



### CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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**Content.**  
It may be our lot to die  
The sickle in the ripened field;  
Nor ours to hear, on summer eves,  
The reaper's song among the sheaves.

Yet where our duty's task is wrought  
In union with God's great thought,  
The near and future blend in one,  
And whatsoever is willed is done.

And ours the grateful service whence  
Comes, day by day, the recompense,  
The hope that in the future glows,  
The fountain and the noonday shade.

And were this life the utmost span,  
The only end and aim of man,  
Better the toil of fields like these,  
Than walking dreams and sluttish ease.

But life, though falling like our grain,  
Like that, revives and springs again;  
And early called, how blest are they  
Who wait in heaven their harvest day!

—Many of the people of Afghan as fair as Englishmen. The boys are noted as being particularly handsome.

—New Orleans is considering a thorough system of sewerage, which will cost, according to the plans, \$1,500,000.

—Leo XIII has written a letter to the ex-Jesuit Father Curci, praising very highly his recent work entitled "The Scriptures."

—The Czar has recently granted religious liberty to the Baptists, who are put on an equal footing with his orthodox subjects.

—Ten thousand salmon fry from San Francisco have been put into the Mense, at Block, Holland, and 20,000 more are expected.

—Dr. Wilhelm Schmoele, a professor at Bonn University, says he has discovered that human life can be vastly prolonged by eating lemons.

—By order of the Czar, all the Armenian and Turkish schools of that part of Armenia which was lately annexed to Russia have been closed.

—In Russia, over 21,000,000 roubles are appropriated every year for pensions and subsidies to retired officers, and to the families of deceased officers.

—An embarrassed oner bounded on the stage of a San Francisco theatre, in a scene depicting a robbery in a hotel office, and shouted, "Gag the safe, while I blow open the night clerk."

—Mrs. Willis of Batavia, Ohio, had last week a serious difference with her daughter as to the hauling of some wood, which the latter settled, as she thought, by knocking her dead with a club.

—A canal has just been completed in Hawaii for the irrigation of the sugar plantations in the centre of the island, which crosses twenty-eight gorges in the mountains, and is thirty miles in length.

#### Archbishop Lynch's Visit to the Pope.

The following letter was recently received from His Grace the Archbishop by Very Rev. Vicar-General Rooney:

Rome, Sept. 25, 1879.  
VERY REVEREND AND DEAR SIR—I sit down rather fatigued but highly pleased with our visit to-day to His Holiness. We received an extra audience at 10 o'clock, though the usual hour is 12. On account of the consistorial, both public and private, the creating of cardinals, appointing of bishops, seeing of ambassadors, &c., we could not get an audience until to-day. The Pope wished to spend an hour with the bishops, and hence the delays. In an hour at a public audience he could see a couple of hundred people. I was exceedingly pleased with his manner, questions, &c. He showed himself Father of the Faithful, and a very anxious one, too. He appears to feel intensely his position and the care of all the churches. I fear he is overworking himself. He is tall, exceedingly thin, and whenever he asks questions and awaits answers his large, lustrous eyes settle on one. He asked very particularly about the Archdiocese, its extent, the number of Catholics and Protestants, if I were kind and tolerant to the latter, and recommended great kindness and forbearance. I told the Holy Father of our lectures and sermons for them, and also of my little catechism written expressly for them.

He looked over the catechism, read the dedication to himself, and gave his blessing to it and to all who would help in circulating it. He then asked me what troubles I had in our clergy, were learned, and fervent in their work of saving souls. I told His Holiness that, with very few exceptions, all gave me much consolation. I had to enter into particulars then about the people. Were they religious? Did they frequent the sacraments? About our schools, and colleges, and academies, both male and female. I was able to give him very fair answers. We had some bad Catholics, but they were few in number. Then if I were in debt, etc., and if I had given to the Propaganda the usual accounts required from bishops of America every ten years? You see here the great authority and unity of the Church—one head over all.

