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EDUCATION.

ondition of the Brain in Early Life—Effect on the Mind-of Excitement and Enlargement of the Brain by Disease-Mental Precocity Usua ly a Symptom of Disease.

[FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.]

At first, since no organ is fully developed and prepared for the powerful execution of its apprepriate action, or as it is technically called function, let us inquire at what time of life nature has prepared the brain for the performance of the important office of manifestng the mind.

Let us begin with the infant and ascertain what is the condition of the brain in early

The brain of a new-born infant weighs bout ten ounces; that of an adult, generally, three pounds and a half, frequently a little less. But if the mind of an adult has been long devoted to thought, if he has been engaged in constant study, his brain is usually increased beyond this weight. The brain of Byron, for instance, although he had an extremely small head, is said to have weighed four pounds and a balf, and that of the illusrious Cavier four pounds thirteen ounces and a half. The size of this organ increases rom the time of birth till manhood: remains stionary from this period until old age, and then diminishes in bulk and weight. Great differences of opinion exist with regard the period at which the brain attains its full size. According to the ablest physiological writers, this does not happen till be-tween the twentieth and thirtieth year; vhile Sir William Hamilton and the Wenzels paintain that it occurs at the age of seven. This latter seems an almost incredible asserion, but goes to prove the adage that doctors diff.r " The relative size of its different portions constantly varies during ought to be specially remembered by parents everal of the first years of life, and it is not intil about the seventh year that all its parts reformed. During childhood it is "very oft and even slonest liquid under the finger, and its different parts cannot be clearly disinguished." (Bichat.) Still at this time it supplied with more blood, in proportion to is size, than at any subsequent period. It hen grows most rapidly and more rapidly ban any other organ: its weight is nearly oubled at the end of the first six months; and hence the nervous system, being con-sected with the brain, is early developed, nd becomes the predominating system in outh. At this period of life, however, which is devoted to the increase of the body, is necessary that the nervous system should

the degree of action which it is then to It is during the earliest period of life that he child acquires an astonishing degree of mowledge; intutitively of course; his senses by degrees open to him the exterior world, and teach him how to act upon the surroundng bodies; his intellect is unremittingly acthus we remark that at this stage of fe the anterior part of the brain acquires a considerable degree of development. But if at this age the mind is remarkable for its aptitude and activity, it is true that the circle of ideas would be extended without order and much profit, if education, or what we may here very properly term "Object did not give them a useful impulse by submitting them in a successive order to different actions of the intellects, to com parison, reflection, reasoning judgment, &c. Man is readily modified or moulded in his early infancy, when his organs have not had time to contract habit, when they have reselved transitory impressions only, and when they await in some measure the impulse of a

ives energy to those actions which tend to

tion. As everything is new to the infant.

verything attracts its eyes, ears, nostrils,

c. That which to us is an object of indiffer-nce, is to it a source of pleasure. It is then

hould be adapted by its early development

oessary that the nervous cerebral system

though necessary for the above purposes, ry much increases the liability to disease gives a tendency to convulsions and to inmmation of the brain, and to other diseases f the nervous system, which are most common and fatal in childhood.

It is, therefore, deeply important that the natural action of the nervous system should not be much increased, either by too much exercise of the mind, or by too strong excitement of the feelings, lest at the same time the liability of children to the nervous discases be increased, and such a predominance given to this system as to make it always essily excited, and disposed to sympathize with disorder in any part of the body: thus generating a predisposition to depression of pirits, or, as it is technically called, hypo-

