attending the St. Patrick's School arproached the holy table at the half past six o'clock mass and recaived the body of our dear Lord. What a con collection it must affored parents to see their children thus manifest genuine Catholic piety and devotion, truits of their sound religious training! At all the early masses the relics of the Blessed de la Salle were exposed to the

At a quarter to nine the boys of St Patrick's dressed in full regaliz and headed by banners and flags saily flying, entered the church while harmonious strains of calestial music pealed forth from the magnificent organ under the skilful and artistic touch of the organist, Mrs.

T. Power.
At nine o'clock High Mass was sung by Rev. Father McCarthy, C.SS.R., assisted by Rev. Father Walsh. C.SS.R. as deacon, and Rev. Father Rossback, C.SS.R., as sub-deacon.

The Sanctury appeared one glowing picture of aplendor; the grand alter brilliant with golden lights and adorned with the choicest flowers, harmonized perfectly with the gorgeous vestments, and produced such an elevated and soul inspiring effect, that one could not help crying out in the language of the Royal Prophet:—
"How lovely are the tabernacles, O Lord of hosts! my soul longeth and fainteth for the courts of the Lord."

The exquisite and delibate taste displayed in the arrangements of the sauctury and the grand altar sperks volumes in praise of the Rev. Bro. Stanislaus, C.SS,R, who had charge of the de-

corations.

The De La Salle Choral Union of St. Patrick's School sang Battmann's Mass in C with great sweetness of tune and expression. At the The principal soloists were F. Shields, Jno Power, W. Delaney, J. Laurent, L. Maloney, J. Delansy, E. Juneau, T. Boland, J. Murray,

Jos. Power, D. McKeany.
At the conclusion of the mass the relics of the blessed were again exposed to the veneration of the faithful,
The Christian Brothers of Quebec, and especi-

ally those of St. Patrick's parish, no doubt, feel deeply greateful to Rev. Father Rector and his worthy confreres for the unusual pains they took to honor in a befitting manner the memory of the blessed John Baptise De La Salle.

Here and Hereafter.

Who hath greater combat than he that laboreth to overcome himself.—[Thomas Kemp-

It is self-absorption that carves wrinkles in the face and streaks the bair with gray. Kindly thought and labor for others dependent and be loved-the living out of and not in the petty round of personal and individual interests keep heart and energies fresh.—Selected.

To be misunderstood by those whom one loves is the cross and bitterness of life. It is the secret of that sad and melancholy smile on the lips of great men which so few understand; it is the cruelest trial reserved for self-devotion; it is what must have oftenest wrung the heart of the Son of Man; and if God could suffer, it would be the wound we should be forever inflict-ing upon him. He also—He above all—is the great misunderstood, the least comprehended Alas ! alas ! Never to tire, never to grow cold to be patient sympathetic, tender; to look f. r the budding flower and the opening heart; to hope always, like God; to love always—this is

Astronomers tell us that the motion of the earth has not probably varied in a million venys. They have no figures for expressing the sge of the sun. All is wonderful except man. Endowed with a mind like Delty, endowed with a heart like the Divine Heart, he is doomed to a There are pake in England in whose shade children have played, and kings and queens have paused to rest, in the 15 hundred years gone. The white elephants of India lived a century, thus eurpassing that being whom we behold endowed with reason, memory, hope, love and religion. If a man has no life beyond then we perceive this being taken away from the highest order of earth, and bestowed upon the oak of the forest, or the dumb brute of India. Reason must deny this, and must feel that man must surpass the brute world by a life on another abore. There is to be found an arena of time adequate to the lofty endowment of mind and heart which man possesses,-[Rev. David

Swing. a number of cheques. A warm discussion ensured its life if only one has the wit to copy what is unworthy, and turn away from what is unworthy, worthy and turn away from what is unworthy. We do not know where or when, women began to play an organized part in public affairs, but we are sure the idea are t He speaketh, but it is with us to hearken or

very easy at another time, is a very difficult one just then. Yet it may be said that a man deserves no credit for doing his simple duty. that is true in one sense, but not in another. A man has no right to claim any credit for simple duty-deing at "any time; yet if he does his simple duty-deing at "any time; yet if he does his simple duty-when strongly tempted not to do it, he shows the spirit of a real hero, or of a real saint. Even though he claims no credit for himself in such a case, he claims no credit in the same and the dealers of the control of the

MONTH OF MARY POETRY.

