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A PRIEST HONORED.

Resignation of Father O'Connell of Perth—Addresses and Souvenirs Presented.

The good parish priest of Richmond, Ont., who has labored assiduously and faithfully in the service of our divine Lord for over forty-six years, is about to take a well-earned rest, and the sunset of his well spent life will be spent with his nephew, Rev. Father O'Donoghue, the respected pastor of Perth. As will be seen by the addresses which we print below, Father O'Connell was esteemed not only by the Catholics of Richmond, but Protestants also entertained nothing save respect and veneration for him because of his rectitude of purpose and nobility of character. In years gone by, when the bitterness of party was served to enkindle hatred in the minds of many of the people, Father O'Connell's voice, while ever vigorous in upholding and defending the faith of which he was a stalwart champion, yet never forgot to inculcate sentiments of brotherly love and charity in the minds of all. On Sunday 27th ult., the Catholic people of Richmond presented an address, accompanied by a well filled purse, in the course of which the following passage occurred:

"For over forty years you have labored amongst us, sacrificing everything for the glory of God and the spiritual and temporal welfare of your people. We need not refer to all that you gave in charity or all that you have accomplished as a priest, we all know and G. knows, and appreciate with devotion as a worker in the vineyard of Jesus Christ.

Now in your declining years it would be too much for us to expect that you would be spared very many more years for active labor, but we trust that, during what remains of life, you will not forget us in your prayers, and that you will always remember that the hearts of the people of Richmond are with you in all your undertakings.

In conclusion that God may bless you with health and happiness here below; that you may live to see your dearest wishes realized, and that when it pleases G. d. in His wisdom to call you home, He may grant you the promised crown of eternal joy, is the sincere wish of all your parishioners.

The address was largely signed by committees from Richmond, Brookville and Fallsville. The Richmond members were Messrs John Fox, Charles Purdy, Patrick Mayers, Patrick Beady, Thomas Tully, Jeremiah McCarthy, Patrick O'Connor, D. McCarthy, Mrs. Cowley and Thomas Godd.

An address was also presented by the Protestant parishioners signed by Judge Mossgrave of Carleton, the Rev. and other influential citizens. After expressing sorrow at the resignation of Father O'Connell the address concluded:

"We cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing in some tangible manner our great appreciation of your worthy self in your love and charity, your industry and good will to all, as well as our admiration of your untiring labor these many years, to our own knowledge and that of which we have heard from our fathers, especially in the trying times of the ship fever in 1847 and 1848, when the dying hours of many a poor immigrant far from his native land were cheered and comforted by your charitable offices. We, therefore, beg leave to present you with this case, as a souvenir, and in bidding you a friendly and kindly good bye we trust that nothing may cloud the evening of your life and that you may rise triumphant in paradise with Him, whom you honestly believe you have faithfully served."

Father O'Connell replied to both addresses in terms at once hearty and dignified. He thanked them most sincerely for their very kind expressions of regard. He could never forget the many kindnesses extended to him while amongst them, and the recollection of these kindnesses and the friendships formed during his long residence in their midst would remain fresh and green in his heart's affections until the hour when he would be summoned before the Just Judge of all.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Prorogued Yesterday with a Speech from the Throne on Matters in General.

LONDON, August 18.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen's speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. It says that the relations of Her Majesty's Government with the foreign powers continue to be pacific. Friendly attention has been called to the inconveniences which might arise from a possible conflict over territorial claims in Africa. Therefore, the Queen's Government was negotiating with the powers mainly concerned with the purpose of defining the boundaries within which the action of the respective powers should be confined. The arrangement with Germany closing the most difficult of the questions, was complete, and Her Majesty's ministers laid before Parliament the history of those negotiations which had resulted in the cession of Heligoland to Germany. The speech then announced the arrangement with France whereby the French-Algeria territories were separated from that of the British Niger company. The agreement for a British protectorate over Zanzibar and the placing of Madagascar under the protection of the French is also explained. With regard to the Behring sea complications, Her Majesty informed Parliament that she offered to submit the case to arbitration for settlement. The speech states that the peace correspondence and French fisheries disputes is one which is occupying the anxious attention of the Government.

The Hon. E. J. Flynn.

