

happiness of their brethren in detail in private pursuit of wealth? If adulteration and imposition be described as a national art, and defended upon principle as "customs of the trade" if makers, who began by over-reaching their workmen, are in time turned upon by coalitions of operatives, and if these again confound the good with the bad, the honest with the dishonest, the Christian with the un-Christian, in their mad and unreasoning vengeance? Can we be surprised if, in pursuit of wealth, business is conducted with reckless impudence and dishonesty, and if the official returns show that our public bankruptcies in England and Wales are now at the rate of about £20,000,000 a year? Yet there are some who assure us that we are now on the highway to the perfectibility of mankind. They bid us give them fuller powers over education, and trust them for a coming era of virtue and happiness. But who are the facts? In spite of many millions spent on education—in spite of an increase of measures for the direct repression of crime—in spite of shorter hours for work that the laborer may have time for rest and culture—in spite of larger wages and every kind of material improvement—and in spite, moreover, of a quite extraordinary activity and expenditure among the 135 different religious sects into which the Registrar General tells us that England is now divided, having among them 19,900 places of worship—in spite of all this and much more, the record of our public crime has increased sixfold in fact or threefold relatively to population, within a period of fifty years. It is a lamentable consideration that the number of crimes classified under Table I was higher in 1876-7 than it had ever been during any year in the history of the country.

**DECLINE OF FAITH.**  
The outlook upon what were once the fervent countries of Christendom is sad and gloomy. Supernatural faith is dying out among nations, as nations. Take our own country; how many of the distinctive truths of Christianity are held as positive certainties by the people of England? How many even among nominal Christians hold a positive and distinct belief in the doctrine of the Trinity of God? How many believe that Our Saviour Jesus Christ is the God and Creator of the universe? How many believe in sacraments, in the existence of grace, in the malice of sin, in an absolute and independent moral law, in the eternity of punishment as of reward, in the immortality of the soul? Are any three of these truths held with absolute certainty by one-tenth of our thinking and scientific leaders in this country? How few outside the Church, even among those who profess to be Christians, hold these fundamental verities of Christianity with a positive, absolute, divine certainty? Like the pagan philosopher Cicero, men are confessing that their faith is only after all a probability. But what is this but to proclaim the absolute wreck of divine faith?

**THE GROWTH OF UNBELIEF.**  
The growth of unbelief during the last thirty years has advanced with a desolating and astonishing rapidity among all classes. A few years ago the publication of certain *Essays and Reviews* sent a pang of horror through English Christianity. But the doctrines they contained have long since found their place, and he whose freethought goes no farther than these is now considered behind the age. Every class of society seems to be equally affected. Men and not a few women in what is called the best society have lost all belief in a revealed religion. They openly avow it; the profession of scepticism has become fashionable. Unbelief with indifference has filtered down into the lowest classes. Religion has lost her hold on millions of the population. It is certain that a large proportion of the non-Catholic population is not even baptised. Does one-fifth regularly frequent any place of religious worship? The number of persons annually married without any religious rite, is a fair test of the growth of religious indifference. The number steadily increases year by year. In 1838 there were 2,186 persons thus married; in 1876 the number of such persons had increased to 43,418. We are far from saying that a constant struggle with evil is not perpetually going on, and we gladly recognize that a deep religious instinct still animates the better portion of the English people; but it seems that except among a comparatively small minority, belief in divine doctrines of revelation is becoming more and more vague, undefined and diluted. It is easy to see where this must end. Already the pioneers of open atheism are amongst us. The sappers and miners of Satan's army, composed of the enemies of God and men, are busy among the population. Their blasphemous prints are circulated in millions, and their blasphemous lectures on atheism, delivered in our noblest public halls, are placarded or advertised in our streets and morning papers. There appears to be no public authority in the land able or willing to issue a protest in the name of God and of the people, or to forbid the blasphemous propaganda of atheism. But can we be surprised at the catastrophe of faith which has come upon us? The Reformation threw away the divine guidance which God had provided in His Church for the intellect and will of man. The first consequence has been that emancipated reason is abandoned to itself, or a prey to false teachers. Physical science says: "Believe in nothing but in the laws of nature; there is nothing above you." Materialism says: "Eat and drink and live as happily as you can while life lasts; there is no other life after this." Scepticism says: "Whatever you think or desire may be true; tolerate equally all opinions; no certainty is attainable by man." The whole atmosphere is charged and heavy with unbelief. You breathe it everywhere. It is carried like a poison into places where it has not been bred. As seed in the thistle-down is carried by the winds, so are the seeds of doubt and unbelief blown over the land.

