



VOL. XXXII.—NO. 31.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND

The Land War.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

LONDON, March 9.—Large numbers of copies of United Ireland were seized in Cork yesterday.

DUBLIN, March 8.—The Gazette contains a proclamation offering a reward of £500 for information leading to the conviction of the murderers of the tenant Morony.

A meeting of the Ladies' Land League yesterday acknowledged having received £51 for the general fund and £1,511 for the imprisoned leaguers.

James Bourke, a business partner of Egan, Treasurer of the Land League, was arrested under the Coercion Act to-day.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—The United Ireland was again issued here on Thursday. Its imprint bears the name of Mr. Denver, who was recently fined for aiding and abetting the printing of that journal without an imprint, as the printer or William O'Brien.

The News denies the report that Parnell was recently punished by solitary confinement.

LONDON, March 9.—In the House of Commons the debate was resumed on Mr. Gladstone's resolution relative to the House of Lords' enquiry into the working of the Land Act.

A motion by Mr. Gibson (Conservative) for the previous question was rejected by 303 to 219. The Parnellites left the House without voting.

LONDON, March 10.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Forster, replying to a question by Mr. Healy, said he was not aware that the United States made any representations to the Government regarding the stoppage of the Irish World.

The Irish members denounced the arrest of Bourke as due to spite against Egan.

Mr. Forster denied emphatically that the arrest had any connection with Mr. Egan.

THE QUEEN'S ASSAILANT.

LONDON, March 11.—Maclean, the assailant of the Queen, on being arraigned, said he would reserve his defence. He declined to cross-examine the witnesses.

His interests were watched by a solicitor. The evidence was merely a repetition of what is already known concerning his attempt on the life of the Queen.

It overwhelmingly confirmed the statement that his pistol was sufficiently elevated when he fired for the ball to have struck Her Majesty.

Previous to the committal of Maclean, the Treasury Solicitor stated that he is prima facie sane, and that the magistrates had no authority to inquire into the state of his mind.

It appears highly improbable that the charge of high treason is advanced with a view to obtaining the death penalty. Maclean laughed several times at the evidence given by the Eton College students.

THE HATTON GARDEN ROBBERY.

PARIS, March 9.—It is believed that the three men arrested at Brussels for complicity in the Hatton Garden (London) Post Office robbery include the pretended American, Colonel Gaston, and an accomplice who robbed a Paris jeweller of 246,000 francs worth of goods.

THE CUBAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

MADRID, March 11.—After approving of the new and Liberal press law the Ministers to-day, presided over by the King, decided to maintain General Preradogast in Cuba.

Though not well satisfied with his recent acts, yet, after mature deliberation, the Government deems it imprudent to send out a Conservative commander in the present agitated state of the colony.

THE BORNEO DIFFICULTY.

Active negotiations are going on between England and Spain about Borneo. The Government has decided to respond to the creation of a British company by the occupation of several islands in the Sooloo Archipelago and near Borneo.

CUBAN AUTONOMY.

MADRID, March 12.—The Government has decided to give General Preradogast full power to suspend the constitutional guarantees, the press laws and every statute he may judge necessary, if the concessions already made by Spain are used by the Crooles to promote the autonomist agitation in Cuba.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

HALIFAX, March 10.—The local Legislature closed at four o'clock this afternoon with the speech from the Governor Archibald.

Previous to prorogation the following resolution was passed unanimously:— "Whereas the Nova Scotia Railway Co. have requested the appointment of a commission for the purpose of investigating into and reporting upon the natural and industrial resources of Nova Scotia, and the suitability of the Province for more extensive settlement and development of capital, and have offered to contribute \$50,000 towards the expense of such commission; and whereas the appointment of such commission is calculated to promote the interest and welfare of the Province; be it therefore resolved, that the Government be requested to procure such further aid towards the expenses of such a commission as can be obtained from the Dominion Government, and be authorized to secure a commission for

the purpose contemplated in the proposal of the Nova Scotia Railway Company."

