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Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 13.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The *Freeman* yesterday published poetry. The world moves.

The salary of the Dominion Auditor will be $3,200

It is now said that Charles Burpee, M. P., Sunbury Co., will be the next Governor of New Brunswick.

The citizens of St. John paid Mayor Earle a graceful and well-merited compliment by electing him by acclamation for a second term.

It is rumored that a new paper, to be published monthly at the start, is to be published in the Town of Portland. We wish the new enterprise every success.

Members of the Prince Edward Island Assembly have been engaged in administrating the Church of England as by law established in that Island.

Peter Mitchell, M. P., Northumberland, N. B., was the recipient of a handsome testimonial in the form of candy bearing a figure of a bull. Mr. Mitchell is the friend of dumb animals and the poor.

It is said that very damaging revalation have been made before the Chatham Railway Committee, Mr. Burns having shown fully the contradictory nature of Suprovisor Meahan's statements in every particular. Meahan was obliged to admit that what he stated was incorrect.

It is pleasant to note that the Attorney General was obliged to accept all the amendments offered by his Worship Mayor Earle before the act to incorperate the St. John Relief and A[illegible] Society could become law. We hope the new blood infused into the socie[illegible] will be the means of making it in every way more worthy of the object for which it was established. The Mayor and members of the Common Council, who are now members of the society, should look after its workings carefully as they will be held to a strict account.

We are much pleased to welcome our esteemed contemporary the Charlottetown *Herald*. Under Mr. Caven's excellent management the *Herald* has been one of our favorite exchanges. We regard the accomplished editor of the *Herald* as the most polished and scholarly writer on the Canadian press. The *Herald* will, we hope, be even more successful in the future than in the past.

The *Canadian Spectator*, Rev. Mr. Bray's paper, published at Montreal comes to us this week filled with interesting and instructive matter, Rev. Mr. Bray wish is to make the *Canadian Spectator* an exact copy of its great English namesake. We are glad to note that it treats questions on their merits alone.

We note with regret that Henry Maher, Esq., Town Councillor of Portland, is no longer a member of the Municipal Council, the majority of the Town Council having substituted the name of Coun. Wilson for that of Coun. Maher. While we regret the change for many reasons, we hope that Coun. Wilson will fill the position with the same ability that marked Coun. Maher's occupancy of the position.

R. F. Quigley, Esq., LL. D., B. C. L., Barrister-at-Law, of this city will, we are informed, deliver his lecture on "Pius IX—a Representative man," in St. Peter's Hall, Portland, to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the St. Aloysius Association. Mr. Quigley's lecture was warmly received by his many friends when delivered in St. Malachi's Hall, in this city. Doubtless, a crowded house will watch to the same highly original and interesting lecture in St. Peter's Hall, to-morrow. Admission fee 10 cents. Reserved seats 20 cents.

Prelates and members of the House of Commons, under the leadership of Hon. Mr. Langevin, are preparing an address congratulating the new Pope Leo XIII. on his succession to the Pontifical Throne. It is gratifying to know that Canadians of the Roman Catholic faith are not far behind their fellow-[illegible] dippers in this great fact recognition of the joy that is felt throughout the whole world in the fact that a successor [illegible] by the long and illustrious [illegible] of Ron[illegible] Po[illegible] is now seated [illegible]

[illegible]

Hon. Edward Willis, M. P. P., M. W. G. M., is intensely happy—the Orangemen of the Province having elected him for a "third term to the office of Grand Master." We suppose Mr. Willis would feel quite lonely and considerable smaller were he deprived of all those letters after his rather small [illegible] attractive. They do look improving. Mr. Willis, we imagine, must feel very important and dignified every time he looks at the loving array of alphabetical stragglers arrayed in solid column behind the name of Willis. Some men live for glory, some for money, some for their country's good alone, but the Hon. Edw. Willis, M. P. P. (St. John Co.,) M. W. G. M., lives for letters,—letters of orange disunctions. The Hon. Edw. Willis, is also a Free Mason, &c., &c.