**THE RESULT OF UNBELIEF.**  
With increasing unbelief national education necessarily becomes more and more independent and hostile to faith. How can they who have no firm belief in revelation impose its doctrines on the young? For a time they may do so from regard to prejudice—but how long will prejudice survive the corroding process of unbelief? The second consequence is that the will, being emancipated from the laws of faith, is led to trust entirely to its own strength and to reject the divine grace as a dream and delusion. Hence, within a period of fifty years in England has increased sixfold. And this in spite of a prodigious increase in all kinds of human agencies and appliances to diminish it. The third consequence is that the intellect and will being emancipated from the control of faith, man's whole idea of progress consists in material civilization, that is to say, in the advance of physical science, and of arts, literature, and mental culture, as ministering to pleasure, in the multiplication and development of the material comforts and conveniences of this life, and of whatever wealth and care can obtain towards the gratification of our tastes and inclinations. The fourth consequence is ambition of conquest among nations, and covet-

ousness among individuals. These vices breed others; discontent, envy, hatred, combinations of the weak against the strong, communism, socialism, and the horrors of the civil-war. But assuredly, if there be no future life, no eternal reward and punishment, no immortality, no Saviour Jesus Christ, no message from God to man, communism and socialism are justified in their war against capital and wealth; and every excess may be applauded, if it be only triumphant. The last consequence issuing from the above conclusions is hatred of the Catholic Church; for the Catholic Church alone is clear, precise, consistent and uncompromising in her teaching. She claims Divine authority to teach and to command. Men's hatred of the Church and of her august Head is easily understood. In Europe and America associations have been formed for the express purpose of her destruction. And where no such associations exist, there is opposition to her authority with a positive unwillingness to admit even the most patent instances of her beneficent influence and action upon mankind. His Lordship remarks that the world has returned to naturalism, that is, to a belief in the natural order, and that in nearly every land the Church is fettered, robbed, and impoverished, or openly persecuted. And yet, he continues, the nations are not happy, but rather miserable, oppressed with taxation, and shaken with fears and apprehensions of what shall come upon them. Millions of men over Europe have been called from their homes, their trades, and the cultivation of the land to live in barracks, camps, and battle fields. It is a sad and morally hideous spectacle, unworthy even of Kaffiria or Zululand. But such is now the condition of the whole of Europe. His Lordship asks his brethren and children to fear not for the Church though revolt against her be so general, but bids each one to "work out your own salvation with fear and trembling."

**CATHOLIC MARRIAGE.**  
Three things are essential for the preservation of the Catholic faith in England: good Catholic marriages, good Catholic education, and continual use of prayer and the sacraments. Catholic marriage is the fountain-head of Catholic domestic life. A mixed marriage is as a poisoned well. Remember that the earliest danger to faith arises from mixed marriages. These marriages are detestable in the eyes of the Church, not only on account of the danger of lukewarmness, compromise, and even of perversion, to the Catholic party, but still more on account of the spiritual danger to the children of such marriages. Are the children likely to be uniformly and consistently trained to value the supernatural gift of faith as the greatest of blessings and to entertain a due and proper hatred of heresy, when one of their parents is living, let us suppose, inculpably in heresy? What certainty is there that the children will receive a Catholic education, if the Catholic parent be taken away? What certainty that they will not fall under non-Catholic influences, and be brought up at last in an anti-Catholic atmosphere? And then as to promises, what security is there for their observance? One of the reasons of the falling away of so many Catholic names from the faith, one of the reasons of the decline of fervor in faith is to be found in the number of our mixed marriages. These have increased so much of late years, and the evils resulting from them are so manifest that we are seriously considering whether we shall not return to the Holy See the Faculty granted us to permit mixed marriages upon certain conditions. We never grant these dispensations without a shudder and a pang of fear, unless we are assured that the non-Catholic party has been instructed in the Catholic faith, and is prepared to embrace and practise it.