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] STAR OF THE SEA,

Dark runs the waters of Time. Sin apreads her canopy drear Over the flood of the centuries' crime Rolling in wrath over grace divine, Over a desolate sphere.

Roar the black waves of the deep Rising and dying in foam-Emblems of goods that from worldliness creep Light as the foam are the pleasures we reap, Dark as the waters, their home.

Dimly through misery's gloom Flickers a light-Tis the flame Flashing from Michael's sword, as the doom Thundered above, seals in Eden's tomb Hope in man's heavenly claim.

Lo! breaks the light of a star Dropt in its setting by God;

Stream its rich beams o'er the ocean afar, Gilding the waves-how resplendent they are, Touched as by magic rod!

Darkness dispelled by the day! Tumult has died into peace; Gloom of this earth passes quickly away Pierced by the light of celestial ray-Troubles in God alone cease.

Still flows the tide but 'neath firmament bright Waves on its bosom rush sparkling and free; Changed into radiance shades of the night-We are the waves, and but shine in thy light Mary Immaculate! Star of the Sea!

W. O. M. May 5, '89.

MARY'S MONTH.

"O Marv. all months And all days are thine own; In thee lasts their joyousness When they are gone.

And we give to thee May Not because it is best, But because it comes first And is pledge of the rest.

THE VIRGIN QUEEN. The freshness of May and the sweetness of

And the fire of July in its passionate noon: Magnificent August, Septemb Are together no match for my glorious

Queen.' -Cardinal Newman.

THE TWO FOLD MAY.

The merry welcome, rosy May,
The wild birds are all sweetly singing, And every village heart to day Is joyous when thy flowers are springing.

Oh! where hast thou been all the year! Day-dreaming in thy home of ruses? Or swelling youthful heart anear To breathe the sigh that love discloses?

Full brightly gleams thy robe of green, And soft thy young cleek freshly glowing; The wild flowers all proclaim thee Queen And crown thy golden tresses flowing,

Oh! make thy home no more afar: We'll wreathe thee here a fairy fountain, And light it with the evening stor. When twilight steals adown the mountain.

Remain, the lonely home to cheer-Remain, the gloomful path to brighten-Remain, to dry the mouraer's tear-And many a weary heart to lighten.

Ah I sweetast May, whose pleasures bring My wandering thoughts to hours long perished Where, oh! where is my lost Spring—
The friends I loved, the hopes I cherished.

Alas I they come not with the breeze, With merry laugh or blowing roses; Nor in the flowering orchard trees, Where mate at eve the bird reposes.

Another May : then shall I woo-Another purer, rarer maiden; My spring-time hopes, ah ! she'll renew, And soothe this heart with sorrow laden.

Her songs breathe not the purple wine-

Her roses bloom to wither never-Her joy, her love are not like thine, Which please awhile, then pain forever.

To yonder dome of starry blue, Where sweetly dwells this Queen of Ocean, Shall hence arise my song anew,

Shall hence ascend my soul's devotion. And She this restless heart of clay Will sweetly soothe beyond all othe And She shall be my fadeless May—

Mary, Jesus' Virgin Mother. PATRICK CRONIN.

Metals More Precious than Gold.

Fully ninety nine persons in every hundred if asked to name the most precious metals, would mention gold as first, platinum as second and silver as third. If asked to name others, a few might add nickel, and a very few others, a few might add nickel, and a very few aluminum, to the list. Let us see how near to the truth they would be. Gold is worth \$240 per pound, troy, platinum \$180, and silver about \$12. Nickel would be quoted at sixty cents, and pure aluminum \$8 or \$9 to the troy pound. We will now compare these prices with those of the rarer and less well known of the metals. To take them in alphabetical order, barium sells for \$975 a pound, when it is sold at all, and calfor \$975 a pound, when it is sold at all, and calcium is worth \$1800 a pound. Cerium is a shade higher—its cost is \$180 an ounce, or \$1920 a These begin to look like fabulous prices, but

they do not reach the highest point; chromium brings \$200, cobalt falls to about half the price of silver, while didymium is the same price as cerium, and erbium \$10 cheaper on the ounce than calcium, or just \$1680 per pound.