We learn on excellent authority that it has been shown by the evidence before the Gloucester committee that Mr. Burns furnished the lumber and iron to the Supervisor on the most reasonable terms. Mr. Burns produced a letter from Mr. Meahan, received when he was at Fredericton two years ago, asking him to purchase the iron for him in St. John. The evidence showed that Mr. Burns did nothing wrong, and whatever advances he did make were at the urgent solicitation and order of the Supervisor, and were solely in the interests of his County. Lumber purchased from Ferguson, Rankine & Co., by the Supervisor, cost two dollars per thousand more than that procured by Mr. Burns. It is understood that the report of the Committee exonerates Mr. Burns from all blame in the matter, and that his conduct has been honorable and honest. To our mind the whole trouble appears to have originated in the incompetency of the Supervisor.

We are pleased to notice that the Catholic Publication Society Company has in press and will publish in May, Miss O'Meara's admirable book, "The Life of Frederick Ozonam," one of the founders and the first president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, an organization of Catholics that has done and is now doing such a vast amount of good among the poor. The work is got out at the special repuest of the Superior Council of the Society in York, and every member of the Society ordering the book previous to its publication, May 15, will be entitled to receive it at a very low price. It would be well for societies or members thereof, desiring copies of this book to open correspondence at once with the Superior Council of St. Vincent de Paul, 33 Warren street, New York. Every Catholic young man particularly should read Ozanam's life.

It would appear that some of the Reformers are deserting the standard. Now this is not generous. Just when a general election is about to take place, it is hardly fair to desert the ship. [illegible] such a moment Canada expects every [illegible] Reformer to do his duty, for it is a well-known fact—well-known to the Reformers or Liberals, at least—that they are the only honest men, the only men engaged in the glorious task of elevating the standard of public morality, purity and decency in the Dominion. The Conservatives cannot, of course, compete with them in their manner of attaining the desired elevation; the steel rail business, the Neebing Hotel business, the Pembina Branch business and other little matters are far beyond the reach of the average Conservative mind. At such a time Mr. Thomas McVeigh must be mad to desert the "Party."

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, of Bryson, a life-long Reformer, writes a letter to the Premier through the Pontiac *Advance*, in which, after reviewing the Acts of the Government since 1874, he says:—"With all my heart I consign you and your party of dwarfs to the tender mercies of an outraged people, who are sick and tired of hypocrisy, cant and humbug, feeling confident that the electors of this broad Dominion will have intelligence enough at the next election to place you at the head of her Majesty's loyal Opposition in the House—a position for which you are eminently qualified."

Prince Edward Islanders do not appear to take kindly to the New "Brunswick pilgrims," cast upon their shores as one of the many results of the great St. John fire. The Charlottetown *Herald* in an article on the Education Report speaks rather sarcastically of our Mr. Manning, formerly one of the teachers in the Grammar school in this city. Few public men, if we may believe Mr. Manning, ever had to contend with such difficulties as he, in the performance of public services. Indeed, we are compelled by Mr. Manning's narrative to compare him to a second King Alfred, in his toiling perseverance to foster a love for learning, and spread throughout the Island the germs of a new and fresh civilization. England could not possibly have been in a much worse condition after the Danish invasions, than Prince Edward Island was some six months ago. King Alfred built up the fragments of a sadly shattered and disorganized society; and had not a benignant Providence sent us Mr. Manning, Heaven knows to what low depths of barbarism we might not have sunk. The St. Johns fire was another favorable incident which wrought itself into our fate with as [illegible] side. There [illegible] is back on [illegible] and lost his household goods and his civilization to Latium. Some [illegible] Virgil may yet sing of the pilgrims who left New Brunswick, and carried to our shores the seeds of science an[illegible] ture.