It is understood that a similar resolution was brought up in the Legislative Council with closed doors, but the Opposition to it was so strong that it was withdrawn. The opponents of the resolution in the Council contended that it would entail enormous expense on the Province, principally to aid the Nova Scotia Railway Co. in Europe.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

ST. JOHN'S, N.B., March 11.—The Prince Edward Island Legislature was opened on Wednesday with the following speech from the Throne:—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I am happy to meet you again for the despatch of the legislative business. You will, I am sure, unite with me in gratefully acknowledging the goodness of God for the blessings bestowed upon us during the past year. The labors of our husbandmen have been richly rewarded, and the ready sales and remunerating prices of all kinds of farm stock and produce have, I am happy to find, contributed largely to the well-being and comfort of all those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

It affords me great pleasure to be enabled to congratulate you upon the leading position gained by this Province at the Dominion Exhibition, held in Halifax last autumn. The number of prizes awarded to the Island, stock, farm produce and manufactures, attest the great superiority of our exhibits, and proclaim the general success of our Province. The local exhibitions were highly creditable to the Island, and indicate a gratifying progress in the development of our industries.

You will be pleased to learn that commodious and well appointed buildings have been erected on the stock farm, and that the facilities for managing that portion of the public property have thereby been greatly increased. The stocks purchased in Great Britain arrived in a very satisfactory condition, and the selections made will, I am sure, commend themselves to your approval. The advantages to be derived from improved breeds of stock is well worthy of your attention, and I venture to indulge in a confident expectation that a further promotion of agriculture in its various relations will continue to command the interest of the representatives of a people thoroughly capable of appreciating the importance of the great object.

Closely bound up with the success of agriculture and trade is the state of our communication with the inland provinces of the Dominion. Your address at last session to His Excellency the Governor General in Council on this subject was duly transmitted by me to the Dominion Government, and the reply thereto will be laid before you.

During the recess my Government forwarded to the Queen a minute of Council relating to compensation claimed by this Province for the use of our fisheries granted to citizens of the United States, at the request of Her Majesty's Imperial Government. Papers on the subject will be placed before you.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: The accounts for the past year will be laid before you. The estimates for the present year will also be submitted to you. They have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is compatible with the efficiency of the public service. You will be gratified to learn that the receipts for the past year have been more than sufficient to meet the expenditure, and that there is a considerable surplus to the credit of the Province.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: You will be asked to consider measures relative to the constitution of the Legislature; to the administration of affairs, with the object of diminishing the burdens of the people and securing increased efficiency in the public service.

A bill to repeal "The Assessment Act of 1877" will be submitted to you; a measure authorizing the revision and consolidation of the statutes will be placed before you; the law relating to Provincial elections, to the office of Sheriff and to trials in the Supreme Court require to be amended. Bills respecting the same will be submitted for your approval.

I invite your attention to the several subjects mentioned as well as to the general business which will be brought before you, and I pray that the Divine blessing may rest upon your labors.

A NIHILIST WARNING.

GENEVA, March 9.—The Russian Nihilists have issued a declaration that if the executions of the recently condemned Nihilists at St. Petersburg are not averted their deaths will be avenged.

THE "BAHAMA" INVESTIGATION.

Our Quebec correspondent says:—The report that the investigation concerning the "Bahama" had been closed is contradicted by Mr. Gregory, who, finding it necessary to have authority to subpoena witnesses, with a view to fully satisfying the public, adjourned the investigation. In the beginning of next week Mr. Gregory having, in the meantime, received judicial authority, a thorough investigation will be held, and all detours of aiding it are invited to do so, witnesses being under the protection of the law in giving whatever testimony they may have, for or against the "Bahama."

Charles A. Reed, of Newton, Mass., devised \$40,000 each to his own town and Salem; to be used in pensions to children, scientific lectures and relief to poor widows.

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

QUEBEC, March 12, 1882.

An instance of the repentance that cometh too late, occurred in our city not long since, and as the moral to be drawn from the example will be of great benefit to Irishmen in general, I shall repeat the story for the edification of your readers.

In the region of Champlain street dwell two butchers, one the son of a Polish exile, the other a thrifty Scandinavian. Both tradesmen were appealed to by the Land League collectors for assistance towards the cause of the Irish people. The Pole, promptly, and with a hearty word of sympathy, put his hand in his pocket, and gave a liberal donation. The Scandinavian refused point blank to contribute a cent.

One of the collectors thinking his refusal arose from a dislike to seeing his name published in connection with a cause his friends condemned, hinted that he could give a subscription without letting his name be known, but the refusal was repeated. Now this man was largely dependent on the custom of the Irish in the neighborhood, but prejudice so blinded his cool Scandinavian forethought that he failed to see the natural result of his conduct. He was simply boycotted by the spontaneous sentiment of the Irish in Champlain street.