If the wealth of the Vanderbilts be not over-

\$9; ah orium, \$272; vanadium, \$320; yetrium, \$144, at d ziroonium, \$250 an ounce. Thus we see that the commonly received

opinion at to what are most precions metals is quite erron cous. Barum is more than four times as valuable as gold, and gallium more than 162 times as costly, while many of the metals are twice and thrice as valuable. Aluminum, which costs \$8 or \$9 a pound, will eventually be produced as cheaply as steel. When this can be done it will push the latter metal out of a great many of its present uses, as it possesses great strength, toughness and elasticity, with extreme lightness of weight. Its sources of supply are inexhaustible, and its present high cost arises from the difficulty of its activation in a retail in the contraction in the c extraction in a metallic form. Indium seems to be chiefly used for pointing gold pens, and many of the metals mentioned have but a limited sphere of usefulness.—[St. Louis Globe-

CAN FOLLY FURTHER GOP

The Toronto Agitators Want to Up set the Constitution.

TOBONTO, May 8.—The Citizens' committee met to night and drew up a memorial to the Governor-General, in which is was pointed out with great verbosity the injustice of the grant of money to the Jesuits, and also that the in Parliament did not represent the views of the people, and praying that the act he disallowed or that His Excellency exercise his prerogative right of dissolving the House so as to enable the constituencies to pronounce on the question at the earliest possible moment. The petition is not yet signed, but will be held open for signers. Mr. W. H. Howland, ex-Mayor, is one of the prime movers in this. He has expressed his intention of running for Mayor next year, presumably on the morality and anti Jesuit ques

DISCORD IN A PRESETTERY. OTTAWA, May 8.—At the quarterly meeting of the Presbytery of Ottawa held last evening, Rev. Dr. Moore introduced a motion to the effect that:

Whereas the presbytery of Ottawa of the Presbyterian Church in Oanada has heard with surprise and regret that the act of the Quebec Legislature respecting the Jesuits' estates has been allowed to become law, that the Presbythere of Ottawa, representing some thirty con-gregations in the pruvince of Ontario and partly in Quabec, earnestly protest against this act. in Quebec, earnestly protest against this act, because it is in principle an invasion of the Queen's supremacy and contrary to the recognized policy of the Dominion as well as injurious to the public peace. For these and other reasons we pray that the Governor-in-council do exercise the executive power under the British North America act and disallow the act and accept disaster and trouble which these tens us.

avert disaster and trouble which threatens us. It was proposed that this resolution should be signed by the Moderator and forwarded to the Governor in council, but Rev. W. T. Herridge, the moderator, positively refused to sign the petition, because he did not believe that the Jesuits' Estates bill was in any way an invasion of Her Majesty's newers and did not see that it was injurious to the public interests. While the church and state were separated, it was not unconstitutional to grant money to a religious society. He did not think the Jesuita were given greater power than they had before, and Ohristianity would not suffer by it if the people were true to the principles of religion and Christianity. At the request of the Moderator, Rev. Mr. Farries took the chair and the motion was passed, and it was decided to forward the petition to His Excellency.

Are the Ontario Young Men Lazy.

The Ottawa Journal observing that the Seventh Battalion of London has been gazetted out of existence, makes a comparison between the Province with regard to the disposition of the young men to join the volunteers. Its conclusion is that the young men (English-speaking) of Quebec are more inclined to take active exercise than the young men of Ontario cities. The latter, our contemporary thinks, have "a "weakness for watching other people exert "themselves. They will pay to see a baseball "match, but they don't play themselves. Be "it understood that these remarks apply chiefly to large towns. Football, cricket and lacrose "flourish in the smaller towns, and the country volunteer battalions are numerous and strong "The enervation is marked chiefly in the cities." The following tabulated statement is the column relating to population having re-ference to the English-speaking inhabitants

only:		- "	
City.	Population.	Volunteers,	Per cent.
Quebec	15,000	400	2.66
Halifax	40,000	900	2 25
Montreal, .	80,000	1,700	2.12
Kingston.		400	2.
Ottawa		500	1,66
Toronto		1,200	0.70
Hamilton.		300	0.69
Loudon	30,000	130	0.43
Winnipeg.		600	2.40

