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CATHOLIC NEWS.

Mother Vincent died in the Sienna Convent, Drogheda, at an advanced age. The Holy See has refused the resignation of Bishop Burgess of Detroit .- Cleveland Uni-

His Holiness the Pope will consecrate the Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock Bishop of Ardagh Whit Sunday.

Singing by the congregation was intro-duced at St. Stephen's Church, New York, at the close of a recent mission. The scene was a novel one and very impressive.

The natal place of St. Vincent de Paul (Buglose) does not forget to celebrate his annual fete. This year the ceremonies were conducted by the Bishop of Aire, surrounded by a numerous assembly of priests.

The Rome correspondent of the Liberte, of Fribourg, says:-They announce at Rome the approaching arrival of her Royal Highness the Princess of Turin and Taxis, who is about to present her homages to the Holy See.

A French telegraphic agency states in consequence of an exchange of notes between Austria and Russia, the Pope will nominate an archbishop of Cracow, at present governed by two vicar-apostolics, one Austrian and the other Russian.

The Rev. Anthony Dubala, native of Abyssina has been sent from Egypt to Central Africa. He was educated and trained at the Propaganda. Two European priests will soon follow his steps, but just now they are acclimatising themselves at Cairo.

The large list of the churches of Brooklyn, United States, will soon be swelled by the name of a church which is fast drawing towards completion. It is situated on Ninth street, and Prospect avenue, a b beautiful portion of the city much in need of church accomodation.

They subscribe liberally for religious purposes in New York. During the three months just elapsed the congregation of St. Rose's Church, Canon-street, of which the Rev. Richard Brennan is pastor, have purchased a residence for their clergy at a cost of \$9,000, and paid off \$5,000 of their debt.

Mgr. Dupanloup one day read from his pulpit the following note sent him by a charitable lady of Orleans; "Monseigneur: Providence has sent me a thousand francs to buy myself a cashmere shawl. I have calculated that bread being five sous the pound, I would be carrying four thousand pounds of bread on my shoulders......Such a load would crush me, and this is why I send you this sum to be distributed among the poor."

Between the convent of St. Elias and the tomb of Rachel, on the way to Bethlehem, and on the summit of a hillock called Tantoura, Count Camboga de la Cerna is just finishing a sort of dispensary hospital. This gentleman is Consul-General of Austria-Hungary and a high dignatary of the Knights of St. John of Malta, among whom he is known as Brother Bernard. He thinks of consigning this establishment to the religious Hospitallers of Mercy.

. The Archbishop of Besancon, in a pastoral on the Ferry Bill, says :- "One obligation is imposed on all, my dear brethren-that of prayer. Let not our priests utter from the pulpit one imprudent word; do not curse those who are conspiring the ruin of the church. Let us love them as brethren, mourn their going astray, ask God to enlighten and convert them. Above all, let us not be discouraged, though the horizon is very dark. but trust in Him whose promises do not pass

THE DELIVERANCE OF ORLEANS .- The 450th anniversary of the deliverance of Orleans by Joan of Arc was celebrated on the 8th inst. At So'clock in the evening-the hour at which on the 7th of May, 1429, Joan of Arc entered Orleans, after having seized the fort of Tourelles-the mayor, the municipal council headed by the standard of Joan of Arc and the banner of the city proceeded to the cathedral where the bishop of the diocese awaited them. The standard was then put back into its place and the bishop blessed the city and the population.

A third and final edition of the little pamphlet entitled "Rome's Recruits" has been published, two editions of ten thousand copies have already been sold. A great many corrections have been made, and several hundred new names have been added to the list, | finely covered niches for statues a synopsis of which has been made in accordance with Mr. Gladstone's suggestion, and runs as follows :- Clergy, 250; Oxford men, 200; Cambridge men, 160; Peers, Peeresses and members of titled families, 340. Nearly 3,000 names in all are now inscribed upon this religious "Roll of Honour."-Catholic Times.