The foolish man took it into his head that he was boycotted by order of the Land League, but in this he was grievously mistaken. His punishment was decreed by the natural disgust of his Irish customers. They went in a body to the shop of the generous Pole, and to him transferred the custom they had hitherto given the unappreciative Scandinavian. The latter is vainly begging members of the Land League to accept a liberal subscription, with a request for the slightest notice in the press, so that his Irish customers may witness his repentance and return to his shop. The League has no desire to interfere with the Scandinavian's right to do what he pleases with his money, which he had a perfect right to give or refuse, but Ireland wants no man's money unless it be accompanied with a genuine sympathy for the wrongs of her suffering people. Like many a sinner the poor Scandinavian's repentance has not only come too late, but it is based on false principles, meanwhile he can whistle for his custom while the money of the brave Pole has been returned to him a hundredfold.

I presume a future historian of the United States will yet describe the present era of the Republic as the "age of humiliation." It witnesses a President dismissed with due cause from the New York Collectorship of Customs, and installed in the Chair of Washington, honoring the flag that Washington would have destroyed. It has seen a prominent American raise a monument to the guilty accomplice of Benedict Arnold's treachery, the spy Andre, hung by the just decree of Washington. It has heard a Secretary of State openly protesting that he vied with British subjects in loyalty to Her Britannic Majesty, and proving his principles by basely deserting American citizens in British dungeons, who simply asked to be released or to be tried for any crime laid to their charge. It has read the despatch of an American Minister, that although the law in Ireland is contrary to the spirit of British and American jurisprudence, it is the law of the land, and being so, he is powerless to interfere on behalf of any American citizen who may be dying in a British prison since the same law governs all people domiciled in the country.

The King of Dahomey annually sacrifices a number of human victims. It is the law of Dahomey; therefore, according to Mr. Lowell, an American residing in Dahomey is liable to have his head cut off, and the United States could not legally interfere, because, though opposed to the spirit of British and American jurisprudence, it is still the recognized law of Dahomey and governs the people domiciled therein.

The characteristics of liberty may be admired even in a traitor, but an American Minister, combining the corruption of a traitor with the stupidity of a jackass, is a being repulsive to human nature.

DIAGNOSIS.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SONGS OF LIBERTY.—This is a handsome volume, bound in cloth, price 30 cents, in paper 30 cents, and sold by Woodward & O'Leary, Chicago. It contains thirteen portraits of distinguished Irishmen, now living, with twenty-seven poems on Irish National subjects.

THE HARP.—This sprightly Canadian magazine has lost nothing by going into possession of its present proprietor. The number for March is up to the usual standard. The contents include "Catholic Biography," "Harvest Time," "The Priest's Choice," "Irish Bards," "Priest Hunter," "Curiosities of Memory."

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, sent free by mail, price \$4 per annum; single copies, 35 cents; D. & J. Sadler.—Contents: The United States and Mexico; Six weeks in Ireland; 1881; Moles and Warts in Literature; John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester; A Prayer of Doubt; A Pope of the First Century; Clement I.; The Story of a Fortunate Girl (continued); Lenten Beveries; Wood Engraving and Early Printing; Among the Hills of Morvand; Ireland—1882; A Singular Phase of Protestantism; New Publications.

THE MONTH.—Contents: An Old Established Periodical; A Week in Tunis in 1879; Tombs of a Transition Period; The Irish-American War—A chapter of Irish history, 1761-1881; The Justice of Endless Punishment; The Precursors of the Reformation; A Tale of the Terror, from the French; Folk Lore of Upper Brittany; English Beliefs—The Hand of St. James; Reviews: Literary Record; The Case of the Irish National League.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Rev. Abbo Moreau, Cure of St. Bartholomew, who accompanied Mgr. LaFleche to Europe has just returned from Rome.

The collections taken up in the various Toronto Roman Catholic Churches on Sunday, March 13th, for the Pope, amounted to \$2,300.

Von Schlozer, the German representative at the Vatican, had an audience with the Pope yesterday, March 12th. The interview was cordial.

Bishop Sweeny, of St. John, N. B., was unable to take part in the church service yesterday, March 12th, having been slightly hurt by an explosion of gas in his house on Friday night.

At a meeting held in St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax, on the afternoon of March 13th, eight thousand dollars were subscribed to assist St. Patrick's to rebuild their church, and Committees were appointed to canvass the city for further subscriptions.

Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Catholic Bishop of London, Ont., is in Ottawa. He has purchased four townships in the vicinity of Touchwood Hills, upon which it is proposed to establish an Irish Catholic colony. The Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway will pass near the district.

ST. GABRIEL.

SOLEMN REQUIEM SERVICE FOR THE REV. CANON PLAMONDON.