Mental excitement, as has been shown in ormer letter, increases the flow of blood to the head, and angments the size and power of the brain, just as exercise of the limbs enlarges and strengthens the muscles of the limbs exercised. The wonderful powers of mind which an infant or child sometimes manifests, and by which he surpasses ordiuary children, do not arise from better capaolty in the mind itself of the child, but from a greater enlargement than usual of some portion or the whole of the brain, by which the mind is sooner enabled to manifest its powers. This enlargement takes place whether the mental precodity arises from too early and frequent exercise of the mind or from disease, and it must arise in one of these two ways. "In my opinion," says Brigham, "mental precocity is generally a symptom of disease, and hence those who exhibit it very

the plane, while a mere boy, in a style worthy of the great masters, and the latter, at an equally early age, displaying powers hardly inferior on the barp. The heads of both were unusually large for their age—the intellectual compartment of the brain splendid, and the organ of time very finely developed. As in the case of all prodigies, narily healthy. Meckel observes that Its their brains were overworked, bad health mass is increased in rickets—an effect graduveloped. As in the case of all prodigies, ensued, and death was the consequence, at a early boyhood and girlhood. "I am very well acquainted with another youthful musical genius," says Dr. Robert MacNish, size, increased mental power is the conse-"quite as wonderful as George Aspull and quence of this augmentation. "One of the the Infant Lyra, Giulio Regondi, the cele-brated guitarist. The brain of this boy is very large, and its configuration of the noblest the Medico-Chirurgical Review, "is the predescription, whether considered in a moral or intellectual point of view; but it has been intellectual faculties. Rickety children have intellectual point of view; but it has been too much wrought, and if he survives boyhood, as from the strength of his constitution he has every chance of doing, I am apprehensive that his mental powers will be found to have suffered by his early over-exertion, and that, as a man, he may be no way remarkable! He adds: "This wonderful imagination, this for genius. Still it is possible that he may prove an exception to the general rule, as was the case with Mozart, who exhibited great musical talent and general power of mind at an equally early age, and retained them un-impaired till the last moment of his splendid career." Those of my readers interested in these letters will find in the seventh volume of the Phrenological Journal, page 14, a very interesting case of a precocious child, who died, as usual, at an early age, together with some practical remarks upon it by the editor of that periodical. Dr. Combe treats of the errors of parents and teachers, in such cases, in the eighth chapter of his admirable work,

The Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health and the Improvement of Physical and Mental Elucation." one of the best works on the subject of health ever published, and ought to be in the hands of all parents and teachers. That mental precocity is generally a symptom of disease

and teachers, most of whom regard precocity, unless accompanied by visible disease, as a most gratifying indication; and, on account of it, unduly task the memory and intellect of the child. "During childhood, as well as "in infancy, the regulation of the vegetative functions ought to be the most important point of education. A good and healthy organization is the basis of all employment

and of all enjoyment. Many parents, how-"ever, are anxious to cultivate the mind at
"the expense of the body. They think they
"cannot instruct their offspring early enough
"to read and write, whilst their bodily constitution and health are overlooked.
"Children are shut up, forced to sit quiet,
and to breathe a confined sir. This error is edominate; for this system is the source of . " the greater, the more delicate the children, vital movement, and presides over and i "and the more premature their mental powers are. The bodily powers of such he growth of the organization. Besides, "children are sooner exhausted; they suffer gioal 'Inlancy," says Bichat, "is the age of sen- "from dvanensia, headache, and a boot of

premature death is frequently the conse-

quence of such a violation of nature. It is indeed to be lamented that the influence of the physical on the moral part of man is not sufficiently understood. There are parents who will pay masters very dearly, in advanced life can support confinement and intense application with little injury "to health; they conclude that their young and delicate children can do the same

from such misunderstood management of children. The advantages of a sound body are incarculable for the individuals them selves, their friends, and their posterity. Body and mind ought to be calculated in harmony, and neither of them at the expense of the other. Health should be the basis and instruction the ornament of early education. The development of the body will assist the manifestations of the mind,

and a good mental education will contri-But this great and early development, bute to bodily health. The organs of the mental operations, when they are too soon and too much exercised, suffer and become unfit for their functions. This explains the reason why young geniuses often deseend at a later age into the class of com-