Last week at Ixelles, in Belgium, the prayer which opened and closed the classes in the commercial school was suppressed. The children immediately announced the event to their parents, many of them with tears. Next day the desertions from the school were so considerable that prayer was again hypocritically adopted. The indignation caused by the incident was general. Everywhere in this populous faubourg the people call for the erection of gratuitous Catholic schools. At Molenbeek, St. Jean, the communial administration took away all the crucifixes from the school during the mid-summer vacation. There, also, there is a considerable desertion.

THE MALLOW SCHOOL DISPUTE. - All is quiet at Mallow. No advance has, however, been made towards an agreement upon the new, educational plan devised by the parish priest. Meanwhile the police continue in occupation of the schools. The matter was not directly referred to at either of the Masses, but at the last Masses the Rev. Father Morrisev said that he had again to call upon the members of the congregation to send their children to Catechism on Sundays. He said there were instructions given in the church every Sunday, but for the last four or five weeks very few child- | many years to come . - American paper.

ren attended. It was a duty which neither father, mother, or master could set aside to have those under their care instructed in their religion, and those who neglected to do so were guilty of sin.

At the Waterford presentment sessions, compensation to the amount of £1,200 was awarded to Mr. George Walker, builder of the Waterford convent, which was partly destroyed by fire in January last.

Some ten months ago the late Very Rev. Robert Emmet Vincent Rice, an American Catholic priest, came to Ireland for the benefit of his health, but died shortly afterwards. His parishioners have resolved to disinter his remains, which are buried a few miles from Dublin, and to transfer them to the scene of his late ministrations, within view of the Niagara Falls.

DEATH OF THE MOST REV. DR. FALLON.—We regret to observe that the death of this venerable bishop is announced. The Most Rev. Dr. Fallon was consecrated Bishop of Kilfenora and Kilmacduagh in the month of May, 1853, and, having administered the affairs of his united dioceses for a period of over 20 years, he had to relinquish his charge in consequence of declining health.

At the meeting of the Belfast Board of Guardians, a letter from the Local Government Board was read, stating that the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Catholic Bishop of the diocese, had nominated the Rev. Richard Smyth for the Catholic chaplainey to the workhouse, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. M.Cann, and that the board had issued an order of his appointment.

THE CHURCH IN IRELAND .- The total number of bishops, priests and chaplains in Ireland is estimated at 3,450, divided as follows: Province of Armagh, 9 bishops and 974 priests; Province of Dublin, 5 bishops and 863 priests; Province of Cashel, 8 bishops and 951 priests; Province of Tuam, 7 bishops and 484 priests. The total number of churches and chapels in Ireland is 2,370. Besides these there are 78 communities of priests, 95 houses of religious men, and 256 communities of sisters.

The Catholic Peers are nearly all in favour of legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, evidently thinking that such a contract, if permitted by Papal dispensation (as it actually has been in the case of one wellknown Catholic-the greatest comic writer of the day) should not be hampered by civil disabilities and bans. In the recent division only one Catholic peer, Lord O'Hagan, voted against the Bill by which it was hoped to legalise marriages of the kind; while among those who voted for it were Lords Ripon, Granard, Bury, Dormer, Gerard, and Gormanston .- Catholic Times.

The Cathedral.