A solemn requiem service for the repose of the soul of the late Very Rev. Canon Plamondon, Dean of the Chapter of the Cathedral, Montreal, was held in St. Gabriel's Church on Thursday morning, at nine o'clock. The church was heavily draped in black, and in the centre aisle a large catafalque, surrounded with tapers, gave to the scene a sombre appearance, but which feebly expressed the sorrow for the deceased felt by the large congregation present. The celebrant on the solemn occasion was the Rev. J. J. Salmon, Pastor of St. Gabriel's, assisted by Rev. Father Beaubien, of Cote St. Paul, as Deacon; Rev. Father Fahey, of St. Anne's, as Sub-Deacon, and Rev. Father Ducharme, as Master of Ceremonies.

The singing was under the direction of Professor Theriault, and the Dies Ira, Libera and the other chants peculiar to the sacred ceremony were rendered in a manner well calculated to inspire those salutary thoughts which this event was naturally calculated to suggest. In the choir we noticed U. Denny, Esq., advocate, of the choir of the Gesù; E. Rossier, Esq., of St. James Church; E. St. Cyr, of St. Anne's; and other gentlemen distinguished as vocalists, whose efforts tended to render the service most impressive. The teachers and pupils of St. Gabriel's Academy assisted in a body, and occupied seats near the Sanctuary.

At the end of the Mass, the rev. celebrant, Father Salmon, read the office of the dead, which the liturgy of the Church prescribes for the repose of the souls of her deceased members, and at the end of the sacred rite addressed the congregation. He was glad to see such a large number present to honor the memory of a deceased dignitary of the Church, who had done honor whilst on earth to the exalted position he held as a minister of God's altar, and who had now gone to receive his reward. It was unnecessary for him to speak of the merits of the deceased Canon, for they were well known. But while he had ever been a shining light in the Church, and although his light shone to all who had intercourse with him, he had many hidden virtues which escaped the eyes of the world, and which were known only to those who had an intimate knowledge of his inner life, and who had received the benefit of his sympathy and counsel. The Rev. Canon had always been a devoted friend to the Irish race, and as an instance of this devotion, he had only to bring to their recollection the terrible scenes which, some years ago, followed the arrival of the immigrant ships, laden with fever-stricken patients who were landed on our shores; for amongst those who visited them and ministered to their wants, none showed greater zeal in alleviating their sufferings than Rev. Canon Plamondon. His charity towards the orphans left friendless on this sad occasion also made his memory cherished in many Irish hearts. He cared for them, enabled many of them to obtain a good education, and take some of the leading positions in society. The Rev. speaker then referred very feelingly to the friendship which always existed between the deceased and himself. He had always listened to the Rev. Canon's pastoral counsel, and felt he was having the advice of a father and friend. Canon Plamondon had known him when a boy, and had encouraged him in the various stages of his career. It was his happy privilege to pay the deceased several visits during his illness, and at his last interview he had the honor of receiving, as a memento of him, the valuable ring which the Canon had worn for years, and which had been worn by the late lamented Bishop Larigue, first Bishop of Montreal.

The Rev. speaker was wisely affected and much sympathy was awakened by his eloquent and touching remarks in the hearts of those present, many of whom were moved to tears.

Rev. Father Beaubien spoke briefly in French, paying a high and eloquent tribute to the memory of Canon Plamondon, sympathizing with the Diocese of Montreal in the loss of a good priest and with the Rev. Pastor of St. Gabriel in the loss of a particular friend.

Rev. Canon Plamondon was most popular amongst the priests of the Diocese of Montreal, a large number of whom, from the city and outlying parishes, assisted at his obsequies on Wednesday morning at the Cathedral. He was greatly beloved by Archbishop Bourget, late Bishop of Montreal, and was the confidential friend and counsellor of Bishop Fabre, the illustrious prelate, who now fills the episcopal chair of this diocese. He superintended

THE CONFLAGRATION IN WINNIPEG.