mon men. Indeed, experience shows that among children of almost equal dispositions, those who are brought up with par ticular care, and begin to read and write when their bodily constitution has acquired some solidity, soon overtake those who are dragged early to their spelling-books to the detriment of their bodily frame. No ndriasis and numerous afflicting nervous nothings, but they will be made answerable not only for their natural gifts of intellect. but also for the just employment of their moral powers and the preservation and cultivation of their bodily constitution,

tion and all vital functions, and with their influence on health." (Education: Its Elementary Principles, founded on the Nature of Man. By Dr. Spurzheim.) Sometimes enlargement is accomplished by visible deformity of the head, and then the fears of observant, cautious parents are greatly exercised. Take, for instance, the duesase, and hence those who exhibited, at a very early period, a wonder-indigeness from the irritation or indisplay as he greatly exercised. Lake, for instance, the planted hope or courage. Fear is a kind of the Infant Lyra are cases in point. Both extensive that this is a disease of childhood, and according to the best medical life and avoidance upon the approach of childhood, and according to the best medical life and avoidance upon the approach of childhood, and according to the best medical life and avoidance upon the approach of childhood, and according to the best medical life and avoidance upon the approach of childhood, and according to the best medical life and avoidance upon the approach of childhood, and according to the best medical life and avoidance upon the approach of childhood, and according to the best medical life and avoidance upon the approach of childhood, and according to the best medical life and avoidance upon the approach of childhood, and according to the best medical life and avoidance upon the approach of childhood, and according to the best medical life and avoidance upon the approach of childhood, and according to the best medical life and avoidance upon the approach of childhood, and according to the best medical life and avoidance upon the approach of childhood, and according to the best medical life and avoidance upon the approach of the best medical life and avoidance upon the approach of the best medical life and avoidance upon the approach of the best medical life and avoidance upon the approach of the best medical life and avoidance upon the approach of the best medical life and avoidance upon the approach of the best medical life.

since vigor in it is indispensible to enjoy-

ment and usefulness. They will be made

acquainted with the natural laws of nutri-

flammation of some organ, and frequently of the brain. Its most characteristic symptoms, when it affects the brain, are enlargement of the head and premature development of the intellectual faculties. On examining the heads of those who die of this disease, the brain is found very voluminous, but ordially produced, without disorganization of the when they had not yet emerged from | brain, by increased action in its blood-vessels, and the consequent transmission to it of more blood than usual. Being thus augmented in minds active and penetrating; their wit is astonishing; they are susceptible of lively passions, and have perspicacity which does not belong to their age. Their brains enlarge in the same manner as the cranium does." judgment, this premature mental power which rickets occasion, has but a short duration. The intellectual faculties are soon exhausted by the precocity and energy of this

development. I shall pursue this interesting subject to a conclusion in subsequent lettere.

W. McK. Montreal, Feb. 9th, 1888.

AIM.

Aim for the beautiful and bright, Aim for the good and true; And as the lark roors in its flight And flowers reach for the dew.

Aim, though thy way be in the night, Still aim with lifted eye; Seek for the hidden stars whose light Shines in the darkest sky.

Aim, though in lowest depths thy way, Thy path lie through the mire; Aim yet to reach high up thy way With hopes that never tire.

So bravely go and upward reach, And oft though thou may fall, Each trial sweeter hopes shall teach If thou but heed the call.

Then take unto thy heart this thought, 'Twill be thy leading star,

If faith be thine each trial's wrought

With beauty from afar. Tis upward to realms that are blest Then walk with soul of trust;

In skies above go seek thy rest— Not low, within the dust. THE LENTEN TIME.

The feast of Easter must be prepared for by a powers are. The bodily powers of such forty days are among the principal of the litural form dyspepsia, headache, and a host of employed by the Church for exciting in the nervous complaints; their brain is liable to hearts of her children the spirit of their Christian vocation. It is of the utmost importance that such a sesson of grace should produce its inflammation and serious effusions; and a work in our souls, the renovation of the whole spiritual life. The Church, therefore, has inatituted as a preparation the holy time of Lent.