instant, is the largest, most costly and most magnificent church edifice upon this continent. It stands at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, covers the whole block, and is named after the patron saint of Ireland -St. Patrick. The building was commenced by the late Archbishop Hughes, who laid the corner-stone in 1858-over twenty years ago The structure has been built entirely from the free offerings of the pious Catholics. For three years after the laying of the corner-stone the work was carried on with vigor, when the war broke out and the burden upon the people being too great, it was discontinued. For five years not a stone was placed in position upon the walls. In 1867 work was resumed under the care of the present Cardinal McCloskey. Contributions flowed in, and the cathedral has made slow but steady progress in all the years since then, and at length the massive pile of marble is completed, with the exception of the spires. The church has already cost \$4,000,000, and when entirely finished there will have been expended upon it the enormous sum of \$4,600,-The facade rises from the ground to 000. a height of 170 teet. There are three doorways, the centre one having a width of 31 feet and a height of 51 feet. Above the central door is an immense transom of the purest white marble, in which are sculptured, in high relief, tendrils, flowers and leaves, and in the centre a hovering dove. The doors and windows are set back by a profusion of elaborately carved and heavy columns. The immense buttresses are decorated with the saints. The whole gable front is bewilderingly rich in marble arches, panels, rose windows, etc. The two grand towers will be surmounted by spires 334 feet from the ground. The towers are 32 feet square at the base; at the height of 136 feet they change to an octagonal form, maintained for 54 feet more, after which the spires sweep gracefully into the sky. The interior is in keeping with the exterior. The vaulted roof of the transept rises 160 feet from the floor. The high alter is 300 feet from the main entrance. The extreme length of the interior is 334 feet. The titular window of the Cathedral represents 18 scenes from the life of St. Patrick. The window of the Blessed Virgin is over the north transept door. It is a two-storied window, and gives the whole life, death, assumption and coronation of the mother of Christ. There are four side altars which are already completed and cost \$100,000. The high altar is yet unfinished. It will be one of the most magnificent and claborate structures of the kind in existence, and its cost will be almost fabulous. The realization of the dream of Archbishop Hughes is so vast and so beautiful—quadrupling in cost all previous achievements of church architecture in America-and so unexampled here in its dimensions, muhificence and elaborateness, that the verdict of all must be that in spite of trying times, and in spite of many discourage-

ments, the Catholics of America have reared

IRISH NEWS.

Cornelius O'Mahony, one of the Irish People staff, has died in Melbourne.

Mr. Butt was buried at Stranorlar, Co. Donegal. An exchange describes the last scene thus: -"The graveyard is situated outside the village, and the wishes of the deceased were obeyed in selecting for his grave a spot in the southeastern angle which he so well re-membered since his boyhood that he was able in the letter which was found upon his death to describe it minutely. When the cosin was laid in the grave, the last tribute of affection was touchingly paid by Mrs. Butt and her daughters throwing in flowers upon it. Within a few yards of the grave stands the rectory in which Mr. Butt's father died, and the spot in which he is buried, which is

MOORE'S CENTENARY.

cently enlarged."

secluded and picturesque, was a favorite resort of the deceased in his childhood. The remains of the father were interred under the chancel of the church, which has been re-

Celebration at Sherbrooke.

The celebration of the Moore centennial at Sherbrooke was in all respects worthy of the The entertainment given in the evening of the 28th instant was carried out under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society of Sherbrooke, and embraced an extensive and well selected programme. The President of the Society, M. T. Stenson, Esq., delivered a very appropriate address. Moore's most exquisite metodies—such as "The harp that once," "Tis the last rose of summer,' "Oh, breathe not his name," "Row, brothers, row," etc .- were beautifully rendered by Mrs. Chas. Olivier, whose sweet and perfectly cultivated voice is so well known to the Sherbrooke public, and by Miss M. A. Byron, a young debutante, whose singing gives promise of a brilliant future when her magnificent voice shall have been thoroughly trained. Mr. Cecil Bowen sang in capital style Byron's famous farewell to Moore, "My Boat is on the Shore." He received a very enthusiastic encore. "The Coulin" was artistically executed on the piano and violin by Miss Annie Griffith and Mr. Therien. Miss Griffith also presided at the piano throughout the whole concert in a very creditable manner. Mr. J. S. Brederick declaimed in a befitting manner Emmett's Speech," and elicited a welldeserved compliment from the orator of the

But the great event of the evening-the very piece de resistance of the whole affair-was the magnificent oration by J. J. Curran, Q.C., which called forth much enthusiastic ap-

The Hon. Judge Doherty being called upon The Roman Catholic cathedral which was for a few remarks, responded with a clever dedicated in New York on Sunday, the 25th and powerful impromptu, which repeatedly instant, is the largest, most costly and most, called forth loud bursts of applause. The Rev. C. G. Reid also addressed the audience in his usual gentle and impressive manner. The evening closed with "God Save the

Protestants and Catholics.