The Empire correspondent met last evening a member of the House of Commons from the Quebec district who imparted a piece of news that will be most acceptable to all those who rejoice in the entrance of one of our ablest men into public life. The wh. in Dominion, or at least those who have studied Quebec politics attentively for the last ten years, were rejoiced to learn a few weeks ago that the money-bags of the Mercier Ministry had defeated the Hon. E. J. Flynn in the county of Gaspé. The loss of the ex-Commissioner of Crown Lands was quite as serious to the province of Quebec as to the Liberal Conservative party, and his defeat at the hands of the poor man was exceedingly deplorable and wide. The Empire correspondent learns that to possess, of even disqualify, Mr. Achille Carrier, the present M.P.E. for the county, would be a very easy matter so great and unblinking were the corrupt practices of that contest, but it is believed that Mr. Flynn will allow the vanquisher to enjoy the fruits his

MR. C. FITZPATRICK,

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL ELECT.

A Sketch of a Brilliant Career—An Enthusiastic Irishman and an Able Lawyer.

Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, the talented member for Quebec County, whose popularity was so fully attested by the enormous majority with which he carried that important and difficult constituency at the last provincial general election, and whose name has ever since been so prominently before the public in connection with the question of Irish Catholic representation in the Provincial Cabinet, is a representative of whom the Irish Catholics, not only in the Province of Quebec, but of the Dominion at large, may well be proud. Indeed there is no exaggeration in the statement that while his eminent abilities and the public position to which he has attained reflect credit on his race and creed the world-over, his prominence among his fellow-countrymen and co-religionists, and his thorough identification with their interests in the Province of Quebec, have long marked him out as the fitting advocate and guardian of those interests in the

A Novel Conversion.

In St. Sauveur church, Quebec, on Sunday night the ceremony of baptizing two young women, one lately from England and the other a daughter of the Green Isle, into the Catholic faith was performed. The girls have been noticed for months past making the rounds of the city daily in company with two Italian musicians, who they became acquainted with some time since in other parts. In the course of time the Italian fell in love with their fair companions and sought their hand in marriage; however the wanderers will be married and betrothed in the St. Sauveur church on Sunday. When the two rather handsome females embraced their belief they were dressed in flowing robes of white, and drove to the sacred edifice in a carriage drawn by two snow white horses, accompanied by their lovers. This morning they made their first communion, and tomorrow morning the wedding will be celebrated and betrothed share the joys and sorrows of the sons of sunny Italy.—Gazette

Fatal Occurrence.

A terrible affair resulting from drink took place in Grifflaw, Montreal, involving the death of a Mrs. Webb of McCord street. It seems that the husband had been drinking heavily during the day and was in an advanced stage of intoxication. About 10.30 o'clock his wife rose to go out and either fell or was thrown down and was killed almost instantly by the fall. Mr. Peter Gaban, tobaccoist, whose shop is below Webb's house, heard the commotion caused by the fall and running outside saw her lying there unconscious. He at once sent a telephone message to No. 7 police station and Constables Ford and Emile were sent to the house. They sent word to Sergeant Clark that they thought the woman was dead. He at once went for Dr. Bourque and the two proceeded to the house. On examination the doctor pronounced her dead, and Coroner Jones was notified. Webb was removed to the police station. He is addicted to drink.

An inquest was held yesterday and a verdict of "accidental death" returned.

Manitoban Schools.

WINNIPEG, August 18.—A pastoral letter from Archbishop Lange regarding the recent school legislation was read in all the Catholic churches yesterday. His Grace says it may be a surprise to some that the church has so long kept silent on this matter since the new law has now been in force nearly four months. His object was to permit Catholics to express their own opinions, and thus they have done most completely through their representatives in the Legislature, their petitions to the Governor-General, their public meetings and resolutions adopted at the national conference, held in June at St. Boniface. The archbishop then goes on to recite the disabilities imposed upon Catholics by the recent legislation, reviewing at length the system now in force. He denies the church has ever been averse to the enlightenment of its people, but has been a friend of education. The mandement closes with a feeling reference to the great loss sustained by the church on the death last week of Cardinal Newman.