It was after the pontificate of St. Gregory that the last four days of Quiuquagesima Week were added to Lent, in order that the number were added to Lent, in order that the number of fasting days might be exactly forty. As early, however, as the ninth century the custom tenth part to procure them bodily health. Some by an absurd infatuation take their own constitutions as a measure of those of their children, and because they themselves the continuous days the deprinting of the fast; and Amalarius, who gives us every detail of the Liturgy of the ninth century. century, tells us that it was even then the rule to begin the fast four days before the first Sunday in Lent. We find the practice confirmed by two Councils held in the same century. But, out of respect for the form of divine service "Such notions are altogether erroenous,— drawn up by St. Gregory, the Church does not bodily deformities, curved spines and unfitness for various occupations, and the fulfiltiment for future duties, frequently result day, when alone she begins the Lenten rite, she observes the rubrics prescribed for Quinquagesima week.

Thus it was that the Church, by this anticipation of Lent by four days, gave the exact number of forty days to the Holy Season, which she has instituted in imitation of the Forty Days spent by our Saviour in the desert. The first Sunday of Lent being called Quadragesima (forty), each of the three previous Sundays has a name expressive of an additional ten; the nearest to lent, Quinquagesima (fifty); the second, Sexagesima (sixty); the third, Septua-

esima (seventy). As the season of Soptusgesima depends upon the time of the Easter celebration, it comes somer or later, according to the changes of that great feast. The 18th of Fanuary and the 22nd of February are called the Septuagesima Keys, because the Sunday, called Septuagesima, cannot be earlier in the year than the first, nor later than the second of these two days. the time of the Easter celebration, it comes

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP LAMY.

Archbishop Jean Baptiste Lamy died at his home in Sonta Fe, New Mexico, at 8 o'clock or the morning of the 18th, in his seventy-fourth school education, strictly speaking, ought to begin before seven years of age. Wal detriment of their body, strictly speaking, ought sohool education, strictly speaking, ought to begin before seven years of age. We shall, however, see in the following chaptor, on the laws of exercise, that many ter, on the laws of exercise, that many is ideas and notions may be communicated to children by other means than books) or by keeping them quiet on benches. When the education shall become practical and applications and control of the strength to rally from its effects. He was born in France, came to America in 1839 and went to Santa Fe in 1851. Having been appointed Bishop of Agathon and Vicar Apostolic of New Mexico. It was to a great extent by his labor that the Catholic Church and its numerous educational and charitable institutions have reached their present degree of prosperity and power in the South. His early life in New Mexico was one of great hardship and danger from hostile Indi-ans on his numerous visits to the churches scatans on his numerous visits to the churches scatbered over a wide area of country and on his
journeys across, the plains to Church councils
held in the Atlantic States. He was made
Archbishop of Santa Fe 12 years ago, with
Colovado and Arizona as suffrages, but resigned
in 1885 on account of the breaking of his health
from age and hard work. He was succeeded by
Rev. J. B. Salpointe, who had been coadjutor.
Archbishop Lamy was known and loved by
more people than any one in the State, and more people than any one in the State, and mourning for his death is general and pro-

FGod planted fear in the soul as truly as he

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir G. O. Trevelyan resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He contended that the coercion act had done little to suppress crime, but a great deal to alienate and shock public epinion. The conviction of twelve members of the House of Commons would happily do more than anything else to bring about a settlement of the Liberal Union it as that there is no the leaders of the Liberal Unionless that after six months of the Earl of Carnarvon's regime they had advocated the extension of local Government to Ireland. Why were they now silent when the Tory Government had decided to try to rule Ireland by coercion alone, ignoring a policy of concession, without which it was impossible for the country to be peaceful and prosperous?