**CATHOLIC EDUCATION.**  
His Lordship observes that in the present day a good Catholic education is absolutely essential as an armour against unbelief and immorality. But education is not confined to knowledge, even though that knowledge comprehend the whole circle of Catholic theology. Knowledge of the catechism and of the faith must be reduced to practice in order to make children good. The Catholic school, therefore, will have failed in its chief end if it fail to form habits of virtue in its children. Let Catholic parents, if there be any so sunk in wickedness as to neglect the Catholic education of their children, reflect how grievously they sin in sending their children to Board and other non-Catholic schools, to the imminent peril of their Catholic life, when Catholic schools are within their reach. It needs many precautions and a very grave reason, indeed one so grave that we know not whether any of the kind can exist in this diocese, to excuse a parent for sinning in sending his children to a non-Catholic school. It is no justification to plead that nothing is taught against the Catholic faith. The absence of the teaching of Catholic doctrines, and still more of Catholic practices, is a deadly evil in itself. Then again, the companionship of non-Catholic children is a positive danger to which no parents can needlessly expose their children without sin. Lastly, let the Catholic parent reflect that the very fact that a child knows that his faith has not decided the school to which he has been sent, that his religion has been made secondary to secular considerations—this very fact must produce in the end the worst possible impression upon the mind and future conduct of the child. The child will naturally say: "Why should I care more for my religion than my parents? Are they not older and better than I am? If religion is little to them, why should it be more to me?" If such be the vital importance of Catholic education it must be evident to every Catholic with a voice in the affairs of the country that it is his duty to use his influence to maintain the present integrity of Catholic education. The pressure of the State upon Catholic schools is already severe; it has interfered with our text books and limited the time of religious instruction, which it barely tolerates. A little more in the way of restrictive legislation would bring us face to face with an intolerable persecution, and would embroil us in a bitter contest for the preservation of our faith and for the salvation of our souls. God grant that this day may be yet far off!

**Hymeneal.**  
At St. Ann's Church, on the 28th inst., Mr. Cornelius J. Maguire, of the Evening Post, and well known to Lacrosse me as one of famous "Shamrock twelve," was united in marriage to Miss Mary Maloney. A large number of friends of the happy couple were present to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. James Brown. Immediately after breakfast they took the train for the West to spend the honeymoon. We are sure that the many friends of Mr. Maguire will be pleased to learn of his marriage, and we have no doubt that he will be a strong acquisition to the ranks of the Benedictines.

A good honest laugh at an honest joke or bit of sarcasm rubs out the gathering wrinkles of care; but an ill-tempered joke is like a poisoned arrow, which makes a wound, and leaves its poison after it has been withdrawn.

TELEGRAMS.

**England.**  
London, April 22.—The prize fight for the championship of the world and £400, which took place between Tom Allen, of St. Louis, Mo., U.S., and Jack Stewart, Scotland, proved to be a complete fiasco. Twenty-four rounds were fought, and the men scarcely touched each other with the exception of the seventeenth round, when a pretty tussle occurred, Allen having a slight advantage. At the end of the twenty-fourth round, the referee declared the fight a draw, and all bets off. The attendance at the ring was very large, and among the crowd were many members of the aristocracy.

London, April 28.—The Times believes "Parole" will win the Chester Cup, to be run for on May 7th, and says: "Parole's" success hitherto has caused a complete scare among turf followers."

**France.**  
London, April 24.—Free-traders have lately been very active in Lyons. The Free-trade Association of that city recently issued a declaration, signed by the Presidents of the principal trades societies, energetically demanding a continuance of the treaties of commerce at the lowest possible tariff. On the other hand, seven hundred representatives of the cotton and other trades met at Egnal, and deprecated that renewal.

A Paris despatch says that small-pox is epidemic at Nice.

**Russia.**  
St. Petersburg, April 23.—The Official Gazette publishes the regulations according to which civilians may be handed over to court-martial for trial without preliminary investigation. Appeals against judgments must be lodged within twenty-four hours after the latter are rendered. The Governor-General's discretion in regard to the acceptance of the appeals is absolute. Gen Gourko on entering upon his duties harangued the police. He said he was "determined to trace the evil to the root."