The U. S. Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Senator Edmunds to-day filed the following amendment to the Tariff Bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:—

"That whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that a sugar-producing country which exports sugar to the United States has abolished its duties or taxes on the importation of the principal agricultural products of the United States, he may by proclamation diminish or wholly remit the duties imposed by law on sugar or any grade of sugar produced in and exported directly from any such country into the United States, so long as such products of the United States are admitted free of duty or tax into such country, and no longer."

Mr. Edmunds gave notice of another amendment which he intended to propose to the Tariff bill authorizing "the President of the United States, whenever he shall be satisfied that unjust discriminations are made by or under the authority of any foreign country against the importation of any product of the United States, to make the proclamation excluding such products of the United States into the United States." He said this amendment was identical in all respects with one of the sections of the "Meat Bill," which had passed the Senate two or three times almost unanimously, but had never got any further than the Senate.

Death of a Religious.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mother Teresa, former Superior General of the Convent of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Hochelaga. The deceased was the oldest surviving member of the sisterhood and had witnessed the rise and prosperity of the Institute. Mother Teresa was in her sixty-eighth year and the forty-fourth of her religious life. The funeral took place at Hochelaga on Saturday last.

Fatal Accident.

QUEBEC, August 15.—Napoleon Wright, of Ayimor, Que., conductor on the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, was accidentally killed at 11 o'clock this morning. Wright had charge of a light train which he was backing at Lake Edward station. Leaning outside of the car and holding on with one hand he signalled the driver to stop. At this moment losing his hold, he fell in an open culvert being instantly killed. Mr. Wright was married four months ago. His wife resides at Lake Edwards.

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MR. CHARLES FITZPATRICK.

vincial Ministry. Mr. Fitzpatrick's devotion to the Irish cause is inherited from a long line of patriotic ancestry, from men who stood side by side with O'Connell in all his trials and persecutions, and his own contributions to it have been far from small or insignificant. In every legitimate movement of his day that has had its origin in this country, the good of Ireland in view, he has always taken an active part and has over and over again placed his great talent and eloquence at the disposal of the friends of the cause. Of course this is not surprising, as, though Canadian born, he is of genuine Irish Catholic parentage on both sides, and was reared amidst, so to say, wholly Irish Catholic sympathies and surroundings. Mr. Merlot, therefore, could not possibly select one who combined in a higher degree than Mr. Fitzpatrick, all the qualities necessary to command the sympathies and confidence of his fellow countrymen, and at the same time to add the prestige of brilliant talents and eloquence to his government. Born at Quebec on the 17th of December, 1833, Mr. Fitzpatrick is still, as will be seen, a comparatively young man, and a finer specimen of active, pleasing, vigorous young manhood it would be hard to find. He may indeed be said to have just reached the time of life when his abilities and influence may be the most useful to his fellow countrymen, and his activity is so well known in Quebec that they can depend that he will never, as they say themselves, allow the grass to grow under his feet where their interests are concerned. Educated at the Quebec Seminary, he gave early proof of the talents for which he has since become publicly noted by carrying off the first prize of that famous institution in the shape of his silver medal in 1857 and again at a university in 1876 by winning the Duff-Medal in the law faculty. On admission to the practice of the law at Quebec he was rapidly pushed into note and acquired large business. His ability as a criminal lawyer was especially marked that, under the Government, in 1879, he was singled for appointment as Crown Prosecutor for the City and District of Quebec, in that responsible capacity he acted for some time, very much to the satisfaction of the public and for the enhancement of his own professional reputation. Upon the defeat of the July Government he was

REPLACED BY THEIR SUCCESSORS, but on the return of the Liberals to power with the Hon. Mr. Merlot, in 1883, he was again appointed Crown Prosecutor for the Quebec District which office he still holds. Indeed, for some years past, he has held the foremost position at the Quebec Bar but his fame as a lawyer is more than local. There are few members of his profession whose name is better or more widely known beyond the limits of his own province. In the interval between 1880 and 1887 he acted prominently in most of the important cases before the Provincial Courts. He represented the Belgian Government in the celebrated Tournai frauds case in Montreal and the United States Government in the great Eno extradition case at Quebec, and in 1885 was retained as one of the leading counsel for the

defence in the Riel case. In politics Mr. Fitzpatrick has ever been a strong and consistent Liberal and has taken an active part in all the Federal and Provincial elections in the Quebec district since 1878. He speaks both languages with equal familiarity and fluency, and is as much at home in addressing a French as an English audience, so that in the House, as a simple representative or as a Cabinet minister, the Mercier Government and his own countrymen can count upon his ability to express his views in a way that will be understood when necessary by the majority. Mr. Fitzpatrick, like all good Irishmen, is of course a married man and has several children, his wife being a daughter of the late Judge Caron, second Lieut.-Governor of Quebec under Confederation, and a sister of Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G., Minister of Militia.