THE PRINCE CITY GETS ITS FIRST SCORCHING.—A DEFECTIVE FLUE THE CAUSE OF THE FINANCIAL LOSSES—ESTIMATED LOSS \$100,000.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 13.—Shortly after midnight a fire was discovered in McEneaney & Curran's grocery store, No. 225 Main street, situated on the west side between Graham street and Portage avenue. The flames were fanned by a stiff breeze, and the space between the Sun newspaper office and the Bank of Montreal was soon swept over. Main street was completely littered with goods. About \$60,000 to \$75,000 worth of property was destroyed. The Bank of Montreal and the Canada Pacific Railroad offices were gutted, and the brick walls alone saved the buildings from complete destruction. The principal sufferers are Messrs. McEneaney & Curran, grocers, No. 225; M. H. Halle, confectioner, No. 227; A. S. Empey, gentlemen's furnishings, do; J. Hargrave, grocer, No. 227; Nixon & Best, photographers; E. Taife, dry goods, No. 223; George Frankfurter, dry goods, and Zinkam & Co., boots and shoes, No. 235. Amongst others burned out are A. McFarlane, W. Hunter, J. Adams & Son, Mrs. Wolf, Messrs. Lawrie, printers, and Mrs. Whitman. The fire protection service for the city embraces two engines, one tank of 80,000 gallons, seven tanks of 40,000 gallons each, and 4,000 feet of hose.

Another despatch says:—A fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning on Main street and cleared out the entire range of buildings from the Ontario Bank to the Montreal Bank, except the Ottawa Hotel, adjoining the former. The origin of the fire is doubtful, but it broke out in the rear of the grocery store of McEneaney & Curran. The contents of the stores were all emptied into the street. The fire brigade were powerless, and the appliances next to useless. Water was scarce, and consequently the fire burned until it exhausted itself. The Montreal Bank building at one time was in great peril; in fact, so great was the danger that the syndicate and bank officials removed all the portable stuff from the edifice. But for this barrier the city would have been swept down to Portage avenue. The sufferers by the fire are McEneaney & Curran, M. H. Halle, A. S. Empey, G. G. Hargrave, Best's photograph gallery, A. McFarlane, Mr. Taife, G. Frankfurter, W. Hunter, Zinkam & Co., J. Adams & Son, Mrs. Wolf's millinery, Lawrie's printing office, Mrs. Whitman and others. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000, with less than half of that amount of insurance.

The cause of the fire was a defective flue in the grocery store where it started. Two safes containing a number of valuable books and papers and about \$150,000 worth were taken out of the ruins and the contents found thoroughly preserved and intact. The Syndicate and Bank of Montreal officials moved everything out, but the building withstood the test.

The losses will foot up \$100,000, with the following insurance:—Zinckan & Co, \$2,500 in British American Company and \$2,500 in Hartford; McLennan, \$1,000 on building; D. McArthur, trustee of building known as Caldwell's drug store, had \$800 in Phoenix; J. G. Hargrave, grocer, \$10,000 in Phoenix on building; J. A. Brooks, \$2,000 in Western; Hunter, grocer, \$1,000 on stock in Western; A. S. Empey, \$1,000 in Queen; J. H. Adams, \$2,000 in Queen; E. H. Taife, \$1,000 in Phoenix, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The firemen evinced great pluck, and fought perseveringly, but the appliances were not equal to the emergency.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

During the last year 273 cases of suicide occurred in the Prussian army.

A despatch from Ottawa says St. Patrick's day in that city will be celebrated by a concert.

The religious people of Clarinda, Iowa, had a week of prayer for exemption from small-pox. The scourge passed by the town, and now a day of thanksgiving is appointed.

Mrs. Fish, a school teacher in the town of Scriba, Oswego county, was hit in the back of the neck with a snowball a short time ago. Brain fever resulted, and she died in a day or two.

Intelligence has reached Panama of an appalling earthquake at Costa Rica. The towns of Alajuela, San Ramon, Grecia and Herida have been destroyed. In Alajuela alone several thousand lives were lost. Those left alive there are homeless.

A Land League meeting in New York last night adapted resolutions urging on the Government to recall Minister Lowell and requesting the legislature to ask the national Government to define its policy on the question of protection to American citizens abroad.

A dog stole a piece of meat from Stranahan's butcher shop at Holly, Mich., and the man threw a knife at the thief, which killed him. The owner of the dog prosecuted Stranahan for cruelty, the town became excitedly divided in sentiment, the trial employed the best legal talent in the county, and the butcher was finally fined \$10.

For Mr. Lewis, of Toronto, Canada, says the London Field, "Mr. G. L. Watson, of Glasgow, has designed a thirty ton cutter, for sailing on the American lakes. This cutter is intended to introduce on these lakes the English style of build, with speed to windward. She will only have ten tons of lead on her keel when launched, but may have a further quantity added. This yacht will be wholly built of wood. Her dimensions will be 54.5 feet by 11.5 feet."

BREVITIES.

Abbotsford is again to be let. The late Gov. Blue Jeans Williams of Indiana is to have a granite monument 28 feet 9 inches high, to cost \$2,000.