The fire police bill introduced by Mr. Robert Marshall, M. P. P., [illegible] ded. [illegible] fire depa[illegible] however competent to [illegible] and regulations, to be made by the Common Council, has after unusually protracted negotiations between both branches of Parliament been finally agreed to. Mr. Marshall has been able, through this whole discussion, supported by Local Members and friends of the measure from St. John, including the whole of fire underwriters of New Brunswick. The establishment of a Salvage Corps within the City of St. John was a subject of consideration for many years. The fire department of the City Council always held that they were unable and unwilling to ask the rate-payers to pay any portion of the first cost of equipment, but if all the fire insurance companies doing business in St. John would join and pay the first cost of equipment, the city would then organize the said Salvage Corps, under the immediate control of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and keep the same in good and efficient working condition. The Bill simply authorizes the city to issue three thousand dollars debentures, and provide a sinking fund for the payment of the whole of the said debentures at maturity. This is specially advantageous to citizens, as in the first place the assured reap the greater benefit. For example if a building on fire contain within it six thousand dollars worth of furniture with four thousand insurance thereon, furniture to the value of two thousand dollars must be first saved before Fire Insurance Companies will begin to be a benefit; the same remarks apply to merchandise. In the large cities of the United States these Salvage Corps have proved of great advantages; the Fire Insurance Companies, while always ready to contribute, did not, as a rule, deem it expedient to pay directly the cash to purchase equipment, as it would lead to establish a false precedent. Marshall's Bill, however, meets the difficulty, and it now remains for the Chief Engineer, A. Chipman Smith, Esq., and the Common Council to organize and set the corps in motion with the least possible delay.

SPARE ME FROM MY FRIENDS.

In our opinion, Mr. Gillmor, the member for Charlotte cannot have his political strength increased to any great extent by the course lately adopted by a *few* of those who deem themselves his most influential supporters, certainly they have not cut a very fine figure, nor do they occupy an enviable position as regards the stand they have taken on what the *St. Croix Courier* desegnates as "Refined Literature." Mr. Gillmor, as a public man, possesses qualifications equal, to say the least, to those of Mr. McAdam, and many of those persons in St. George who signed *the pronuinciamento*, appear to us like a class of people we occasionally meet, who are filled with bravery and charity, only "from the teeth outward"; they appear like a crew running to the rescue, brave because there is no danger, charitable in their donations of *paper and ink*, where he whom they wish to fawn on, wants only their silence, then again the insincerity of many of those who profess a strong allegiance to the Hon. Mr. Gillmor is remarkable, notably some who occupy offices which, if not in the gift of Mr. Gillmor, are certainly in the gift of the government he has so earnestly supported. As regards Mr. Gillmor's standing as a member of Parliament, it compares favorably with the majority of N. B. members, he commands a good hearing, and is deemed an influential member with the Government.

THE PORTLAND TOWN COUNCIL

The new rulers in the Town of Portland have new fairly settled down to work. It is gratifying to know that the Town will this year be governed by the Council itself and not by the arbitrary casting vote of the Chairman. We think all well-wishers of the Town will not regret the change, which makes the administration of Town affairs, if not more constitutional, at least less arbitrary. Now that the different questions affecting public interests in the Town of Portland have been fought out manfully and independently at the polls we hope that a new era opens in the history of the body corporate. The time is now past when factious opposition could, if it ever, under any circumstances, could hope to obtain any lasting advantage. The impartiality and well-known fairness of the new chairman should inspire the "Opposition" and "Government" party alike with the fullest confidence. Even the action of the majority in the naming of the different committees, should be a sort of guarantee of their good intentions towards the whole population of the town, for, although they had the power to name, if they so wished it, only members of their own side on those committees they were magnanimous enough to place many gentlemen of the minority in positions of trust and prominence. We hope this conduct of the Ruling Party at the Council Board will go a long way to soothe the feelings of those who formerly governed the Town, but who now find themselves in a less prominent, but hardly less important and responsible position. While we would always like to see a healthy opposition in all our representative bodies, we would gladly witness a change in the attitude of the opposing parties in the Town Council. Factious opposition, consisting as it does in voting always nay, because another set vote yea, can not be of service to the best interests of the public. The opposition should endeavour to learn and lay lessons of wisdom to heart. One of the first of these, we take it, would be that such would teach them that the majority in the present Council can not, in the nature of things, be always wrong. They must sometimes hit the mark; they must occasionally conceive and endeavour to put in operation measures beneficial to the entire population of Portland, majority and minority, Government and Opposition alike. Now when such measures come forward they should meet with [illegible] opposition from the Opposi[illegible] [illegible] measures introduced by [illegible] Party should not be voted down by the Opposition who hold the reins of power. Mutual conciliation and a spirit of concession and moderation will go a long way to make the work of the new Chairman pleasant, and the labors of the Council beneficial to the whole town. We are fully convinced that while the opposition will, as they have a perfect right to do, watch the majority with a careful eye, they will not descend to a merely factious and fruitless opposition in all things, good, bad or indifferent.