The Bishop of Alexandria.

Rev. Alexander Macdonell, whose nomination to the R.C. bishopric of Alexandria has been announced, is about fifty years of age. He was born in Lochiel, a few miles from Alexandria. Shortly after his ordination he was appointed pastor of Lochiel, and in 1879 was transferred by Bishop O'Brien to Alexandria. He labored there until 1886, when he was appointed vicar-general of the diocese of Kingston by Archbishop Clary. During his appointment at Alexandria he

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

Lord Salisbury Replies to the Pretensions of Lord Salisburys Rejoice to the Pretensions of Lord J. S. Blaine—Press Opinions.

LONDON, August 16.—Lord Salisbury's last despatch to Secretary Blaine relative to the Behring Sea dispute bears date of August 2nd. After quoting from historical documents the despatch concludes:—"These show that England refused to admit any part of the Russian claim, asserted in the ukase of 1821, to marine jurisdiction, and the exclusive right of fishing throughout the whole extent of that claim from the fifty-first parallel; also that the convention of 1825 was regarded by both sides as a renunciation on the part of Russia of that claim in its entirety, and that though Behring straits was known and specifically provided for, Behring sea was not known by that name, but was regarded as a part of the Pacific ocean. Her Majesty's Government always claimed freedom of navigation and fishing in Behring sea outside the limit of a marine league from the coast. It is impossible to admit that the right to fish and catch seals in high seas can be held to be abandoned by a nation from the mere fact that for a certain number of years it has not suited the subjects of that nation to exercise such rights. It must be remembered that the existence of British Columbia as a colony and the development of the colony's shipping interests are comparatively recent. If the United States Government continues to differ with Great Britain as to the legitimacy of the recent capture, Her Majesty's Government is ready to refer the question with the issues dependent thereon to impartial arbitration."

Commenting on the Behring sea blue book, the Times declares it confirms the conclusion that the conduct of the American Government in rejecting Sir Julian Pauncefote's modus vivendi in instructing American cruisers to dismantle British vessels and in breaking off the negotiations, evinces arbitrary action and contempt for reason happily rare in international relations nowadays. "Lord Salisbury's firmness," says the Times, "will show the colonists that the home Government is not, as they sometimes affect to think, a mere puppet for diplomatic notes. It was a child of Mr. Blaine to dream that we and the colonists refrained from fishing as the foundation of an obligation not to fish."

The Standard says:—"The chumbers for which Mr. Blaine has been dealing are of the most transparent and artificial kind. From first to last the bait of domestic American politics lures the negotiations. Even if America possessed the exclusive right claimed, England

would be justified in reëntering most strongly the mode by which the pretension was made good. The article concludes thus:—"The position as it stands is not one that the friends of good will between the nations can view without misgiving."

FIVE MINUTES' SERMON.

If thou hadst also known, and that in this thy day, the things that are for thy peace.—St. Luke xix. 42

The faith of the Jews, my brethren, was twofold—boasting of the past and waiting for the future. It is especially on account of the latter fault that our Lord in his Gospel lays such stress on the words "and that in this thy day." It is warning against trying to live in the future.

We all know, to be sure, that one may go to the extreme, and by a form of sloth be too careless of the future.

Some things there are which are certain to come upon us, and their coming must be provided for. There is a judgment to come and every minute of to-day is like a ball of hay gathering evidence for that Divine Court. Temptation is sure to come, and its strain upon our virtue must be foreseen in every prayer of every day. The common waste of life for one's self and family are inevitable in the future, and must be provided against. In all such things we know that the future is an actual fact, and it just as present to God as this very instant is to us.