German officers say Italy is not of much account as a military ally so long as its army remains as it now, a very imperfect machine.

Italians emigrate from Italy to the United States with the idea of making a fortune by picking up gold in the streets. Arrived, they sweep the streets for it.

Mr. John Langdon Bibb, the Librarian emeritus of Harvard, who is now in his seventy-fifth year, is at work on the third volume of his "Harvard Graduates."

Merrill of Gwinnett, Ga., imagined that he was responsible for the bad weather that had prevailed in that region. He therefore hanged himself, as he explained, for the good of his neighbors.

On the house 7 Craven street, Strand, London, a circular tablet has been fixed, with these words: "Lived here, Benjamin Franklin, Printer, Philosopher, and Statesman. Born 1706. Died 1790."

A Toronto man was arrested for whipping his grown-up daughter. His plea was that, being a pious man, he desired the girl to keep Lent, and only struck her a dozen times with a cane for punishment.

The Princess Zoussouloff, now engaged to Prince Soumarokov, is reputed the richest heiress in Russia, being worth twelve million roubles. Her father refused his consent to her marriage with the Prince of Bulgaria.

Hardy Solomon before the war was President of a South Carolina bank in which ex-Senator Patterson was a director. Patterson lately came across him in Kansas City, impoverished, but working industriously as a baker, and made him his secretary, at \$6,000 a year.

Ben Hogan, once a pugilist, now a Chicago avogadist, says that most prize fighters die prematurely of weakness and disease brought on by injuries received in the ring. He cites a number of instances in point, and declares that he is himself a sufferer from old poundings.

Two fellows went into a ring to fight at Waterford, N. Y. The first blow did not knock his recipient down, or injure him much, but it convinced him that there would be no fun in even finishing the round, and he took the sponge out of his second's hands and threw it up.

A deaf and dumb lunatic recently entered a church on the Esplanade Hill at Rome, and going up to the altar, commenced eating the sacred wafers out of the ciborium. The people who were at prayers shrieked for the police, and the madman was manacled. He had been fasting forty-eight hours.

Schiller's letters to his doctor, Privy Councillor Stark, are not to be printed after all. They are owned by Prof. Martin of Jelske, who says that "good taste and piety" alike prevent him from giving to the world these confidential communications from a patient to his physician.

An act is about to be introduced into the French Chambers which may have the effect of keeping alive a great many children who would otherwise die. It gives the municipal authorities the power, which they have never yet had, to deal stringently with parents who neglect their offspring morally and physically.

The English Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres reports that when visiting the interior lately he found that all agricultural implements and machinery were supplied by the United States. "In the School of Agriculture in Mendoza," he says, "I do not remember seeing a single article of English manufacture among all the machiner, &c., except one for threshing."

The British House of Commons has nominally 652 members, but, as in thirteen cases the issue of writs has been suspended, there are only 639 representatives at present entitled to sit. Of these, 329 may be described as Ministerialists, 246 as Conservatives, and sixty as Home Rulers. This gives the Ministry a majority of only twenty-three over nominal Home Rulers and Conservatives combined.

A gentleman in Paris owns a handsome and valuable dog named Bismarck. He recently received a note from the German Embassy inviting him to remove the name from the dog's collar, and to cease calling the animal by it, under pain of prosecution, upon the ground that the patronymic belongs exclusively to the German Chancellor, and the Embassy cannot allow it to be publicly applied to a dog.

The Russian Official Gazette publishes a report upon the conscription for 1881. The number of those liable to military service was 770,000, about 15,000 less than the previous year. Originally the contingent was fixed at 235,000, but it was afterwards reduced by a decree of the Emperor to 210,000. The recruits taken numbered 210,108. The defaulters amounted to thirty-one per cent of Jews and three per cent of Christians.

The only baggage of Mr. Johns, when he arrived at a hotel in Bismarck, Dakota, was a worn, cheap-looking little trunk. Being called away on imperative business, he left it six weeks in the storeroom. Nobody thought it worth while to steal or open it. On his return he took out of it \$12,000 worth of gold dust and nuggets. His plan of escaping the attention of thieves had proved successful.

A Parisian lawsuit of sixty years is recalled to mind by the death, at the age of 86, of Mlle. Fallix, the owner of the sands off Mont St. Michel. The State, repeatedly offered to compromise her claim to this property, and would have given 3,000,000 francs, but she was inexorable, and remained poor nearly all her life. All these years ago she threatened she would underbid the State, and she has done so.