**Germany.**  
Berlin, April 23.—A despatch says the negotiations between Germany and the Vatican have been so far without result. The rumor that Dr. Dollinger had submitted to the Vatican has been denied.

**Turkey.**  
London, April 23.—A Vienna correspondent says that there seems to be some possibility of compromise about the questions relative to Eastern Roumelia still remaining to be settled between Russia and England.

**Constantinople.** April 23.—The Russian commanders in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia have received the strongest orders to enforce stricter discipline among the troops; and as a consequence of a laxity heretofore in this respect, the soldiers propagate revolutionary ideas on returning to Russia.

**American.**  
New York, April 24.—A large meeting was held last night, for the purpose of discussing the rush of colored people to Kansas. Speeches were made by the Rev. Henry Hight and Garnet Thurlow West and others. Numerous letters from eminent men were read. Contributions for the relief of the emigrants were handed in at the meeting. The correspondent of the Tribune at Kansas City makes it appear that many of the negro refugees there had from the South because they feared the arithmetic of their employers too much for them. When the blacks were trying to pay their debt figures would add up and when they were trying to get their due the money was very slow in coming up.

New York, April 24.—There is no little rejoicing in sporting circles here over Lorillard's third victory within a week on the English turf. Pierre Lorillard says that on Tuesday he bought all of Welsh's Leamington colts at Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia, 13 in number, but preferred not to mention the price. He purchased "Parole" from Welsh's stable. "Parole" is from the same stock as the others. He remarked in a sporting rendezvous that a well known gentleman, living in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, had sent \$1,000 to a friend in England some time before "Parole's" first race, to put on the horse to be his advantage. His friend invested at one to fifty-six, clearing \$55,000 for \$1,000. Lorillard is said to have won over \$200,000 on the first two races and a round sum yesterday.

New York, April 25.—The suit brought against General Sheridan by James Whalen to recover damages for having dispossessed him of Killona plantation by military order, which was tried in the U. S. Circuit Court in the early part of last December, and which then resulted in a verdict for the defendant, has been revived.

New York, April 28.—Miss Anna Oliver preached in her Methodist Church in Brooklyn yesterday. She is 35 years of age, and has black hair and eyes. She bought the church a few weeks ago for \$150,000. The Woman's Church was organized yesterday. About 130 persons were present, all admitted by ticket.

New York, April 28.—Rev. Mr. Milne, pastor of the East Congregational Church, Brooklyn, three blocks from Miss Oliver's Church, preached last evening on women preaching, and said: "Exceptionally women should preach, but generally not."

Philadelphia, April 28.—A despatch received here from Wilkes-Barre, signed by Charles Parrish, states that the men who have been buried in the mine at Sugar Notch for the past few days, have been reached. All the imprisoned miners have been found alive and well, but very much exhausted.

Baltimore, Md., April 26.—Bishop Whittingham, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, received a letter from Rev. A. G. Faust, of Washington, requesting that he be deposed from the ministry of that church, as he has changed his faith, having been received into the Roman Catholic Church at Washington. Faust is the author of a number of religious articles.

Jersey City, N.J., April 28.—The morning papers remark that things were lovely in Newark yesterday. The "saints" enforced the Liquor Law, and the "sinners" cut off the supply of milk, newspapers, and other necessities of Sunday life. As much money as usual was paid for papers, and the streets were full of drunken people.

Chicago, April 23.—A desperate attempt was made to assassinate Edwin Booth while playing Richard III. at Booth's Theatre to-night. The play had advanced to the second scene. The lights were turned down, and the theatre almost as dark as night, when suddenly the flash of a pistol was seen in the second balcony at the right, quickly followed by another. The shots were fired at Booth, who was on the stage. The assassin made an attempt to fire a third time, but was prevented by some one sitting near. The greatest excitement prevailed, both among the audience and on the stage, women screaming and men yelling to catch the assassin. The scene was only probably equalled when J. Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln in Ford's Theatre, Washington. The lights were turned on as quickly as pos-

sible, and the officers hastened to where the assassin was held. He was marched off to a station, where he gave the name of Mark Gray, and said he was a dry goods clerk from St. Louis. He would give no reason for attempting to shoot Booth, and appeared perfectly cool and in his right mind. It is whispered that there is a woman at the bottom of the affair, and those who have seen the young man, who is about 25 years old, say he resembles Booth. The affair has caused a great sensation throughout the city. Neither of the balls fired went within dangerous proximity of the great actor. The weapon used was a small six-shooter.

