



WALT WHITMAN'S HYMN TO DEATH.

The editor of the Fortnightly Review still continues to request eminent men of letters to give him what is their judgment on the finest passages in verse and prose. In reply to this request Mr. Edwin Arnold, author of "The Light of Asia," sends the following "Hymn to Death." "Addressed to the dead," as this poem is less known than it deserves, we give it below for the benefit of our readers who may be unfamiliar with its singular beauty:—

ORDINATIONS.

Official List of Those Ordained by Archbishop Fabre has just made the following ordinations at the Grand Seminary:—

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

The esteemed Pastor of St. Mary's Parish, Rev. J. J. Salmon, was made the recipient, last Sunday, of a valuable gift and beautiful address, on the occasion of the anniversary of his birthday. The happy event had been looked forward to with pleasing anticipations by all parishioners, and especially by the members of the Young Ladies' Society of the Children of Mary, who were busy during the last week in preparing an agreeable surprise for the Rev. Father on the auspicious day. Several invitations had been sent to the Rev. Father's friends in the city, and at eight o'clock last evening the hall in the basement of St. Mary's church presented quite an attractive scene, with the ladies of the reception committee sitting to the right and to the left of the altar, awaiting Father Salmon's arrival from the Presbytery to receive the honors in due form. At the appointed hour the Rev. Father arrived, accompanied by Rev. Fathers McCarty of St. Gabriel, Brady of the Diocese

of Ottawa, Donnelly of St. Anthony's, O'Donnell and Hennessy of St. Mary's, Dr. Cahery, Messrs. Wade, Cuddy, Smith and Prof. Rierdon, and, all being seated, the programme of the evening commenced. The arrangements were under the management of a most efficient committee, the following ladies forming the executive: Misses Croinin, Rooney, McDonald, Gayer, McHugh, McCallum, Sutherland, Purcell, and Harvey.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

(Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

LONDON, May 30.—A newspaper, published in Bucharest in the interest of Russia and Russian schemes in the Balkan States and the Austro-Hungary frontier, prints a summary of the situation of Eastern Europe, as viewed from the standpoint of Muscovite desires and self-aggrandizement. The recent brief flurry in that quarter has been overborne in public mind by lately occurring events in Central Europe; but in the Balkans, as in Central Asia, Russia is increasingly active, and some thing of importance is bound to happen sooner or later. In view of this, such a declaration of a plan for the future, which has evidently been matured at St. Petersburg, is of special significance, indicating clearly an early persistent campaign directed by the Czar's advisers towards the accomplishment of a re-division of the great Austro-Hungarian empire, which the Russians so evidently desire. The most important point in the article is the statement that the "Man of the East" is no longer the Sultan of Turkey in reality, or Suleiman of the minor states to the west; but that the supreme position is held by the head of the Hapsburg House. So that the balance of power, the equilibrium of sovereignty, is disturbed, contrary to the general scheme of Eastern European policy, which is antagonistic to the supremacy of the Man of the East.

THE HOME FEELING.

When the rose of the day is done; when the last lingering light of the sun has faded from the sky, these the stars take their accustomed places in the sky like Sabbath worshippers drooping in adoration to their God. When the dust is laid with dew and the air is more fragrant than at noon with the breath of flowers; when the lamps are lit and the fire upon the hearthstone paints the window-pane with the warm and golden light, then it is that the home-feeling comes to claim, to soften and to purify the heart. It is as if a stranger in a strange land at that hour, and sadder still to be a penniless outcast wandering with aimless footsteps through the cold streets of an unfriendly city.

CHAMBERLAIN FORTHWITLED.

The Birmingham Post publishes the second of its series of articles put forward as a sketch of the Unionist policy with regard to the government of Ireland, speaking as an organ of Chamberlain and Radical Unionists. The article is devoted to the question of the Irish and the fisheries. Chamberlain's speech, confirming the first article, has annoyed the Times extremely. Apart from the Irish programme proposed they resent with indignation and bitterness of feeling his point-blank assertion that the Conservative policy is directed by Radicalism, and that the Government were following his lead faster than any Liberal minority he was ever connected with. What is called the ill-timed bronchitis of the subject and the Irish programme of administration appear to be as little palatable to the cabinet as his direct attack upon them, and it is added to Chamberlain's fear that Gladstone may forestall him by giving out a modified arrangement of his Home Rule Bill.

MORE TORY IMAGINATION.

As further assistance to the purpose of the Pope's rescript in helping the Balfour administration to oppress the Irish people, it is stated that a number of Roman Catholic priests, notorious as the advocates of the plan of campaign and boycotting, will shortly be drafted into the colonies as missionaries and kept in these obscure posts several years, until, it is hoped by the Tory party and by the Pope, the Nationalist agitation will have quieted down.

it out, but when we hear of that lowly thatched cottage, the birds singing gaily that came at the call, and the peace of mind dearer than all, is not there an attendant, not wholly conscious, feeling that the earthly home is but a type of that heavenly home, and that the inmates of the one, clothed with immortality, and all made young again and forever?