Major Saunderson taunted Sir George with Major Saunderson taunted Sir George with shirking an explanation of his change of opinion. He quoted extracts from Sir George's speeches denouncing the league and Mr. Gladstone's policy. Mr. Parnell, he said, had compared Mr. Balfour to a victous cat, and Mr. Healy but two short years ago had likened Sir George to a rat. The Parnellines and the "rat" were close friends now fighing with the "cat." Well, when rats fought with a cat the rats generally got the worst of the what it might. As Irishman was not a man who naturally sympathized with law of any kind. Irishmen had virtues, but that was one of the defects of the race to which he himself belonged. He denounced Mr. Gladstone as blinding the weekle to the race. blinding the people to the immoral teachings of the league and asked if the moral law of the

was the mouthpiers of a Conservative cave which had been formed to compel a reluctant government to protect the interests of Irish landlords. His speech was evidence of the failabandon home rule and erect statues to an eminent uncle and his nephew. (Laughter.) The Government's platitudes were worthy of Caiaphas and Pontius Pilate. Indeed, if there had been a press in Jerusalem the organs of the Pharisees and Sadduces would doubtless have said the best part of the people were on the side of Pilate and only the soum on the other side. He concluded with a severe attack upon the Government with reference to the upon the Government with reference to the Mitchellstown affair which, he said, demanded

Tyrone) said he was disappointed with the Par-nellites. To be sure they remembered Mitchellstown, but they appeared to have iorgotten Tul-lamore, about which they made such a fusa during the recess. Mr. Russell made a long speech, in which he commended the Government's policy and urged Mr. Balfour to go straight forward and have neither eyes nor ears for anything outside the four corners of the land and to shut his eyes to the pestilential notion that members of the House of Commons and priests sheuld receive different treatment from that to which peasants were subjected. In due time Mr. Balfour would receive his re-Mr. Clancy replied on behalf of the Parneilites.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The debate on the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was resumed in the House of Commons to day by John Ellis Labsell, who supported Mr. Parnell's amend ment. He denied that the increase of prime in Ireland was owing to the Crimes Act, and asserted that the returns submitted by the Government to support that claim were valueless inasmuch as they failed to give details which would enable the identification of any of the cases they cited. He condemned the action of the Irish Magistrates, many of whom were unothers had been guilty of arbitrary conduct.

The administration of the Crimes Act recked with petty malignity and calculated tyranny. Cheers from the Irish members.) It the Gov-ernment would assent to the appointment of a Select Committee of Enquiry he premised that ample evidence of mal-administration of the Act would be forthcoming. The National League was stronger than ever, and the spirit of the frish people remained unbroken, the reason being that they were convinced that when the facts were known the electors would sweep away the present mockeny called the government of Ireland. (Irish cheera.)

the present mockey cannot the government of Ireland. (Irish cheers.)

Col. King-Barman, Conservative, declared that the events of the past few months showed that the League was losing power. No real attempts were now made to hold meetings in the proclaimed districts.

Herbert Gladstone taunted the Government

with the utter failure of their attempts to pre vent the progress of the plan of campaign or to euppress the National League, On motion of Wm. O'Brish the debate was adjourned. Mr. O'Brien will resume the discussion to-morrow.

LONDON, Feb. 16-In the House of Commons

duce the correspondence between the British Government and Foreign Powers regarding affairs in Europe. The House, he said, would recognize that at the present time it would be unwise to produce such correspondence.

Mr. Labonchere thereupen gave notice that he

would offer an amendment to the address, That the House be informed definitely that no correspondence exchanged with Italy had resulted in binding action on the British Government in the event of war between Italy and France or if any assurances had been given that they be communicated to the House." (Cheers.
In reply to a question by Mr. Gourley, Sir James Fergusson said he was happy to inform the House that a telegram from Mr. Chamber-lain reported that a fisheries treaty had been signed at Washington. This treaty the Government believed to be satisfactory, although they were as yet unaware of the precise terms. He could not admit that the difference regarding the American fisheries amounted to a serious dispute. He said that questions relative to

Parnell's attack upon the Government last evening was the weakest ever made in the House. The leader of the league could say nothing to justify the terrorism against which the Government was fighting to deliver the people. Every man who really cared for the welfare of Ireland would applaud the Government for destroying an organization that was preying upon the vitals of the country. The Parnellities were men who were never law-abiding and who never would be, let the law be

Gladstonians—"thou shalt not steal—except from landlords"—was likely to educate the moral sense of the mation.