**Canadian.**  
Toronto, April 26.—Chief Justice Hagerly gave judgment in the Common Law Chambers yesterday, upon the application made by Mr. O'Sullivan on behalf of Mary McClinchy, grandmother of an illegitimate infant, except John Smith, an inmate of the Boys' Home, for its transfer to the House of Providence, deciding that he had no right or power to interfere.

The mother of the child in dispute, Ellen McClinchy, died some months ago, and in September last signed a request that the child should be transferred to the custody of the Sisters of the House of Providence. His Lordship, in giving judgment, held that as the mother had, months before her death, freely and knowingly, placed the child in an institution chartered to provide for such orphans, she could not legally devolve her personal right when "in life" to the custody of the child upon any other person either by appointing them guardians or giving any testamentary directions. Had a Protestant mother some months before her death voluntarily placed her illegitimate child with the Sisters of the House of Providence I cannot see how any testamentary or other directions given by her could entitle any one to obtain possession of the child. There is no question here involved of any property having been bequeathed to the child, or any suggestion as to any temporal benefit to it, or any ground as to its treatment, &c. It only rests in an alleged right to bring the child up in its mother's religious belief. I cannot see that I have any power or right to interfere.

St. John, April 28.—The 62nd Battalion have been invited to Montreal to take part in the grand celebration of the Queen's birthday. Col. Blaine, we understand, has declined the invitation.

A peculiar luminous body, very like a mock moon, was distinctly visible in the sky last evening. It showed brilliantly for several minutes, but gradually lost its distinct outline, and finally faded away altogether.

Halifax, N. S., April 26.—Premier Joly, accompanied by his two sons and private secretary, arrived by the Quebec express at 1.30 p. m. He was immediately driven to the wharf and embarked on the "Peruvian." A telegraph messenger handed him a number of telegrams when he stepped on the quarter-deck, and he read them to his sons in a very earnest manner. As the steamer left the dock he commenced to read them again. Judging from his countenance, they were of considerable importance. The "Peruvian" sailed for Liverpool at 2.15 p. m.

**British Columbia.**  
Victoria, B. C., April 24.—Public feeling is daily becoming more unsettled as the 1st of May approaches. The situation is alarming, as it threatens the permanency of Canadian connection on the Pacific, if it does not imperil British connection. Parliament is now sitting with closed doors. The hot friends of Canada are despondent, and discuss secession as probable. Parliament has risen. The secret discussion was long and exciting. A stringent resolution was passed and directed to be cabled to London to-night. It demands, failing a fulfilment of the treaty obligations, that the Province be allowed to secede May 1st. The action of the House seems to meet with popular endorsement.

**The Fishery Award.**  
St. John's, N. F., via Halifax, N. S., April 25.—The Newfoundland Legislature, by a vote of 13 against 9, made the following disposition of its share of the fishery award. The opposition to the measure was very bitter, the discussion on all Wednesday night and Thursday of last week.

Whereas the financial statement of the past year shows a floating debt balance of \$218,165.38, consequent upon the increased expenditure to meet the growing demands of the public service and a large deficit in the revenue of 1878, a result principally owing to the low price of goods, the subject of *ad valorem* duties—

Resolved—That it is the opinion of the committee—

First—That the said debt balance be liquidated out of the amount received by this colony as its share of the Halifax fishery award.

Secondly—That for the present the balance of the said award be applied to the public accounts and be appropriated to the funding of the same.

Thirdly—That against such balance there be charged by way of a loan to the colony the sum of \$102,200, at interest at the rate of four and a half per cent, to defray the cost incurred in the purchase of land for connecting Notre Dame Bay and Bonavista Bay.

Fourthly—That the residue of such award do continue and be invested at interest.