THE QUEBEC CASE

The great Quebec case of the people against the arbitrary act of a Lieutenant Governor, who lies under the grave suspicion of having sullied his high position by making it the instrument of inflicting a deadly blow at the rights and liberties of the people of the province of Quebec, has been brought to the attention of the Dominion House of Commons. On Thursday, when the motion to go into Supply came up, Sir John A. Macdonald moved in amendment "that the recent dismissal, by the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, of his Ministry was, under the circumstances, unwise and sopversive of the position extended to the advisors of Crown since the concession of the principle of responsible government to the British North American Colonies." In his speech, in support of his amendment, Sir John went very fully into the whole constitutional question involved, and answered the sophistries of the Reformers, who appear to be fully bent on giving all aid and comfort to their quondam friend and colleague. Bad precedents—said Sir John A. Macdonald—were exceedingly bad things; much more mischievous than bad legislation, which could be remedied by amending acts. Canada gained responsible government at the point of the bayonet, and yet this question arises. The Lieutenant Governor stands towards the Governor General exactly as the later stands towards the Queen. Those aggrieved in Quebec have the same right to appeal to the Governor General as those with a Dominion grievance would have to appeal to the Queen. So long as Ministers have the confidence of Parliament they have a right to the confidence of the sovereign. That is the great principle that has grown up in modern times, which is fixed in England, and which he hoped, this House would fix in Canada. If the Crown had good reason to believe that the Ministers had forfeited the confidence of the people, it should insist on dissolution for the purpose of consulting the people. Sir John glanced at the state of affairs in Quebec, gave an account of the action of the Lieutenant and Governor, the cause supposed to have led to that action. He again insisted on the strange phenomena of a Governor dismissing a ministry possessing the confidence of the country. No Ministry, with a majority in Parliament, had been dismissed by the Queen. He quoted Lord Dufferin to show that the dismissal of a Ministry supported by Parliament was in violation of the Constitution as now interpreted. Sir John challenged the Government of the Dominion to say that one of the Bills, except money bills, had been sent to Rideau Hall before introduction, and yet Governor Letellier must claim to dictate to the Legislature what Bills it shall consider. One of the Bills, of which Letellier complained, had been assented to by him on advice of his present Ministers. The Crown's veto power on legislation was dead, said Sir John, and Letellier's act was unconstitutional and unwise, because of the suspicion of partizan motives, which the circumstances suggested. Suppose Lord Dufferin should dismiss his Ministers on the same pretext. He could not suppose such a thing. No English statesman, no English gentleman, would thus violate the Constitution. Suppose Governor Archibald, a Conservative, had dismissed his Liberal advisers, how the country would have rung with denunciations of Toryism. Sir John concluded his admirable presentation of the agrieved people of Quebec: he put it to the House so thoroughly, moderately, and in such a scholarly and brilliant way, that even the Premier on rising, which he did immediately Sir John ended, was forced to admit that Sir John's constitutional position is quite tenable, that, in fact, he quite agreed with much of Sir John's lecture on Constitutional Government. Mr. McKenzie admitted the statement with regard to the position held by the Lieutenant Governors, with relation to the Governor General. The Premier then went on to consider the danger arising out of any interference on the part of the Dominion at the present time in the Quebec matter. Such interference, he claimed, would destroy Provincial autonomy. The House could not censure Letellier without also censuring his present admirers. It would be an outrage to express an opinion whether it was right or wrong. The people were working out the question in a constitutional war. He had not interfered or would not interfere in a contest affecting Quebec only. The speech of the Premier was well worthy of the great occasion, but when he descended to a purely personal phase of the question, he did not show to such advantage as in the splendid piece of special pleading reported by the press. The Premier cooly charged Sir John A. Macdonald with abetting Sir Edmund Head in alleged violation of the Constitution, which statement Sir John declared, as he had declared before, to be as false as hell.