The Protestants and Catholics honored the memory of Moore together in London, Ont. The concert held there on the evening of the 28th was under the auspices of the Irish Protestant Benevolent and the St. Patrick's Societies. This is as it ought to be. London sets a good example. The Rev. Mr. Carmichael, late of Montreal, was present, and at the conclusion of the concert made the following well chosen remarks :-

The rev. gentleman, in thanking the audience, said it had been his carnest wish for years past, and, so far as he had been able he had done all in his power to bring Irishmen together and unite them, but without any effect. As Scotchmen and Englishmen were found standing side by side together, it was time to blot that shameful disgrace which had been attached to them for centuries, that Irishmen could not stand together. It overjoyed the speaker's heart to find that in this extreme western town they had carried out what could not be carried out in larger cities, and that Irishmen had come forward, and throwing on one side politics, religion and creed, had stood forth nobly before the world as Irishmen, united in love and friendship as part of the great Irish nation. He hoped that other cities would be shamed into following the example of London, and he hoped ere many years to see Irshmen united into one great nation, not as a separate power, but as a part of the great kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. These sentiments were heartily echoed by all those present, and a most successful celebration, and one of which every Irishman might be proud, was brought to a close.

Killed by Drinking Cider.

A curious case that has just come to light at Northbridge, Mass., of the death of two persons and the expected death of two others, all in one family, from the effects of cider drinking, will reinforce the arguments of those who condemn the practice. As near as can be made out, the father, aged 60, mother, 56, and two sons, 35 and 31, have drunk since last fall between 40 and 50 barrels of cider. The mother was taken with fits six weeks ago yesterday, and died the next Thursday. The youngest son was taken with fits three weeks ago and died on Thursday, and last Thursday the oldest son was taken with fits like the others, and Friday night his physician gave him up.

Mme. Patti and N. Nicolini have been condemned by the Tribunal of Commerce at Naples to pay the manager of the San Carlo Theatre \$2,000 damages for breaking their engagea cathedral for their cardinal which will ment with him. They suddenly went out probably see no equal in this country for of the town on the night their first performance was announced for.

Presentation to Father Graham.

Father Graham was on Sunday night presented with the following address by the parish-ioners of St. Bridget's Church. This mark of appreciation to the rev. gentleman does the people of St. Bridget's credit.

To the Rev. Father Graham :

We, the parishioners of St. Bridget's Parish, have heard with feelings of the deepest regret of your early departure from our midst. During the active ministration of your

sacred calling in our parish, for a period, which to us now seems so brief, we have learned to revere you as a priest, honor you as man, and cherish you as a friend.

The eloquence with which you have taught the duty which man owes to his Creator, we, who were privileged to hear those impressive and eloquent discourses, will never forget, nor the persuasive manner which peculiarly distinguished the language in which you enforced those grand maxims of religion, wherein you recommended the constant practice of piety and virtue.

Not alone in the pulpit have we heard you, but on the platform, where the fire of your eloquence has raised in our minds the recollection of the aucient glories of our countryits saints, its poets, statesmen, warriors and orators; and to us it may be a pardonable pride to know that in your person is represented the patriot priest, and the very ideal of those great names which have shed immortal lustre on the annals of our beloved country.

To whatever place the exercise of your sacred profession may call you, our prayers and good wishes will accompany you, and, as a faint token of our affectionate regard, we beg you to accept of this accompanying purse, concluding with a hope that we may, at no distant period, have the happiness of bidding you a hearty welcome to our midst, and, with encouraging hope, we wish you, dear Father,

> W. Walsh, J. P., President Committee, D. MURNEY, John Tooney, JOHN HONLAHAN. Pres. St. B.T. Society JOHN P. O'HARA,

Secretary. On behalf of the parishioners. Montreal, June 1, 1879.