Resolved—That out of the interest to arise from such investment for the current year, a sum of \$1,000 be appropriated towards the prosecution of a thorough scientific enquiry into the fisheries of this island.

Resolved—That a further sum of \$4,000 be appropriated out of such interest for the purpose of conducting a road connecting the heads of Placentia Bay and Trinity Bay by a narrow Little Harbor and Chance Cove or such other harbors in the respective bays as may be deemed most eligible having regard to affording the best facility for transporting ball.

Resolved—That the residue of such interest be appropriated for works of public utility equally among the several electoral districts of the island.

Resolved—That it is further the opinion of this Committee that the scientific enquiry respecting the fisheries is of the greatest importance, and should be continued for a period of at least ten years, and that from time to time hereafter, as occasion may require, the first charge upon the interest arising from the fishery award, should be the expense of efficiently carrying out such service.

Pedestrianism.

**THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.**  
London, April 25.—The pedestrian contest at the Agricultural Hall attracted over 10,000 spectators this afternoon, and during the evening over 20,000 filled the building. Brown's time has beaten all past records, and he was greeted by the cheers and shouts of the mass of humanity that filled the building. Weston, who covered a greater distance than he ever did before, was suffering terribly from his blistered feet, but he gamely struggled on, in order to complete 450 miles by ten o'clock to-morrow night, and thus receive a share of the gate money. Since the start Weston has walked nearly the whole time, while Brown and Hazael, during the time they have been on the track, have made their wonderful records by running. Corkey was the most used up of the four pedestrians. Brown ran several of his miles during the evening at an average of six miles an hour, which showed his great speed and endurance. The excitement over the struggle, although Brown has a decided lead, is feverish. All the principal sporting houses bulletin every mile scored, and the scores of Brown and Hazael are telegraphed all over. At 11.30 p. m., Brown stood 479; Hazael, 454; Corkey, 437; Weston, 398 miles. Brown intended to complete 500 miles before he left the track. The betting is 2 against 3 that Brown will cover 500 miles. Such performances as those of Brown and Hazael were never known.

London, April 26.—The spectators at the walking match yesterday numbered 21,100. Corkey, the previous champion, last night handed Brown the key of the champion belt, which the latter carried around the hall in triumph. At ten o'clock this morning the scores were—Brown, 503 miles; Hazael, 472; Corkey, 454; Weston, 427. Brown is fresh; Hazael is going wearily; Corkey is very stiff, and Weston is resting. Brown's time is now over eight hours ahead of any previous record. The match terminates at half-past ten o'clock to-night.

London, April 26.—Score at 2 p. m.: Brown, 516; Hazael, 477; Corkey, 458; Weston, 438 miles.

London, April 27.—The walking match terminated at half-past nine to-night. The score stood: Brown, 542; Corkey, 492; Hazael, 473; Weston, 450. Brown has beaten the best record by twenty-one miles. Corkey stopped shortly before eight, Hazael shortly after. Fourteen thousand people were present.

Hanlan and Hawdon—Excitement Increasing—Hanlan the Favorite.