The people of Quebec can not be surprised at the position taken by the Reformer on their great constitutional question. They will remember that when the New Brunswick school question, a constitutional question too, was before the House of Commons the question of what Mr. McKenzie calls Provincial autonomy was then raised with a vengeance. It is, perhaps, to be desired that all questions that can be worked out by constitutional methods within a province should be solved in that way, and recourse should only be had to Ottawa when all other methods fail. Mr. McKenzie's position is in this question is the true one, however distasteful it may prove to some, for it is only another application of the principle that ruled the New Brunswick school question out of the House of Commons, and which will probably act the same way in the present question.

While the whole question is a delicate and troublesome one to deal with in all its bearings, we shall be particularly anxious to hear what view will be taken of it by Messrs. Smith, Gilmour and other New Brunswick members who suffered once upon a time from a similiar arbitrary, if not unconstitutional, act perpetrated by Lieutenant Governor Gordon at the expense of the Smith-Anglin Government of the day. What strange changes a few years bring about? Journals and gentlemen who were loud in their denunciation of Lieutenant Governor Gordon are quite mild over the arbitrary act of Lieutenant Governor Letellier. Can the spirit of party so blind even the fairest-minded members of Parliament, to say nothing of liberal-minded editors, who are eternally ringing the changes on liberty of thought and action?

All Kinds of Job Printing executed at this Office.

THE COMMITTEES.

It is probable that the House of Assembly will be prorogued on Monday or Tuesday at the furthest. Considerable anxiety has been manifested by the Government to get business through as speedily as possible. For this purpose the House sat one evening this week without the usual recess for tea. We can hardly understand, except on one supposition, the unseemly haste of the Government and their followers to bring the present session to a close. True, honorable members are more or less anxious to return to their homes and look after their private interests, but we believe there is not one of them who would not be willing to sacrifice another week in Fredericton in the interests of the public. While so much haste is manifested in the regular work of the Assembly, it is somewhat alarming to read of the petty tricks which the party in power have had recourse to, in order to check, as far as possible, a thorough and impartial enquiry into certain corrupt transactions charged against the Hon. President of the Council and the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Kelly. The Government and their ardent sympathizers, Messrs. Marshall, Elder and Ryan, of Albert Co., have made use of every technical and other futile objection, in order to lengthen the sessions of the different Committees on which they are evidently working in the interests of incomplete and unsatisfactory enquiries. It is, indeed, painful to observe the low and degrading length to which gentlemen otherwise honest and honorable in all their dealings, descend when party is at stake, Public morality, public decency, the bad effect of corruption in high places allowed to go unwhipped of justice on the rising generation of this province are all forgotten, or appear as though unforgotten. Where shall we look for common honesty and manly action if not in those who are placed by the votes of the people at the head of the affairs of the country? Has the action of the Attorney general and every follower of his been the straightforward manly, independent course that the people of this province have a right to look for in their representatives! In the matter of the different committees of the Assembly now enquiring into charges against members of the Government and one member of the Opposition, have all proper means of arriving at a fair and impartial result been fully granted the public? Most assuredly not. What difference would it make to men conscious of innocence of the charges brought up against them whether these charges were inquired into by a committee sitting with closed doors or in the presence of the general public? And still we find that the very men who should be only too happy to have their innocence made public at the earliest possible moment, ask for no such favor, and are, as far as can be ascertained, really angry if any portions of the evidence taken before the committees is given to the public. This fact does not bear on its face the stamp of innocence. In as far as Mr. Burns is concerned, he cannot be blamed for any delay that has arisen in his case to bring all the facts before the public. All must see that it would be to his advantage to have the work of the committee now sitting to enquire into the childish charge against him brought to a close as speedily as possible, and also to have the evidence made public as quickly as it is taken down; but the Government who trumped up this idiotic case against the hon. member for Gloucester seem determined that he shall not go to the country free from all suspicion if they can help it. We ask an impartial public to consider well the different attitudes assumed by the King Government and the Opposition. We ask them to consider well the evident intention there has been manifested by the former to take away public attention from the serious nature of the charges against Messrs. Young and Kelly, to remark with what shameful haste and want of decency they hunted up the weak charge made against Mr. Burns, when at the same time there were many members of the House whose contracts and business relations with the Government would have formed a far better opportunity for "nosing around" on the part of the immaculate King-Kelly-Young political combination.