REPLY.

Father Graham replied as follows:—
My DEAR FRIENDS,—The kindly feelings which you have just expressed towards me both substantially and by word, I fully and sincerely reciprocate. No one on earth knows better than myself how little I deserve your words of praise, but I receive them as an in-

fill your hearts for the priest.

of the generous sentiments which

This attachment belongs to the Irish nature in an especial manner. Through the long history of Ireland's Catholicity, one fact stands more prominently forward than any other, and that is the love of the Irish people for their priest. In sunshine and storm, in prosperity and adversity, in peace and in persecution, in sorrew and joy, priest and people have ever supported one another. They have borne together the pitiless storm of human bate; together they have resisted the tyrant; and when success was impossible, together they have died. Powerful agencies have striven to separate them, but in vain. Enemies have attempted it and failed; pretended friends have seen their insidious efforts bafiled by the unerring instinct of the faithful Catholic Irish heart. In the sacred name of liberty men, tinged with the skepticism of our age, have conspired against the union of priest and people, but living to some of the starving residents they have not succeeded and never shall The tender memories of past sufferings and triumphs, have sunk deep into the Catholic soul, and he who would succeed in dividing the pastor and flock, must breathe the pestilential breath of the present epoch into the ages of faith that are gone and blast from the page of history the glorious fidelity of the Island of Saints. Let others strive for liberty without the benediction of Heaven; the faith ful Irish people will move toward the goal of hopes, hand in hand with the Soggarth, within the shadow of the church, beneath the holy standard of the cross. I have ever found you Catholic Irishmen of St. Bridget's parish, worth y of the faithful ancestors, who in the face of persecution and death did valiant battle for God and native land. May you continue till the end worthy of the noble traditions of your race. With a heartfelt prayer for your welfare, temporal and eternal. I bid you adieu.

Decoration Day, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Weather clear and warm. Decoration day in this vicinity is being celebrated with the usual general observance. Processions of soldiers and citizens in honor of the dead, and in several cemeteries flowers are being strewn over the graves of many Union soldiers, and of the Confederate soldies that died here. The public school children of the city provided most of the flowers for decorating graves. The first observance of the day was the decora-tion of Admiral Farragut's grave in Woodlawn Cemetery, at sunrise, by a detach. ment of United States Marines. The feature of the day was the street pageant of militiamen and veterans. The entire first division of National Guards, by order of Major General Shaler, paraded as an escort to members of the Grand Army of Republic. In this division there are nine regiments of infantry, and two troops of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery. The parade proper was divided into nine divisions. Soon after the breaking up of the procession there were several minor parades. The veterans of the Mexican War decorated Worth's Monument. Lincoln and Lafayette's Statues

Washington Market. The Veteran Corps of the 69th Regiment decorated the monument of General Montgomery and others who fell in the revolution. The employees of the Post-Office decorated the grave of General Dix, in Trinity Church yard, in the afternoon. The flag which was the cause of General Dix's celebrated order, and which was at one time displayed on the revenue cutter "McClellan" at New Orleans, was carried in the procession. At Cypress Hills lie 3,558 Union and Confederate dead. Orations here as well as decoration of graves. The grave of Private " Miles O'Reilly" was specially decorated. At Greenwood, Lutheran and Calvary Cemeteries similar exercises were held. The soldiers' monument on Hart's Island was decorated, and this morning a steamer left with the George Washington Company No. 1, U. S. war veterans, West Point, where, in the cemetery attached to the post, there are many distinguished graves, including the new-made grave of Custer, which was decorated. The day will end with commemorative services at the Academy of Music.

NEW ORLEANS.

Decoration day was observed here at Camp Chalmette under the auspices of the Mower Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic Thousands of people were present, including several detachments of State militia. Colonel Tonsdale read an original poem, and Charles Rice made the oration of the day. The proceedings were appropriately closed with the national anthem.