Toronto, April 25.—The Mail of this morning contains the following special by cable:—Newcastle, April 24.—Public interest in the Hanlan-Hawdon match to be rowed ten days hence continues to increase, and appears now greater than is usually taken even in matches for the championship of England. Nearly everybody in the North country is talking of the forthcoming race, and in London, Manchester, and wherever sporting men are to be found in any number, it is said the interest is equally as great. All absorbing as "Parole's" great triple victory is, and the remarkable six days' pedestrian match at Agricultural Hall are proving, they have not succeeded in placing the contest to be decided on the Tyne on May 5th in the background. People in the north are centering their attention upon it, and those south of us are looking upward. The numbers of people lining the river banks about the time the men are expected to go out for practice increases daily, and great is the dissatisfaction manifested if they fail to catch a glimpse of the rival scullers. On Tuesday most of the visitors were doomed to disappointment, as far as the Canadian champion was concerned, for he was again indisposed on that day. He took ship in the morning for his usual spell of sculling, and whilst out on the river was seized with severe pains in his head, rendering it necessary for him to come ashore. In the afternoon he did not take any exercise at all, but came down to Newcastle, with whom they had a long conference. Hanlan seemed more depressed than he has been when suffering from the attacks of cold to which he has been subject since his arrival north. Every one would be sorry if a hitch in training should stand in the way of his receiving a thorough preparation for the match. Colonel Shaw has arrived here, accompanied by a number of Canadian gentlemen, who have visited this country to assist in the contests now looming in the future. On Wednesday, although still very depressed, Hanlan had sufficiently recovered from his attack of indisposition to be able to resume gentle work upon the river. In the afternoon, accompanied by Bright, he put off from Scotswood, when the tide was almost at its height, and rowed down as far as High Elswick Ferry Landing, where he turned and pulled leisurely back. On getting ashore he did not complain of any pain, but said he felt a little weak. He was cheerful, however, and disposed to trust matters lightly, saying another night's rest and another pull would see him as well as ever. At the North of England Coursing Club dinner last evening, Mr. Samuel Brownlee said Mr. Wm. Atkinson £700 to £400 on Hanlan against Hawdon. Mr. Atkinson at once offered to go on again at the same price, whereupon Mr. Brownlee bet him another £700 to £400, but this was not forthcoming. The banker of Hawdon ultimately expressed a wish to be accommodated with a third £700 to £400, but none of the Canadian friends would venture again.

There were also offers to take £600 to £400 that the "Unknown" would beat Elliott in the championship match on June 16th, but the money was not forthcoming. This is the first genuine betting to any amount that has taken place, but it is expected that the ball having once been opened some heavy wagering will follow, with Hanlan the favorite at seven to four. Hawdon continues in good condition, and takes his spells of rowing twice daily, besides considerable land exercise.

Toronto, April 28.—The Globe this morning contains the following special cablegram, dated London, 26:—I proceeded to Newcastle on Wednesday and found Hanlan quite despondent. He had a hard time training, and is suffering from the effects of a bilious attack. His friends called, and those present were anything but pleased at present appearances, but they say we hope for the best. If Hanlan's well he can defeat Hawdon; if not better, we shall pay a forfeit, as we will not allow Hanlan to row when he is physically unfit. We still hope that all will come right, but the present prospects are gloomy. Bad weather, cold and indispositions have not been encouraging.

Another Account.

The Mail this morning has the following special by cable:—

Newcastle, April 27.—Hanlan was somewhat better yesterday and was able to take his usual practice. At ten o'clock he and John Bright got afloat. They took an easy

row upon the ebb from Suspension Bridge to the head of the Meadows, where they turned, and at a pretty good pace rowed back again. Hawdon got afloat shortly after Hanlan and in company with John Higgins, of Shadwell, the ex-champion, who is here coaching the Delaval man, started from Scotswood and took a fast spin from that point down to the Meadows and back. At four o'clock a whole batch of scullers went out, including Hanlan, Hawdon, Higgins, Bright and Kirton, who all rowed down the river; Higgins and Hanlan going alongside each other for about half a mile. Higgins tried in vain to draw the Canadian, who maintained an average swing of from 28 to 30 without hurrying himself in the least. He kept on about even terms with the English champion all the way, but evidently declined to be hastened into a racing pace. At Paradise brick works, Hanlan and Bright turned and came up at a rattling gait until reaching Scotswood Haughs, where the Canadian dropped down to a paddle. Hanlan rowed in his new Swadale and Winship boat, which he pronounced the best he ever sat in. Higgins is now looking after the welfare of the Delaval miner, and announces his determination to do all he can to help him along. He wants Hanlan disposed of.

Restoring the Dead.

The body of Merrick, who was hanged for murder in Indianapolis recently, was taken from the gallows directly to a medical college there and temporarily restored to life by artificial means. An account of the treatment will prove interesting.