What our Lord would rebuke is not a prudent foresight, but that weak and feeble state of mind which postpones to the future what should be done to-day. This is the commonest of human delusions. In a temporal point of view it is condemned by the saying, "Procrastination is the thief of time," and it might be added if many other valuable commodities. In a spiritual point of view the dreadful result of delaying till to-morrow what should be done to-day is expressed by the saying, "Hell is paved with good intentions." Who men resolve to do in the future only what they cannot do now. Many and many a poor soul has lost the Kingdom of Heaven for that one reason, resulting instead of doing.

A practically-minded Christian, dear friends, lives his spiritual life from day to day. He knows that the future is something entirely in God's hands. As for himself, he has no ability to do good to-day and ends with each passing hour. If he provides well for it as it comes and goes he has done his part; God will not fail to take care of the future. One's peace of mind is never secure till one has learned to be content with present duty well done. Oh, what a happiness when one's soul is unburdened of care for the future. Do you covet that happiness? It is yours if you leave nothing undone for the present. If you can honestly say, "That is all I can do for the present," you may add "and the future also."

But, you say, what about a purpose of amendment? Does not that dwell specially on the future? Yes, it does; but it springs from a present sorrow. And if the sorrow be as heartfelt as it should be the purpose of amendment will take care of itself. A deep hatred of sin is the only true sorrow, and such a hatred must be enduring. The test of a contrite man is not what he promises but what he does. His sorrow unites the past and future in the present. Warned by his past weakness, he begins right here and just now by prayer and work to guard against a future relapse.

Learn a lesson, brethren, from our Lord's warning and from the fate of the Jews. It is better to say one's morning prayers to-day than to resolve to become a saint next week. To-day is here, and next week is nowhere. This day is mine; I know not if I shall have to-morrow as another. God has the past and the future, I will thank Him for the past, I will beg Him for the future. As to the present, with God's help, I will set to work to do my utmost.

PAULIST.

Cabinet Making.

QUEBEC, August 16.—Le Canadian states semi-officially informed that the Provincial Cabinet will be reconstituted as follows:—Mr. Merlot, Agriculture; Mr. Robitoux, Attorney-General; Mr. Sheehy, Treasurer; Mr. Garneau, Public Works; Mr. Charles Langlois, Provincial Secretary; Mr. Dubeau, Crown Lands; Mr. Fitzpatrick, President of Council, and Mr. Byer without portfolio. It says it was expected that Mr. Garneau would retire on account of ill health, but as the latter has greatly improved, Mr. Merlot particularly desires that Mr. Garneau's name should figure at the head of a department, in view of the construction at an early date of the Quebec bridge. It also adds that as it appears improbable that an English Protestant will be taken into the Cabinet, it has been suggested that Dr. Cameron or Mr. Watts should be raised to the Speakership in the event of Mr. Marchand becoming Superintendent of Education. Mr. Laurier and other prominent Liberals are said to be exerting a strong pressure on Mr. Merlot to get him to take this move, not only in interests of the party throughout the Dominion but as a compliment to the English Protestant element, who have repeatedly elected French-Canadians to the speakership at Ottawa. The rumors as to the speakership are probably incorrect. In conversation with the representative of the Times, Mr. Marchand said "I expect to be speaker of the new legislature."

Cardinal Manning, in a recent address, spoke thus:—"For thirty-five years I have been priest and Bishop in London, and I now approach my eightieth year. I have learned some lessons, and the first is:—The chief bar to the working of the Holy Spirit of God in the souls of men and women is intoxicating drink. Though I have known men and women destroyed for all manner of reasons, yet I know of no cause that effects man, woman, child, and home with such universality as steady power as intoxicating drink."

THE LATE CARDINAL NEWMAN.

His last Moments—A Beautiful Vision—The Body Lying in State—The Pope's Grief.

Later news concerning the last moments of Cardinal Newman tells that about an hour before the end Cardinal Newman asked to see Father Neville, his secretary, whose hand he grasped as he smiled and murmured, "I hear the music of Heaven; all is sunshine." Several priests and other at the bedside were moved to tears at the scene.