It is truly painful to hear as it is commonly talked of on the streets that a certain committee, or at least a majority, is thoroughly partison, that only such questions are deemed unhurtful to the party in power are allowed, and that a gentleman whose exalted position as President of the Council should preclude the possibility of such a thing, has recourse to such poor, pitiful means of shutting out evidence as would disgrace a third-class petti-fogger in a country town. Such a man occupying the position he does should be above such things. Common honesty and decency should prompt him to throw no obstacle in the way of enquiry of charges which most forever blacken his character unlss they are plainly and most fully disproved. It is useless to endeavor to throw dust in the eyes of the people of this province. They may for time be deceived, but their better instincts will not allow them to remain long under the blighting influence of political demagogues. The School question can not now save those who are guilty of wrong-doing. The people are at length beginning to judge the men who so foully wronged them and played so skillfully on their prejudices. They will not allow them to hide beneath the folds of the Free School Flag, a rag that has in the persons of its foremost defenders sheltered so much ignorance, low cunning, and, if the charges now being enquired into prove true so much positive corruption. We almost feel like pitying the Attorney General of the province, when we recall to mind his proud boast made just on the eve of Mr. O'Leary's charge, that after eight years of power his enemies could not bring a single charge of corrupt or scandal against him or his followers. How now stands the immaculate Leader and his followers? If opportunities are afforded the Opposition they will surely bring such evidence before the House and the country as will convince every right-thinking man that men have been in the Government for the last eight years who have looked more closely after their private interests than after those of the people of this province.

GENERAL NEWS.

A painting by Gabriel Max, now on exhibition at the Austrian Art Union, is exciting attention in Germany. It is called "The Child Murderess," and represents a mother with the little baby, whom she had loved and killed, in her arms crouching in a desolate place by the side of the stream, and giving the little bleeding head one passionate kiss before throwing it into the water. In point of color and execution it equals if it does not excel Max's most famed work.

An almost incredible story, says the Baltimore *Sun*, is related by Marshall Canrobert, who was sent to Rome to represent France at the funeral of Victor Emmanuel, and the accession to the throne of Humbert. For the expenses of himself and suite he was given 30,000 francs, of which he spent only 13,000. On his return home he went to the Foreign Office and handed to the Minister of that department the balance, amounting to 17,000 francs. The Minister refused to take the money, saying that there was no precedent for such a thing: that the outlay was made and accounted for, and that there was an end of it. The Marshal answered that if it was absoluteiy necessary that somebody should steal this money he would rather some one else would do it, and asked for a receipt.