The body was drawn upward at full length by the head until the toes rested in the tub in which he had lain. Instantly the assistants rubbed the body briskly with towels for two minutes, and then wrapped it from the shoulders down with a warm blanket. Then the head and neck were manipulated in every way to set the dislocated joint. After this the body was returned to the table, the windpipe opened and a tube inserted with a bellows was attached. Some of the veins opened to draw off the congealed blood, and a jar of be-fibrinated sheep's blood was produced to be injected when all should be ready. The Indianapolis Herald tells what occurred next:—

And now came the trial which all awaited in breathless anxiety. The professor of anatomy took charge of the jars of blood and milk, and was to turn the stopcocks to let it flow into the jugular vein, and thence into the heart, and the professor of physiology was to empty the blood from the head with the aspirator at the same time. Another student was to inflate the lungs with the bellows by slow easy motion, not more rapidly than eighteen a minute. Another assistant was to move a sump valve on the bellows tube so that when the lungs were filled it might empty itself of bad air without blowing back into the bellows. The other assistants stood by the batteries to make the connections at the word.

At the word "now," every well trained hand and hand began to work—all in harmony—and quietly. No sound at first but the wheezing of the bellows, and the measured thud, thud, of the piston of the air pump. The clotted blood from the head poured into the receiver at first like a brown jelly, which after a few moments was thinner, at last a stream of thin warm blood. It was noticed that the blood mixture in the jar was lowering. The professor of physiology withdrew the aspirating needles and stood with dilated pupils and flushed face. The chest of the dead man was heaving regularly. He grasped the pulse and said in a whisper, "A tremor! tremor!" and then applied his ear to the chest for a moment, and then sprang up and cried out in an excited manner, "It moves! I can feel it pulse!" A shout went up from every one, but followed in a moment by deadly stillness, for the swollen eyes of the dead were seen to roll in their sockets, each one looked at the other as much as to say, "What have we done in restoring this man to life and suffering?" The battery of the heart and abdomen were now disconnected and all the sump-buckets of life was observable. Nearly two pints of the blood mixture had entered the veins. This was not cut off and artificial respiration kept up. The pulse could be counted irregular, but over 100 per minute. The face of the subject was no longer livid, but rather pale. The eyelids were half closed and the eyeballs rolling; the pupils were discovered contracting and dilated according as they were shaded or exposed to the light. Some nitrate of amyl was held to the bellows, for breathing was not through the mouth and nostrils, and instantly the heart beat more steadily, the face became of a better color, and the chest jerked as if there was a desire to cough. At this juncture the professor of physiology said:—

"Gentlemen—Our experiments thus far are successful. The man is living again, but can have no thought, because the mass of brains is too nearly severed from the cord. No act of will, at least, can be performed. The spinal cord is itself the motor centre of the body, and as long as we keep up artificial breathing the body will live."

He then proceeded to drill several holes, as large as a sewing needle, into various parts of the skull, and touched the brain with the galvanic points, which caused the legs to jerk, the hands to clench, the eyes to roll, open, shut, and the tongue to protrude. A full description of the anatomical points and physiological observations was carefully taken down, and will, doubtless, appear in medical periodicals.

The experiments concluded by withdrawing the bellows and closing the opening in the windpipe by adhesive plaster, and all were startled by a sudden cough from the dead man and a rolling of the head, with moaning sounds, like by one exhausted by suffering. This was followed by a convulsive action in the limbs, a fixture of the eyes, an appearance of a second death. The body became cool in twenty minutes. The whole experiment lasted from 11.30 p. m. to 12.20 a. m., Thursday, or 50 minutes.

A Canadian Canal Project.

A Special Committee of the Ontario Legislature have reported in favor of the proposed Huron and Ontario Ship Canal. They think that the hydraulic lift lock will be the principal means of overcoming the difficulties in the construction of the canal. The estimated cost is \$20,000,000. Of the utility of the canal the Committee say:—"A cargo of grain shipped from Chicago through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Lakes Huron and Erie, and the Erie Canal, by way of New York to Liverpool, would traverse a distance of 4,600 miles. The same cargo, passing through the proposed canal, and going by the St. Lawrence Canal by way of Quebec, would only have to traverse a distance of 3,700 miles, a saving of no less than 834 miles." Even compared with the Welland Canal the gain in distance is very great. From Chicago to Quebec by the Welland Canal is 1,500, while by the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal it would be 1,180 miles, a saving in distance of about 320 miles." After making due allowance for tolls, the estimated saving in the cost of shipping grain from Chicago to Liverpool by the proposed route, would be close upon \$5 per ton.