Mr. Labouchere said that Major Saunderson

nandiords. His speech was evidence of the fail-ure of coercion, because he demanded more coercion. (Cheers.). Naturally the Government, in order to retain the country's support, told that continued coercion would lead the Irish to abandon home rule and erect statues to an

a strict enquiry.

Thomas W. Russell (Unionist member for

to-day Mr. Labouchere asked if any despatch from the British Ampassador at Borlin suggested that England should give assurances to Italy which would induce her to enter the Austro-German alliance.
Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, replied that be must again decline to pro-

tiary at Washington, but he was not yet aware

of the results

Mr. W. H. Smith intimidated that the Gofernment did not think it advisable at presen to appoint a committee on grants to the Royal family as suggested by Mr. Gledstone.

Wm. O'Brien resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He said that Mr. Balfour had failed to smash the Irish

organization or to weaken the spirit of the Irish people or to degrade them in the eyes of the world. Abject discomfiture and disgrace had attended the crimes act, the operation of which proved it to be one of the most horrible measure ever directed against human liberties. Regard ing his own imprisonment, he said he did not feel wounded nor in the least degraded. With all his jaunty bravery, Balfour's conscience was not as easy as his own. When he was in prison he resented and felt keenly the letter which Mr. Balfour wrote, conveying the stealthy, loath some insinuation that he sheltered himself self whilst in prison under the plea of illness. Now they were face to face, and be challenged the Government to produce the prison doctors to prove the truth of the insinuation (Parnellite cheers). It had been asserted that imprisoned Leaguers had tried to secure distinction between the treatment given to imprisoned members of Parliament and that given to imprisoned pessants. But there was not a title of foundation for the assertion. What the imprisoned members complained of was the moral torture inflicted upon them from which ordinary crimihe resented and felt keenly the letter which Mr. inflicted upon them from which ordinary criminals were exempt. When the Government nate were exempt. When the Government asked them to voluntarily acknowledge their kinship with criminals they answered, "We will die first. You will have to learn the difference between representatives of the criminal classes and Irish political prisoners even if it takes coroners' juries to announce the distinction." Reverting to the failure of coercion, he declared that the crimes act had not exampled out a single village club, The plan of campaign was uncripilled, every cycical plan of campaign was uncrippled, every evicted tenant had been restored and every shilling of law costs incurred had been repaid as indemnity by the landlords. (Cheers,)

(Continued on fifth page.)

A FEARFUL CYCLONE.

MANT LIVES LOST AND MUCH DAMAGE DONE BY A WIND STORM. MOUNT VERNON, 111s., Feb. 20 .- At five

o'clock yesterday afternoon a cyclone struck this town, killing fifteen to twenty peope, and it is feared many more, not now known to have been killed, will be found among the ruins of the buildings. Fire immediately broke out all over the city amid the ruins, spreading rapidly, owing to the damage done to the engines by the wind. The storm passed from the seuth-west and swept down with fearful fury, striking first just south of the City Hall, then carried away the third and fourth stories of the Mount Vernor mill. Vernon mill. From there it swept on in a path five hundred yards wide. The Methodist Church fell just a few minutes after two hundred and fifty people had left the Sunday school room. The Commercial Hotel lost its third storey. Next the wind struck the County thouse and rendered it a hear of viving the control of the series of the Mayor had arrived be considered a riot would have taken place and injury would have been done to the sargeant.