After a long conversation I introduced Fathers Bergin and Herold. He blessed them and gave them all the favours they asked, plenary indulgence for themselves, friends, etc. They held in their hand beads, crosses and medals, which he blessed. I should have mentioned that I brought with me a memorandum of all the things of which I was to treat with the Holy Father, and read them quietly before him and received my answers. I presented him the souvenirs of Lough Dargh, and he blessed all engaged in the good work, and said that he read all about St. Patrick's Purgatory before. I showed him the oaten bread, the only food of the pilgrims there. He shook his head and sighed, as though he thought penance was not practiced now-a-days in other parts of the world. I then read over the list that I send you, for special blessings. As I read he asked some questions about our institutions, and expressed his surprise that we had so many in a new diocese. When I read "St. Nicholas' Home for working boys," he asked who conducted it. I told His Holiness that the Sisters of St. Joseph took care of it, but that a young ecclesiastic had charge of the conduct of the boys. His Holiness then made the sign of the cross and blessed it from his heart, as well as the House of Providence.

Then when I came to the Societies and Confraternities he made the sign of the cross at each name, and stopped several times to thank God that we had so many good souls, and to express the same with his lips. He asked me about the St. Aloisius Society for teaching catechism and visiting the prisons, and sent an especial blessing to these young men, also to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and to the Temperance Association. He asked about the convents, and made again the sign of the cross. He also blessed the children of Mary. I then presented to His Holiness the pictures of the colleges and convents. I am sorry I had not all of them. I begged of him to make with his pen the sign of the cross on them. He took them into his private study, and after a while brought them out with two and three crosses on them. "Oh," said he, "but I pray that the mercy of God may preserve them all!"

I next presented him some presents. I had then the courage to ask other favours. His Holiness then gave me some presents for persons whom I named. After blessing them, he told me to tell them that he blessed as well those who receive these objects. Among them were his own picture with his autograph signature. I asked His Holiness to touch each of them, that his handwriting on the first might be his handwriting on each. He did so. I then asked for the Pupal Benediction and Plenary Indulgence for all our parishes, and societies at the first Mass I would say for them when they receive the sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion at the altar. He granted it on another condition—that I should also preach a sermon and explain that the blessing came from the survivor of St. Peter, and from his very heart, and that there might be no obstacle to the blessing and indulgence. He received the state of grace through Penance and Holy Communion. He then, with great earnestness, pronounced a beautiful discourse, which I promised to repeat to my people.

The good Pope is overpowered by his zeal and anxiety for the salvation of souls, but he will be well rewarded. He fatigued himself very much by his earnestness while speaking, and does this many times a day, in conversation with cardinals, bishops, senators, priests, &c., &c. He is wearing himself away very fast in our Lord's service. This, with his confining himself to most destructive, his constitution, and will shorten his days if God, by a miracle, do not prolong them with His Holiness 55 minutes.

I cannot, of course, repeat all that passed in that time. He asked me if I had much debt. I could answer him satisfactorily. He deplored the debts of the Church in America, and spoke of the Gospel narrative of sitting down and making the calculation before commencing the work. I told his Holiness my way was to consider if the work were absolutely necessary for the salvation of souls who would perish without it. If so, I commenced the work, and trusted in the providence of our Heavenly Father; but if only useful and ornamental, then I would sit down and calculate.

He asked me about the means of educating my priests. I told him, "We must," said he, "have good, holy, and learned priests, and good seminaries. Priests must be able to refute all the heresies and strange opinions that arise." I told him that I would do more than that end now that we have our churches, institutions and presbyteries built. I asked his especial blessing for the crowning work of the diocese, the Seminary of Our Lady and St. John, which I was about to complete, as far as possible. Another sign of the cross, and a great blessing, uttered from the heart, was his reply. He seemed to have but one thought: the salvation of souls.

He asked me where I was born, where I made my studies, how I came to America, about Ireland, what relation between Canada and Ireland, etc. I said most of the Catholics of Upper Canada were of Irish descent. He spoke of our present Governor-General, and asked many questions about him and about the Princess; I was happy to be able to praise both, to say that they were impartial, and that the Princess visited and took an interest in the Catholic convents and charities, as well as in the Protestant homes and orphanages. He spoke of the former Gov.-General. I forgot for a moment his name. His Holiness immediately suggested "Lord Dufferin," a good man, and a great statesman." I presumed to say to His Holiness that he was a good appreciator of men, and that Lord Dufferin was very friendly with me and the other bishops whilst in Canada.

We took leave of His Holiness after the usual homages, and felt quite embalmed with his piety, kindness and fatherly manner, and prepared to start for Lourdes. In a day or two we shall be on our journey. Yours in Christ,  
JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,  
Archbishop of Toronto.

#### OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

Politics in Quebec—What is the Corporation Doing—The Elections.

(From our own Correspondent.)