The Mail's Ottawa correspondent thinks that and explanation of Ontario's indifference on military matters can be found in the fact that Sir Adolphe Caron being Minister of Militia for nine years, and that he has favored the batta-lions in his own Province. The contrast between Onbario and Quebec cannot be found; tween Onbario and Quebec cannot be found; on climate causes, for Novia Scotia and New Brunswick have Quebec's climate but Ontario's dislike for soldering. According to the latest Militin List, corrected to January 1st, 1889, the volunteer strength of Onbario is composed of 19,998 officers and men. These represent nearly two million people. In Quebec there are 11,600 volunteers. Of these, the entire Fifth Brigade, 5,118 strong, is English, and there are about a thousand English volunteers in the other brigades. It is as e to say then that Quebec has 6,000 English volunteers. There are possible 400,000 English speaking people, nearly half of whom are Irish, in the Province. Despite the fact that a large proportion of the Irish people do not interest themselves in voulunteering, the 400,000 Quebec people who speak English support 6,000 volunteers. At the same rate, Ontario's 2,000,000 people should anpport 30,000 volunteers in place of less than 17,000 Hamilton Times.

Death of Hon. D. Hanington. A striking figure in the political life of New

Brunswick is withdrawn from the public gaza. Hon. Daniel Haniugton died on the 5th instant, at his residence in Shediac, in his88th, year. Mr. Hanington was born in this province, his father being an Englishman who came here in 1770. His mother was a loyalist. Identified with the county of Westmorland all his life, he was elected to represent it, in 1834 in the General Assembly of the Province, and he had been practically in public life ever since, though not always sitting in the Legislature. He had been Speaker of the House, and was a member of the Executive Council while the late Hon. L. A. Wilmot and the late Hon. Charles lisher were the leading spirits of the administration. a parliamentary experience extending back to the days of Sir Archibald Campbell, Mr. Hanington, with his natural shility and great shrewdness added to honesty of purpose and much warmth of heart, filled an almost unique place in the political life of the province. He was appointed to the Legislative Council soon after Confederation, and tor, a time was presicerium, and erbium \$10 cheaper on the ounce than all the content of that body. His ideas on all subjects.

If the wealth or the Vanderbilts be not overestimated, it amounts to nearly \$200,000,000.

With this sum they could purchase \$12 tons of gold and have something left over, but they couldn's hay two tons of gallium, that rare metal being worth \$3,250 an ounce. With this sum the highest price is reached, and it may metal be highest price is reached, and it may metal be called the rarest and most precious of the called the rarest and most precious of metal be called the rarest and most precious of the ca dent of that body. His ideas on all subjects;
were generally natural and original, his kindness of heart left him without enemies, and if
he has not made any special impress upon ourpolitical history he has at least left a name
which men will respect and revers; He leaves a

DOMAIN OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE

The Lost Art of Welding Copper Rediscovered by a Pittsburger.

Recently a party composed of Pistsburg canitalists. metallurgists and others interested in various lines of industry, met at the blacksmith shop of R J. Casey & Co., Pittsburg, to witness what may soon be acknowledged as a restoration of one of the lost arts.

It was well known that the welding of copper was known to the ancients, and in modern mechanics millions of dollars have been spend in trying to reclaim from the past that secret by which two peices of copperson be joined so as to present a perfect union as that made in welding iron The economic value of such a process lies in the fact that by the best methods now known to the metallurgical world, copper scrap cannot be economically utilized, because of the difficulty in welding a mass of pieces into one body. The gentlemen in attendance at the experiment noted were astonianed at seeing the complete and practiced solution of a problem on which workers in metals have labored for centu-