Decoration Day was observed according to custom, all the public offices, banks and exhanges are closed, and thags are flying. Committees are at the various cemeteries de corating the graves of the fallen heroes. A parade took place under the command of General Torrence, and was reviewed by General Ducat and Mayor Harrison. Memorial exercises will be held this evening.

Catholic Colonization. New York, May 31 .- A large number of

representative Roman Catholics assembled last evening, in the Catholic Lyceum, in response to an invitation signed by Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, and Bishop Ireland, Co-adjutor of St. Paul. The object of the meeting was to discuss Catholic colonization, and to raise subscriptions for an Irish Catholic Colonization Society. Bishop Spalding back of Amsterdam, where the roots are said the best interests of the Catho- grown to best advantage, while the soil is lie Church, and the prosperty of the Irish, could be promoted by sending them to till the soil. He said also that although the Irish were a prolific race there was a frightful mortality among children in tenement houses. There were vacant lands now in the West as fertile as God ever blessed. These lands were being rapidly filled up by American and Protestant persons. If money lish for relief from the cruel and foolish regime could be raised to carry out the scheme proposed by the Society the Irish would be removed from large cities. The Society wished to make the Irish owners of land where they would have churches and priests, and be far removed from temptation. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000, and more subscriptions would be received. Rishop Ireland said he had given much attention to Catholic colonization in Minnesota. Many Irish Catholic families had been induced to immigrate from some large sities where they were almost starving, and land was sold to them in some of the Society's colonies. Records show that only about two per cent became dissatisfied. In one year there was an enormous increase in each settlement, and residents became contented. John Kelly said he thought, that under proper management, the scheme proposed would be success ful. If the Society only succeeded in giving around large cities, it will accomplish a great work. \$10,000 of stock was subscribed for at the meeting, and \$15,000 has been already subscribed for in the West.

Reduced Value of Land in England.

A better idea of the extent of the agricultural depression in England is gained by observing the fall in rents than in any other way. At a recent meeting at Devizes, in Wiltshire, it was stated that one landlady's income from farm rents had been reduced from £950 to £650, or over thirty per cent, and in nine other cases rents have been reduced from £680 to £445, £868 to £750, £358 to £250, £390 to £240, £450 to £400, £580 to £530, £225 to £180, £110 to £80, and £200

Butchering the Wounded.

The Times of Natal, in its issue of April 14, published a letter from its special correspondent relating to the relief of Ekowe, in which it is openly stated that the Native Contingent killed all the Zulus wounded in the general's action of the 2nd. The following is the passage word for word: "It was a little after 7 when the Natal Native Contingent were given the order to charge, and in half an hour there was not a Zulu within miles except those hiding and the wounded, all of whom when found were killed. Only in a very few cases were officers able to rescue wounded Zulus from the natives."

It was in 1660 that Father Hennepin and two companions turned northward from the mouth of the Illinois River the prow of their frail cance-the first white men whose oars rippled the waters of the Upper Mississippi. Father Hennepin was taken prisoner by the Sioux where the city of St. Paul is now built, and after spending some months at Mile Lacs, he returned to the Mississippi by the St. Francis River, and discovered the Falls which he named, in honor of a Franciscan Saint, the Falls of St. Anthony of Padua. The two-hundredth anniversary of Father Hennepin's voyage is now drawing nigh, and the Minnesota Historical Society has resolved to commemorate it fitly. Committees have were decorated by the Lincoln Post, already been appointed to arrange the cele-No. 13. The statue of Washington, in Union bration, which it is intended shall be a re-Square, was decorated by the butchers of markable event in the annals of Minnesota.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The fund for the erection of a statue to the poet Burns in Kilmarnock; Scotland, has reached nearly \$12,000. Another addition to Burns' literature will shortly appear under the title of "Rambles through the land of Burns, by Mr. A. R. Adamson.