QUEBEC, November 7th, 1879.  
The contest in Levis promises to be an exciting one. The ball has already been opened, and the rival candidates are being flattered or blackguarded according to our electoral tactics. I believe the straight Conservative has withdrawn, and the struggle remains between Paquet and Beaulieu. The latter is a popular man and under other circumstances would beat Paquet, but the latter goes into the contest under an influence that will go far to excite in the eyes of many Liberals his recent defection from their party. He calls for support as the Hon. Mr. Paquet, Provincial Secretary, and thus appeals to the vanity of the electors as well as to their self-interest. By returning Mr. Beaulieu the electors of Levis will have the honest satisfaction of sending a representative to uphold the principles of the late Government in the powerless shades of Opposition. On the contrary, if they elect the Hon. Mr. Paquet their county will be represented by a Cabinet Minister, who will thus be in a position to further the thousand and one schemes of a very pushing and ambitious constituency. Personally I would prefer to see Mr. Paquet defeated, but an unbiased judgment leads me to think that such will not be the case.

An effort has been made, but so far unsuccessfully, to have the municipal affairs of our city brought under the investigating powers of our Grand Jury. Quebec is a large city in proportion to many in the Dominion, it is the most ancient city north of the Spanish settlements. If we except the water works, there has not been any notable improvement in Quebec, calling for the outlay of any sum of money much over what the annual revenue should be. Nevertheless, this ancient city is head, neck and ears in debt, as hopeless as a Nebraska mule in a South Platte quicksand. What have we to show for it? Absolutely nothing. The sidewalks are more of a nuisance than a convenience, if not absolutely dangerous to the pedestrian; the lamps, few and far between, would be eclipsed in the glare of a farthing dip. The dust, in monstrous waves or lofty pillars, whirls up and down the narrow streets in density sufficient to give one, a practical idea of the desert, Simon. The police are, too, insufficient in number to be other than a useless expense. Now, the question arises—what has been done with the taxes of this ancient city for so many years back, or have they been collected at all? It seems to me our present state of impetuosity cannot be the result of simple mismanagement. I am inclined to think there has been a great deal of rascality in connection with our municipal affairs. To what generation of city authorities this robbery may be ascribed an investigation alone can discover, but of the actual fact that such a crime has been committed, in my mind, there is not a particle of doubt.

As I was about closing my letter I received information, grounded on reliable authority, that the most vigorous opposition will be given to the new Cabinet Ministers. In the Liberal camp there is perfect certainty that Paquet will be defeated, and no stone will be left unturned to put an extinguisher on Flynn, whose election, it is expected, will come off in January next.

In commenting on the editorial of the Ottawa Herald, which drew down the disapprobation of Bishop Duhon, the Quebec Mercury describes the article as being "addition." While the editorial evinced considerable of

an anti-Catholic spirit I cannot at all find where the sedition comes in. Whenever an Irish question agitates the atmosphere beyond the Green Isle, the Mercury of our smells sedition. He has a scent for high treason that would make his fortune if he could be induced to join the Royal Irish Peepers. Well, I think he won't need to be a pariah in years, if he lives to see landlords, redcoats and peelers bounced out of Ireland. It is an old freak of the Mercury man's idiosyncrasy to be butting his cocoa-nut against Irish affairs, of which he has about as much knowledge as a new born Zulu.

#### THE LANDLORD SYSTEM.

Mr. John Murdoch, of the Inverness "Highlander," on the Question.

(From the Toronto Globe.)  
Last evening an interesting lecture was delivered in St. Lawrence Hall by Mr. John Murdoch, editor of the Inverness "Highlander," on "The Landlord System of Great Britain and Ireland." Several of our most prominent citizens were present, although the attendance was smaller than might have been looked for. The lecturer's remarks were listened to with the closest attention. Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. Angus Morrison, accompanied by the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Mr. D. Spence, and Mr. A. W. McKenzie, of Inverness, ascended the platform, and the Chairman, Mr. Morrison, introduced the speaker in few fitting remarks.

Mr. Murdoch, on coming forward said that he thought that owing to the freedom enjoyed by the people of Canada, this country was a fitting place in which to talk of the wrongs under which the residents of the Old Country were labouring. The one great evil was the feudal system, which had taken the ownership of the soil from the members of class and vested it in a single individual. It was causing the deterioration of the Highland character, causing their best men to emigrate, and robbing those whose circumstances prevented them from leaving their native land of their means of earning a livelihood. He cited many cases of hardship which had come under his personal observation, and closed by asking, not pecuniary aid, but the sympathy of the people of Canada in the cause of which he spoke.