A citizen named J. M. Mullan gave outdence which corroborated that of Mr. Horgas, and said that the Sheriff assisted the Mayor had arrived be considered a riot would have taken place and injury would have been done to the sargeant. Court House and rendered it a heap of ruins. By rare luck, however, the county records were saved. The Crews block, on the south side of the square, is levelled with the earth, and under it was found the body of John Crew, the owner of the block, formerly of Chicago. The roof and second storey of Stratton's hardware store were blown away. The large two storey brick school house did not withstand the terrible shock any better than the smallest house in the track of the cyclone. The large two-store, house of George Ward was picked up and car rice about twenty feet and left undurt. less cannot be estimated, but not less than half a million dollars worth of property has been de-stroyed by cyclone and fire in that neighbor stroyed by cyclone and fire in that neighborhood. Reports are coming in from the country, and the storm seems to have swept everything for miles. Incalculable loss of life and great suffering will follow unless outside assistance is given. Many people who escaped with their lives, saved nothing else. Many are walking the streets with no home to go to. The north side of Court House Square is injured considerably. The wounded are being cared for by the physicians in the best possible manner. The railroad shops were badly damaged. The people are out doors who lived in the track of people are out-doors who lived in the track of the storm. The dead and dying, are scattered; throughout the city. Three-fourths of the busi-ness portion of the city is ruined financially. In all 500 buildings were destroyed and many others injured. The dead are now being gathe-ered at the Supreme Court House, which has been converted into a hospital. The latest ports show 39 doed and about 100 injured. Later reports say two more have died. They are Eddie Maxey and Mrs. Col. Cooper. A number of men were struck by falling timbers and whose names cannot be learned at present, are reported badly injured and dying. The storm was preceded by bail but now more than five minutes elapsed until the destroyer bad swept over the town. Build-ings were wrenched and twisted and danked to pieces total wrecks. John Walters and child lest their lives as did Henry Walters, facher of John. Mrs. Walters was found with her babe in her arms both dead. Across the northeast in her arms both dead. Across the northeast portion of the city in the storms path a number of people were killed. In the Evans Bank fourmen were evenated. The L. & N. R. R. passeager and freight depots and round house were badly damaged and master mechanics, offices totally wrecked. The following employes were killed or injured :—Engineer Chas. Gummings, instantly killed; Engineer P. Lilicarp, daugerously wounded; brakeman Kelly, telegraph operator, telegraph operator Allen, watchman Sarrent, engineer Covington, serionsly injured. Sargent, engineer Covington, seriously injured. a course of dietary treatment. "When Twenty-seven bodies have been taken from the steps on my corns," answered the doctor. rums and two hundred and fifty are injured and

missing.

A destructive storm is reported at Norscoville, Ky. There are no particulars yet. Among the killed are Eddie Maxeye, J. Walters, Geo. Pierce, Mrs. L. F. Legge and two telegraph operators. Reports are coming from the country, and the storm seems to have swept everything for miles.

Envy is a passion so full of cowardice and hame that nobody ever had the confidence to own it.

Were we as elequent as angels we should please some more by listening than by talk-

Who stabs my name would stab my person too did not the hangman's axe lie in the way. If some men died and others did not, death ourlosity, madem, but are you the mother of both them?" would indeed be a most mortifping evil.

COERCION'S CLAWS!

AN INSTANCE OF THEIR USE FOR THE PURFORM OF BEVENGE-THE LAW AN INSTRUMENT OF MALICE—PERSONAL ENEMIES OF THE MAYOR OF CORK SEND HIM TO-PRISON.