Dr. Blunt, who has been the Cardinal's constant attendant for many years, said:—"There was not the slightest hope from the beginning of the attack. There is nothing more terrible in its effect on the aged than pneumonia. I have known such persons stricken down when in seemingly excellent health, and die within half an hour. The inflammation spread in the Cardinal's right lung with surprising rapidity, advancing six inches in less than that many hours, and he had no vitality left to resist it. No, indeed, the body will not be embalmed. No surgeon's knife shall ever disfigure those sacred remains. As soon as death was evident the remains were dressed in the Cardinal's great robe of state, as you will see them exposed in the church."

The New York Freeman gives the following despatch concerning the lying in state:—"At the Oratory at 4 p.m., the oration connected with carrying the remains into the sanctuary took place. Down the silent corridor came the Fathers of the Oratory, some in surplice, some in southern cassocks, chanting in mournful tones the solemn Latin words of the 'Miserere.' All the members of the community, fourteen in number, were present, except the two Brothers Bellasini. Directly after them came the purple shrouded bier, reverently borne by the members of the household. Crossing the courtyard, fresh with green and bright with the sun now shining, the procession entered the church, and moving up the centre aisle, laid the reverend burden on the catafalque made ready in front of the chancel. Silently the mourning Fathers moved about, each doing his appointed work—some lighting the four monster candles which guarded the remains on either corner; some bringing the water, wonderfully wrought in white satin, and fitting it tenderly on the head of the great departed; another placing at the feet a small table on which two candles throw down the light upon a silver bowl filled with holy water, and still another laying the bright red cardinal's hat upon the body. Then short prayers were said, and a few psalms read, while one of the Brothers waved clouds of incense, and a sad-eyed comrade sprinkled the remains with drops from the silver bowl. Then having

KNELT IN SILENT PRAYER, the Brothers, signing themselves devoutly one by one withdrew. The pallid face stands out in sharp relief against a magnificent background of purple and gold. The cheeks and mouth are auken, the nose hooked and very prominent. He is dressed in full pontificals, and his breast is hung with jewelled chains and crosses. The hands are gloved in purple, the feet shod with slippers richly embroidered. Now all have withdrawn save a few kneeling priests, and Cardinal Newman, silent, lies alone in the silent sanctuary, where his silver tongue will be heard no more. A Requiem Mass will be said at 10 A.M., and the 'Rosary' every evening at 8 o'clock.

The Pope was much shocked at the news of the death of Cardinal Newman. He celebrated Mass for the deceased Cardinal in his private chapel, and will offer up a Requiem Mass in the Sistine Chapel later.

The late Cardinal was the author of a number of beautiful hymns and other sacred poetry. The verses most popular are the following, which were written while the Cardinal was once detained in the Straits of Bonifacio en route to Marseilles:

LEAD, KINDLY LIGHT.

Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on;
The night is dark, and I am far from home,
Lead Thou me on.
Keep Thou my feet: I do not ask to see
The distant shore; one step enough for me.
I was not ever thus, nor pray'd that Thou
Shouldst lead me on;
I loved to choose and lead my path;
But now lead Thou me on.
I loved the garish day, and spite of fears,
Pride ruled my will, remember not past years.

The Kemmler Execution.

LONDON, August 15.—The Lancet says:—"The operators in the Kemmler case used their minute lightning with all the clumsiness of mortal inability. They burned the skull and a portion of the brain. No doubt they were fortunate enough to render the man senseless at the first blow, just as they would have done if they had struck him on the head and back with a red hot hammer, but there was found no mark of the electric current in or through the viscera of the body. The man was killed by concussion of the brain and explosion within the closed cavity of the skull, just as a man may be killed by apoplexy or sunstroke."

What Canada Boasts of.

Canada is first in canal development.
Second in the production of copper.
Third in iron.
Fifth in marcellite marble.
Eight in railway mileage.
Ninth in wool production.
And tenth in the production of iron.
This is all the wealth produced. In undeveloped wealth the Dominion takes a still higher position as compared with other countries.

The largest deposits of coal in the world are in the Northwest.

The richest petroleum beds along the Mackenzie and Athabasca.

The greatest copper mine is at Sudbury.

The best iron ore is at Nova Scotia, and Canada, as a whole possesses a supply sufficient for the whole world.