Mr. A. W. McKenzie then made a few remarks in which he endorsed the general principles of the lecture, but differed from the lecturer as to the remedy. He strongly advocated emigration to this country, which, with its boundless extent of fertile soil, was capable of furnishing homes for all of the oppressed farm tenants of the Old Country.

Mr. Alex. MacNair, after a few remarks, then moved, seconded by Ald. Hallam, that this meeting express its sympathy with those who are laboring to subvert the feudal land system of Great Britain and Ireland, and would urge the English, the Irish and the Scotch all over this great continent to co-operate with those who are endeavoring to form such an enlightened opinion on this subject as will, through legislative enactment, remove all artificial barriers to the free sale of the land of Great Britain and Ireland.

The motion was carried unanimously.

It was then moved by Mr. D. Spence, seconded by Mr. John O'Donoghue, Q. C., that the Highlander newspaper, which vindicates the right of the people to their native soil, and labors to preserve the high character and chivalrous spirit of the Highland people, is deserving of moral and pecuniary support.

The motion was carried.

The thanks of the meeting having been tendered to the chairman, the proceedings closed.

#### The Duke of Argyll on Leases.

The following letter is published in the London Spectator:—  
"Sir, The reply to my letter of 'A Scotch Farmer,' and your observations on it, indicate much misunderstanding of the propositions I had advanced. These propositions involve no other principle than that which is involved in the well known and excellent system of 'improvement leases,' in which a comparatively low rate of rent, and the length of time for which farms are let, enable the tenant to recoup himself with high interest and good profit for very considerable outlays on permanent improvement."  
"In this transaction the tenant derives his high interest and his profit from the co-operation of the landlord's capital, which is perhaps five times the amount of his own. That larger capital is but at a very low rate of interest for a definite time, on the condition of his doing himself, in an extensive application. Under that system tenants have executed a very large amount of improvement. But they have done so for a valuable consideration, and calculated and counted in the terms of the lease. How far in any given case a lease is or is not an 'improvement lease,' obviously depends entirely on the rent, as compared with the improved value when the drainage, &c., is completed, and with the length of exclusive enjoyment by the tenant. But these are precisely the elements which can only be determined by the parties to the contract; and any legal interference with perfect freedom of contract in this matter would be as injurious as an interference with any other purely commercial transaction. It would involve, indeed, an interference with price. Rent is not the price of a particular article. I am, sir, &c.,"  
"ARGYLE,"  
Inverary, October 9.

#### THE CHAMPIONS.

Record of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club During the Past Season.

The winding up of the season leaves the Shamrocks in a position which, in a financial point of view, has not been surpassed in the history of the club since the date of its formation. Nor in a pecuniary sense alone can they be said to have prospered. In the extensive membership, in the harmony and unanimity which has characterized all their proceedings, and in the success which has attended them in all their matches, are they to be congratulated. During the year they have paid off nearly \$3,000 of their debts, a very large sum when it is considered that only a dozen or so games can be crowded into a season. The prospects for next season, also, are exceedingly bright. It is expected that all the old players will be ready to handle their sticks next spring, a piece of information which will scarcely be relished by rival clubs. It is probable, but not at all certain, that Mr. Hoobin will retire from the field, as he considers fifteen or twenty years of lacrosse playing is quite sufficient for him. Mr. Hoobin's retirement would certainly be a great loss to the club, but there are a great many other members who are willing to take up the "cross" as it falls from his hand. It is to be hoped, however, that his resignation will not be sent in, for no matter how worthy his successor might be, in a match he would not possess the confidence of those around him to such an extent as did Mr. Hoobin—at least not for a considerable time. As the club contains many skillful players who are anxious to make one of the first twelve, there is no doubt that at the close of next season the champions of the game will be again the Shamrocks. The following is their record for the past season:—

May 23rd—Shamrocks vs. Independents, of Quebec. Won 1st, 3rd and 4th games; time 10 min., 8 min., and 23 min. Shamrock team: Clune, Murphy, Morton, Brennan, Hagan, Giroux, Farmer, Butler, Lynch, McKewen, Crowley, Maguire.

May 24th—Independents of Quebec vs. Shamrocks, on Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds. Won 1st, 2nd and 3rd games; time, 8 min., 12 min., and 23 min. Shamrock team: Hagan, Crowley, Maguire, Murphy, Butler, Lynch, Maguire, Burke.