Conk, Feb. 16. - Mayor O'Brien was yester. day, although a technical misdemeanant, put into prison uniform by force. His case has been overshadowed by those of Messrs. Gil-hooly and Pyne, but really it is one exceed-

ngly more oppressive than any yet. He was the main prosecutor of the Gov-ernor of the jail for indecency with young girls, the Governor escaping on the cowardly plea of the statute of limitations. The Covernor, it is now believed, is persecuting the

Mayor in revenge.
It was proved on the trial that during a riot Police Sergeant Knox was in danger of being injured, and the Mayor, as a peace officer, interfered in his favor. In doing so the Mayor technically assaulted him by pushing him away. The official notes show that the Queen's Comment, who defended the Mayor, said, in addressing the Court, that there was no jury but would say that the Mayor acted as he did in the belief that be had authority to do so as Chief Magistrate of

the city for the preservation of peace. Among many other witnesses the defendant called an eminent solicitor, Mr. M. J. Horgan, who said that he was near the Victoria Hotel and saw what took place. There was a crowd present, who were orderly up to a certain point. Suddenly he heard a lot of hissing and hooting from the crowd, and immediately saw Sergeant Knoz forcing his way through in a florce and determined masner. He made for the hoys with the poles, and as he got near reached his arms to grab at the poles, when the crowd got violent and closed in on him, and sticks were raised

above his head. The constable made a third attempt to get at the poles and then the Mayor came on the hotel doorstops with Mr. Leddie, ligh Sheriff, and went to where the sergeant was and commenced rememetrating with the crowd. During all this time there was great excitement; he could not hear all the Mayor said, but he could see that the seargeant stood size and did not seem to pay any attention to what the Mayor was saying to the crowd. Then the witness saw the Mayor lay his hand on the sergeant's shoulder and the sergeant walked off with him in the direction of Mari-

borough street. From all he saw before the Mayor arrived he considered the sergeant in danger, and un-

to keep off the crowd from the police-ser-

gean). companied the Mayor, who arged Police Sergeant Knox to leave the crowd in the interest of the peace of the city, but the police sergenat declined.

Another citizen, R. A. Alkins, gave similar evidence, and added that Bergeant how appeared very much excited.

Paul J. Madden, ex-Mazor of the city for 1835-S6, said that during that period the authorities allowed him toact in the surpression of riots; that during his year of office the Prince of Wales visited the city, and as he apprehended serious disturbance he waited on Captain Plunkett, who said he would not use any force, military or police, without consulting him. He save a collision threatened between the police and the people, and on his asking the district inspector to withdraw-his men, tho latter did so and no

disturbance took placa. Notwithstanding the foregoing avidence the Mayor was convicted and imprisoned, the magistrates being unfriendly to him. Even anti-nationalists are disgusted at the

BALECUR'S BEFTTTING: BRAVERY. TWO DETROPIVES EXTENSIONS STREET STREET

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Much measuress prevails in political circles. Col. Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, has resently paid several visits to Lord Sallebury and W. H. Smith, the Government leader in the House of Commons. Such visits are unusual except when a crisis is

After the Cabinet Council to-day Mr Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, walked to the Iriah Office. He was evidently greatly excited. Although the weather was bitterly cold he was hatless, and walked with his hands clasped to his bead. He was followed by two detectives.

BREVITIES.

Many a man has ruined his eyesight by sit ting in the bar-room looking for work, "Doctor, when do you think a man weight most?" asked a patient who was undergoing a course of dietary treatment. "When he

An umbrella dealer tells us "how to open an umbrella without damaging it." It would be more important to know how to take your.

eyes off an umbrella without losing it. "I say, mamma," said a youngster who had been laboring over a very tough wing of old chicken, "I think that this fowl must

have been hatched from a hard-boiled egg." Husband (groaning)—"The rheumatism in my leg is coming on again." Wife (with sympathy)-"Oh, I am so sorry, John. I wanted to do some shopping to-day, and that is a sure sign of rain."

"What is your employment?" asked his. The light of friendship is like the light of phosphorur—seen plainest when all around is which way the policeman is coming from."

"What two beautiful children! Are they twins?" said an old bachelor to an Austin lady with two children." "Oh, yes, they are twins," replied the lady. "Excuse my

The first hard and the