To make a home-made telephone take a wooden tooth-powder box and make a hole about the size of a half-crown in the lid and the bottom. Take a disk of tinned iron, such as can be had from a preserved meat tin, and placed it on the outside of the bottom of the box, and fix the cover on the other side of it. Then take a small bar-magnet; place on one end a small cotton or silk reel, and round the reel mind some iron wire, leaving the ends loose. Fix one end of the magnet near, as near as possible without touching to the disk, and then one part of the telephone is complete. A similar arrangement is needed for the other end. The two are connected by a wire. Prof. Barrett says that with this he has been able to converse at a distance of about 100 yards.

On Sunday night, as a man named Cady, was passing through the hallway of a house, Rosevelt street, New York, on his way to the street, he was attacked by five young men, who surrounded him and threw him on the floor. Cady, with great presence of mind, took his money out of his pocket and held it in his hand. One of the ruffians held his hand over Cady's mouth so that he could not cry for help, and the others searched his pockets and became very indignant when they found nothing worth taking. Some one suggested that perhaps Cady had some rings on his fingers, and then it was discovered where he had his money. But they found it impossible to make him open his hand. "Let's cut his throat," cried one man. "No," interrupted another, "let us bite his hand till he opens it." This suggestion met the approval of the robbers, and they gnawed Cady' hand in turns until he was conquered by pain and let the $10 for which he had fought so pluckily fall on the floor. The money was quickly seized. One of the assailant has been arrested.

A nun of the Sacred Heart, Mother Julia N——, was seized with paralysis in her right arm and hand, and suffered terribly. The medical men could do nothing for her, and she was advised to change climate. She went to Vienna, and from thence to Rome, in the month of September of the year 1875, where, after a few days, she became decidedly worse. She felt, however, an extraordinary confidence in the benediction of the Holy Father, and, being admitted to his presence on the 19th October, she besought him to cure her. "I have not the gift of miracle," repiied the Pope; "but have confidence in God, nothing is impossible to Him. His mercy is infinite." On her seeking his blessing the Pope, after being absorbed some moments in prayer, said, "Have the faith that moves mountains; St. Julia died for Jesus Christ." Then, taking the ring of her religious profession, he blessed it and placed it on the finger of the infirm hand. At that instant she felt the blood circulating in the hand and arm. She was, in fact, cured!—*Catholic Review.*

In 1860 two young Frenchmen, one a sincere Roman Catholic, and the other a pronounced Freethinker, obtained an audience with the Pope. The reception being ended, the Pope inquired if any of those around him desired to ask him anything. Some had brought rosaries and medals to be blessed, while others requested some memento or token from the Holy Father. The Freethinker alone stood silent and unmoved. The Pope, attracted by the strangely indifferent demeanor of the young man, approached and said; "And you, my son, have you nothing to ask of me?" "Nothing, your Holiness." "Really nothing?" asked the Pope. "Nothing," was the reply. "My son, he continued, "does your father still live?" "Yes, your Holiness." "And your mother?" "My mother is dead." "Well then, my son, since you have nothing to ask of me, I have a request to make of you." After a moment's silence, he added: "Say a *Pater noster* and an *Ave Maria* for the soul of your mother. Will you do me the favor of kneeling with me?" The Pope knelt and the young man did the same. When the latter arose his face was bathed in tears, and he left the Pope's presence in great agitation.

The Duties of the Married State.