A telegram from Glasgow (28th ult.) contradicts the statement published in the Financier yesterday concerning the settlement of the liabilities of the City of Glasgow Bank, and says that the liquidators expect to receive sufficient funds under the last call to pay all the debts of the bank. The Financier's statement is as follows:—"The call for £2,500 per share on the City of Glasgow Bank share-" holders has only yielded a sum sufficient to pay a dividend of three shillings and four pence in the pound, making ten shillings in the pound thus far paid. It is believed that a far heavier call must be made before enough can be got to pay the liabilities in full, possibly as much as £10,000 to £15,000 per

BLOODED BEASTS. Sale of Stock at "Ardrowan" Farm.

Mr. Andrew Allan, one of the most extensive and enterprising stock-raisers in Canada, recently gave orders to his agents to dispose of his extensive list of thoroughbreds, as he is about retiring from raising blooded ani-

The sale was announced for Saturday afternoon, when a fair number of sporting men, enterprising farmers and others were present to participate in the purchases. Certainly those present did not display such extraordinary interest in the bidding as might have been expected from the reputation of such animals as were offered.

The prices realized were not great, and offer no inducements for gentlemen to embark money in such enterprises.

Quebec Sugar Cane.

Some enterprising Quebec farmers are about to give a trial to the growing of the amber sugar cane, which can be grown, it is claimed, in the same temperature as will ripon Indian corn. The result of their experiments will be watched with interest. The growing of sugar beets is an industry in which Canada might lead the world, for her climate is very similar to that of the north of France and the country assuredly much more generous.

England and Barmah.

There are contradictory reports from Burmah, some of them asserting that the war party is again gaining ground. Great uneasiness still prevails in Mandalay. At first, after the massacres, the people looked to the Engof the young King, but now they seem to be perfectly callous about the future.

THE REASON OF THE MASSACRES.

It seems that the massacres of February last were ordered by the young King, under the influence of the younger party of officials. and who were instigated by the queen mother. The regular and responsible Ministers had little to do with the movement, and probably were much opposed to the murders. The violent party, however, craftily created a division among the Ministers, thus getting the control and direction of affairs. It even contrived to implicate in the massacres one of the principal Ministers; but the party had little or no following in the country and relied chiefly on its own armed bands of soldiery. The Queen mother is now an old lady of fifty, with wrinkled cheeks and forehead and scanty gray hair, and has an unenviable notoriety for putting a rival Princess many years ago to a most atrocious death. Hitherto the Indian Government has decided not to interfere in the internal government of Burmah. and will only assume a hostile attitude in case of overt insult or aggression. But the ignorant violence of the King, stirred up by the party compromised by the massacres, may at any moment take the English forces over the border.—N. Y. Herald.

Betrayed By His Love of Music.

For nearly two years past a young man, vearing the garb of a Highland piper, has been wandering about in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, playing his pipes in the streets, attending picnics and dances, and apparently depending on his instrument to make him a living. A few days since he was playing in a mining village on the outskirts of Scranton, Pa. A crowd had gathered around him, among them a mine labourer named Braidy. Suddenly the piper ceased the music, and, stepping from the crowd, seized Braidy by the shoulder, and announced that the labourer was his prisoner. For two years he had been on the track of his prisoner, who is charged with having murdered a wealthy man named Findlay in Scotland in January, 1871. Braidy was in the employ of Findlay. Early one morning the latter was found dead by the roadside with his skull crushed with a club. Braidy had been discharged the morning before for drunkenness. He had been heard to make a threat that he would get even with Findlay. He was nowhere to be found, but was traced to Glasgow, where it was believed he had taken a vessel for America. William Male, detective, was employed by the relatives of the murdered man to come to this country to search for Braidy, who it was thought would bring up in the Pennsylvania coal regions, where he had friends working. One of Braidy's peculiarities was his love for the bagpipe, so the detective, being a piper, adopted the disguise of a Scotch piper, and played about in the coal towns, in the hope of some day attracting the attention of the man he was seeking, he being sure, from information he had received, that Braidy really was somewhere in the coal regions. The ruse succeeded after two years' of patient trial. Male is now on his way to Scotland with the alleged murderer .- Brad-