At the time stated Mr. James Burns, representing the Burns Copper Welding company, took possession of an ordinary blacksmith's forge, and with a rod of copper three-eights of an inch in thickness began operations. an inch in endeates began operations. After a flattening process usual in such work, he formed a disconnected ring. The usual "ecarfing" process followed, then the operator, after sprinkling powder over the piece, proceeded to make a weld which, when cooled, showed a perfect union. He then took the ring measuring two index in directors and submitted it to a two inches in diameter, and submitted it to a strain until it had widened three quarters of an inch. This was a more severe test than iron is expected to stand, and demonstrated conclusively that the union of the two ends of the rod was not the mere "brazing" known to mechan-ics to-day. Other experiments were made, and in every case the spectators expressed them-selves as being satisfied that the process was a ormplete success. Some of those who watched the work have spent years in working among metals, and consequently were all justified to express an opinion in regard to the copper welding process. This discovery opens up a new field in copper-working, and will in all probability revolutonize some lines of manufacture. Heretofore to make a copper ring for fitting over a joint, or making a gasket, it had to be cut round out of a solid plate, causing great waste. To repair broken or defective pipes brass had to be used, and should an intense heat strike the brazed pirt sitesward, the bass would melt and run the piece. But with the process now controlled by the Burns company, the hereto-fore insurmountable obstable to the economic use of copper in many directions is removed, and as the inventors claim by the use of a chemical mixture the ingredients of which are very cheap, copper scrap, which is now worth but one third its weight of the new article, can be made as valuable as the ingot copper.

An Ossified Negro.

At a New York hotel recently a most remarkable guest was received. A powerful colored man.came in with what appeared to be a huge baby in his arms. As the covering was removed from the supposed infant under the blanket was seen the head of a middle-aged or gro. The chin and upper lip were covered with a heavy growth of hair, and the face of the strange bund e was really an attractive one. Below the neck all that is left of the body of this strango neck all that is lett of the body of this strange individual would not measure three feet in length, and with the exception, presumably, of the organs which kept him alive, the man is completely ossified. His less and arms which are not much larger around than a walkingstick, have the appearance and give out the ring when struck, of stone or metal. This man, who is to join a dime museum, is Lucian Notal Monroe and he was born aslaye in Virval Monroe, and he was burn a slave in Virginia in January, 1847. At eight years of age his left leg began to ossify and two years later the atrange disease took possession of his right foot. In 1862 his right hand and arm became solely bone. The next year his left arm was affected and in 1867 his neck 'set' as he expresses it, and since that time he has been owerless to move and has tell no pain. He has a good appetite and appears to be a person of most genial and sunny temperament.

Sexuality in Atoms

Mr. Mason Kinne is a quiet gentleman who has lived for many years in this city. He is an entausiastic memebr of the Microsopical society, an honorary member of several foreign scientific journals He is an indefactigable investigator. Some time ago he declared that he had discovered texuality in atoms—that is, after examining the smallest fragments of inorganic matter, iron and other mineral substances, he had discovered certain traces that led him to believe that all atoms, animal and vegitable, are either male or female, and reproduce their species. The importance of such a discovery cannot be estimated. If verified, and Mr. Kinne is confident that it can be varified, it means the revolution of science—a new alphabet for geology, chemistry and natural philosophy. -San Francisco Call.

Notes.

A new device which has been successfully tried on the Thames, gives warning to the approach of a vessel nearer than two miles. Elestricity is the agent, and any vessel that carries the simple apparatus will be in position to know. even in a fog, when any other vessel is approaching and from what direction.

Erlemeyer says that children born of women addicted to the morphine habit, are practically morphine enters from birth.

Mr. Olark, a well-known telescope maker of Cambridge, proposes to construct a 40-inch telescope for the observatory of the University of Southern California. This will surpass in size and power any telescope ever made. It will cost \$100,000.

A French chemist is said to have discovered A French chemist is said to have discovered a method of obtaining a brilliant crystalline "azure" color found in the ruins of Pompeji. It is produced by a mixture of silicicate of copper or lime, and it is a tint perfectly unchange-

Paper doors are said to be a great improvement over wooden ones. They are formed of thick paper boards, stamped and molded into panels and glazed together with glue and potash, and then rolled througe heavy roller. After being covered with a waterproof coating, they are painted, varnished and hung in the usual

It was very naughty of Mr. Parnell to say in the House of Commons in 1861 that the effect of the Land League had been to cause secret societhe Land League had been to cause secret sour-ties to cease to exist in Ireland, when he knew as a fact that, although the League had diminished the number of such societies, some of them yet remained. We are glad to see that the Hamilton Spectator is properly impressed with the enormity of Mr. Parnell's offence, and that it condemns him unsparingly. While en-gaged in that line of business, however, it might give its opinion about some of Sir John Macgive its opinion about some of Sir John Mao-donald's achievements in the same line. It was in 1881 that Sir John promised the Canadian Parliament that the bargain with the Canadian