June 9th—Caughnawagas vs. Shamrocks, on Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds. Won 1st, 2nd and 3rd games; time, 4 min., 12 min., and 27 min. Shamrock team—Clune, Brennan, Hart, Giroux, Morton, Lynch, McKewen, Farmer, Butler, Maguire, Crowley.

June 12th—Emmetts of Montreal vs. Shamrocks, on Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds. Won 1st, 2nd and 3rd games; time, 38 min., 9 min., and 12 min. Shamrock team—Clune, Harkin, Hart, McEhan, Crowley, Hagan, Brennan, Morton, Murphy, Farmer, Butler, Maguire.

July 1st—Indians (picked St. Regis and Caughnawagas) vs. Shamrocks, on Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds. Won 1st, 2nd, and 3rd games; time, 15 min., 17 min., and 28 min. Shamrock team—Burke, Hoobin, Brennan, Lally, Morton, Murphy, Hart, Giroux, Maguire, Farmer, Lynch, McKewen.

July 5th—Toronto vs. Shamrocks, on Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds. Won 1st, 2nd and 3rd games; time, 8 min., 4 min., and 6 min. Shamrock team: Burke, Brennan, Hoobin, Lally, Butler, Maguire, McKewen, Giroux, Farmer, Lynch, Murphy, Morton.

July 12th—White Eagle's team vs. Shamrocks, on Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds. Won 2nd and 4th games; time 5 min., and 13 min. draw match. Shamrock team: Clune, Hart, Hagan, McEhan, Crowley, Burke, Giroux, Morton, Maguire, Butler, Farmer, Harkin.

July 19th—Montreal vs. Shamrock, on Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds. Won 1st, 2nd and 5th games; time, 28 min., 21 min., and 35 min. Shamrock team: Burke, Hoobin, Brennan, Lally, Butler, Maguire, McKewen, Giroux, Farmer, Morton, Murphy, Lynch.

August 2nd—Caughnawagas vs. Shamrocks, on Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds. Won 1st, 2nd and 3rd games; time, 8 min., 3 min., and 1 min. Shamrock team: Burke, Brennan, Hoobin, Butler, Lally, Giroux, McKewen, Hart, Morton, Farmer, Murphy, Lynch.

August 9th—Shamrock vs. White Eagle's team, at Huntingdon. Won 1st and 4th games; time, 45 min., and 13 min. Draw match. Shamrock team: Burke, Hoobin, Lally, McEhan, Morton, Hagan, Crowley, Murphy, Butler, Devins, Giroux, Farmer.

August 23rd—Shamrock vs. Iroquois Indians, on Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds. Won 1st, 2nd and 4th games; time, 29 min., 21 min., and 16 1/2 min. Shamrock team: Burke, Hoobin, Brennan, Lally, Butler, McKewen, Morton, Farmer, Murphy, Giroux, Lynch, Maguire.

September 6th—Iroquois Indians (Keraronwe's and White Eagle's teams, picked) vs. Shamrocks, on Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds. Won 1st, 2nd and 3rd games; time, 8 min., 3 min., and 25 min. Shamrock team: Burke, Brennan, Hoobin, Butler, Giroux, Farmer, Maguire, Murphy, Lynch, Hart, Martin, McKewen.

September 13th—Aces, of Toronto, vs. Shamrocks. Won in default of Aces.

October 4th—Shamrocks vs. Toronto. Won in default of Toronto.

October 6th—Valleyfields, of Valleyfield, vs. Shamrocks, on Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds. Won 1st, 2nd and 4th games; time, 12 min., 4 min., 15 min. Shamrock team: Brennan, Butler, Burke, Murphy, Lynch, Farmer, Maguire, Lally, McKewen, Giroux, Clune.

A new edition of the works of Ivan Tourgenieff, in ten volumes, has just appeared in Russia.

#### The Maple and Shamrock.

(Gratefully dedicated to J. K. FOLAN, Esq., Laval University, Quebec.)  
Let's sing of the Maple—the broad, generous Maple—  
A type of our country, fair lovely and free,  
And with it entwine in complete Shamrock;  
An emblem of union, bright symbol of three;  
In joyous orison let each bounding river  
Proclaim as it rolls its bright wave to the sea,  
That liberty, peace and patriot devotion  
Shall flourish where Maple and Shamrock agree.