On Sunday evening, at the Church of the Sacred and Sorrowing Hearts of Jesus and Mary, South Kensington, the Rev. Father Melani, O. S. M., lectured on the above subject. During his discourse he said: After a man has been united to a woman in the holy bond of matrimony, he must look upon her as being the gift of God and as such he is in duty bound to love and cherish her. And on the part of the wife this love should be reciprocated. She must fear him as her lord and master, not with that servile fear that a slave have for its owner, but rather as one into whose hands God has placed her. They should always try to act in concert; of course, as there are are two heads there will be different ideas and opinions, but one should always give way, for it is better to sacri- opinion than create discord and dissension in a home, where concord should reign. Sometimes the opinions regard the children, or the welfare of the family in some other way. It is best in these cases to consult the law of God and the voice of conscience, and if the wife finds that her opinion is in keeping with these two things she should not give way, although at other times it is best for her to do so. With regard to their children, parents should be extremely careful, because God looks to them for the salvation of the child with which he has blessed them. And as the Church and the society of the next generation will be composed of the children of the present, parents should take good care to see that their children are instructed in all matters of religion, and also that a good education is given them, in order to fit them for their state of life. Again as regards the correcting of the faults of husband and wife, great caution is necessary, as it should not be done in presence of the children, for by doing so they lower each other in the children's eyes, and thus lose a large amount of their authority. In conclusion, the rev. father said: It is wives who are subject to their husbands, and not husbands who are subject to their wifes; therefore if the wife wishes to correct the fault of her husband she should do so when she sees he is best disposed to receive such correction; and if she sees he is getting warm and angry, she should at once throw cold water on the fire of his rising anger, and the best way to do this is by keeping silent.

A Curious Performance in Milan.

Signor Majerino told the following yarn to a reporter of the Virginia *Chronicle*, the other night: One night at Milan I witnessed a curious performance. A new play had been announced, and a few days before its production the manager got a little dubious about the success of the piece, and, securing another, rehearsed his company, and everything was in readiness to put on the second piece if the first failed. Well, the curtain rose to a packed house, but as soon as the first scene was over cries of "Basta!" "Take it off!" rose from the gallery, and the lower part of the house resounded with hisses. The manager, coming before the curtain, announced that he had another brand-new play ready to put on, and he would begin at once. Inside of five minutes the other play was under way, and the audience listened to one act, when the cry went up again: "Take it off," "It's of no account," together with remarks which, if translated into English, would be, "Give us a rest," "Let up," "Cheese it," etc. The howls, yells and groans were frightful. The poor manager came out again, and made another speech, saying that he would withdraw the play and substitute a farce. "What farce?" asked some one. "The Funeral and Marriage," said the manager. Immediately cries of "Oh, pshaw," "Too old," "Something fresher," went up from all sides. The manager then named a new farce which he had, and some one asked him to explain the plot, He did so, but before he got half through cries of "Stop, for heaven's sake," greeted him. He then named over a number of farces which he could produce at a moment's notice, but they were all cried down, to the intense amusement of the audience. At last all we known aspirant for dramatic favor as an author rose up in the pit and offered to read a play of his own composing. The audience, who were ripe for any sort of fun, assented, and the man began reading. At the end of each scene people in the house would suggest some change or another, and some of the ridiculous suggestions were immensely amusing. As he read, such interruptions as "Put in more blood!" why don't you kill the heavy man?" "What's become of the villain?" greeted him from all sides, until, at the end of the third act, cries of "Close it up!" "Cut it short!" "That will do!" caused the poor fellow to sit down, and the manager told the audience that it was time to go home, and they dispersed, all agreeing that they had got more than their money's worth of amusement,

The home circuit—Walking about with a baby at night.

Why is the Mediterranean sea like a dripping pan?—Because Greece runs into it.

Politeness is like an air cushion—there may be nothing in it, but it eases you wonderfully.

"I am unable," yonder beggar cries,
"To sit or stand." If he says true he lies.

In prosperity it is the easiest of all things to find friends; in adversity it is of all things the most difficult.

An indiscreet man confided a secret to another and begged him not to repeat it. "It's all right was the reply; "I'll be as close as you were."

The misery of a young man who courts a sparkling fashionable belle and loses her is only excelled by the misery of the man who courts her and wins her.

A man in Harrisburg has been married eleven years and has eleven children. He is so used to it now that he speaks of the "grand annual bawl" of the family.

A Kentucky editor says: "If we have offended any man in the short but brilliant course of our career, let him send us a new hat and say nothing about it."

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