Hail, then, broad leaved Maple, fair type of our country;  
May Canada's sons grow as stalwart as thee,  
And with the same vigor bud forth into manhood,  
Bright forest of greatness, on one mighty tree.  
May virtue enable each one of our country;  
In letters of gold be emblazoned their name,  
Towering up like the Maple, yet humble as Shamrock,  
An oasis of safety, a triumph of fame.

Yes, this be the grandeur we seek for our country;  
Let virtues be nobler and toll be our King;  
The axe of the woodman with cutting the forest,  
In bold proclamation our progress shall ring.  
Shall echo the events of Canada's future,  
In pain of labor, in triumph of song.  
And the grace notes of progress that greet our Dominion  
Proclaim that the Maple and Shamrock are one.

Then weave in the garland the Maple and Shamrock,  
A nation's sweet incense breathe fragrance around;  
The pulse of our country shall quicken its veins,  
As quicken the measures of freedom's bright sound;  
May the dove of true peace wing its way o'er the country,  
Our people grow great in the sunshine of prayer,  
And Maple and Shamrock resplendent in beauty,  
Embalms in sweet incense loved Canada fair.

Belleville, Ont., Nov. 7th, 1879.  
—T. O'HAGAN.

#### "As Others See Us."

I hear that the Princess Louise is not likely to go back at all to Canada. The Lunnet says she is quite well. Will the Lunnet say why she comes back? The truth is, Ottawa is a mere village; like the rest of Canada, it is ten days out of the world. The Canadians are excellent people. But a year's sojourn amongst them is enough for most persons who do not intend to be mere colonists.—From the London Correspondence of the Lancashire Advertiser.

#### Shipment of War Material—General Roberts' Proclamation.

CALCUTTA, November 9.—Preparations continue to be pushed forward in India with undiminished vigour. The Sukkar and Dadur Railway is open for engines nearly to Jabobad, and is being constructed at the rate of over a mile per day. A large number of carts and a quantity of war material are being shipped at Bombay for Huroschnee. Sir Richard Temple is personally superintending the arrangements along the Balaon line. General Hughes has reached Kandahar from Ghulistan, Ghalzai. Everything is going on well there. The publication of General Robert's proclamation and announcement of the continuance for the present of the existing regime have confirmed any waverers; there may have been, and people look on their emancipation from Cutch as complete.

#### THE SCIENCE OF CHIROMANCY.

How the Hand Betrays the Individual Character.  
Culista Halsey in Washington Republic.  
This conical-fingered hand is, of all the seven types, the least practical. It is the hand of the poet, of the artist; the intuitional hand which has marvelous insight, dreams vividly, and has more perceptions than executive ability in everyday affairs. It has little sense of order, leaving the prosaic work of arrangement and exact details to the square and spattulated fingers. In art, the pointed fingers belong to the domain of the imagination as Raphael and Correggio. Alout Durer had the square fingers, and Rubens and Rembrandt, whose men and women are "earthly of the earth," had the spatulated fingers. This hand takes kindly to the picturesque. It loves novelty, is quickly attracted, working with dash and enthusiasm rather than with cool skill and force. It is the impulsive hand; a hand of moods and tempests, passing quickly from exaltation to despair. It is not fit to command and does not know how to obey.

This artistic hand appears in art and the Generals who possess it care more for glory than success. They are the white-plumed knights, the men who lead fallen hopes, and whose inspirations are often translated into victories. To this same conical type belong the hands of the lyrical poets and sentimental novelists, as Victor Hugo, Lamartine, George Sand, Chateaubriand. Byron had the very pointed fingers, and was proud of the delicacy of his hand, sharing the popular opinion that it was a mark of aristocratic birth. To the chitrous, however, the hand is commended by strength and harmony rather than extreme delicacy.

Rarest and most beautiful of all the types is the psysical hand. It is delicate in proportion to the person; has a median palm, the fingers without knots, or only moderately knotted, the outer phalange long and phiblated, the thumb small and elegant. It does not belong exclusively to the titled and presumably cultured classes. Rare as it is, it is, like the art instinct, universal, and is sometimes found among the most primitive classes. The psysical hands do not, by choice, concern themselves greatly in certain criss, when the square and spatulated fingers, with all their administrative ability, have wrought confusion, the swift psysical hands have come to the rescue and ransomed art, civilization and religion. Milton, Schiller, Goethe, Swedenborg, had the psysical hand.