ARRANGED WITHOUT OVERTURNING THE MINISTRY.

The present intention of the Emperor is to return to Charlottenburg, after spending July and August in Hamburg. Charlottenburg palace is to be entirely renovated. It is naturally impossible to fix upon a definite programme. The Kaiser's life hangs by a delicate thread that a sudden fatality at any moment would surprise no one. Dr. Mackenzie's success in keeping off such a disaster, and so prolonging the Emperor's native strength, asserts itself most extraordinary, but the sudden release occasioned by political excitement is the latest indication how completely the sufferer's health is undermined.

OFF FOR HOME.

SIR THOMAS EDMONDE SENT REJOICING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC TO THE ALASKA.

If Henry Grattan, that "gallant man who led the van of Irish volunteers," had been alive yesterday he would have beheld a sight that would have gladdened his Celtic heart. And that would have been the good ship Alaska, of the Gulf Line, departing from pier 38 North River, and carrying his own descendant, Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Edmonde, to his home.

THE NORTH GERMAN GAZETTE.

The North German Gazette asserts that Duke Adolf of Nassau will succeed to the rule of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg upon the death of the present incumbent, who is King William of Holland. The Gazette says that when this event takes place the Grand Duchy will again become a part of the German Empire.

MR. SPURGEON IS ABOUT TO INITIATE A MOVEMENT.

Mr. Spurgeon is about to initiate a movement looking to the federation of the Baptist congregations who share his views. He writes:—"I was afraid from the beginning that the reform of the Baptist union was hopeless, and I am afraid that it is now hopeless. I quit both the union and association once for all. My chief step is not so clear, but the instinct of a gracious life is to seek congenial communion; hence the necessity of a fell whip of ourselves and our churches suggests itself to those leaving the old camp." Mr. Spurgeon is still confined to his bed by the results of a chill he took at his mother's funeral.

THE INTRODUCTION OF AN AMERICAN SYSTEM.

The introduction of an American system of amusements was effected yesterday in Paris. Dr. Nachtel has labored eight years under great disadvantages to introduce a system that has worked so well in New York and other American cities, and has the satisfaction of seeing it adopted by the French Government, the official sanction having been given yesterday. Mr. Jules Ferry, Minister of Education, is in the success of the scheme, and is president of the amusement society. The Senator gave a slight touch of politics, sneering at Boulanger, and praised the Russians. An ambulance was summoned on trial from two miles away, by telephone. It arrived in a quarter of an hour. A journalist was placed on a stretcher and put in the ambulance, and away he went amid cheers. The system is voted a success in the French capital.

arranged without overturning the ministry, and the quinquennial bill will be promulgated.

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THE RETURN OF BISMARCK.

The return of Bismarck from his home at Varzin to his official residence in Berlin, and the Chancellor's daily and long interviews with the Emperor, appear to be connected more or less closely with the difference which has always existed between Emperor Frederick and Herr von Bismarck, and which has had a tendency of late to assume a more definite shape. Liberals reproach Bismarck for exercising strong governmental influence at elections, in order to preserve the Emperor's majority, and the Emperor's letter to him was a slight reproach for adopting this course of action and preventing a true expression of the real sentiments of the people. Herr Patzkamer has submitted to the Kaiser an explanation of the activity of the elections; and it is rumored he entertains the intention of resigning his post in administration. This report, however, is not confirmed, and it is not probable Bismarck will allow matters to reach this crisis.

THE BIRMINGHAM POST PUBLISHES THE SECOND OF ITS SERIES OF ARTICLES.

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ably all his companions and follow-adventurers were Catholic Irish, and after his surrendered command of the fleet and left the country, those who had accompanied him remained and made their homes in Chili. These men and their descendants formed a regular military oligarchy, and have in reality governed Chili from 1810 to the present time. After the civil war in this country a large number of Cleburn's Irish brigade made their way to Chili, and organized its army on the model of that of the Southern Confederacy. For years they were engaged in a sort of guerilla warfare with the Patagonians, which resembled greatly that waged against the Indians in the United States. A few of Cochran's old sailors organized the fleet and brought its few vessels to a high state of discipline and efficiency. The country was poor, the mines having generally failed, and for years Chili attracted little attention even in South America. But suddenly the trouble with Peru culminated in war, and the Chilean troops had a chance of showing what they could do. Even in Valparaiso the feeling was that the nation was entering into a contest in which the chances were greatly against it, and a successful termination was hoped for rather than expected.

CAUSE OF IBERIAN DEFEATS.

But the first battle showed the results of the Irish blood and training. Although far outnumbered, the Chilean troops, by sheer desperation of valor, swept the Peruvians from their front, one small regiment, formed exclusively of Irish-Americans, conquering more than five times their number. The Peruvians, led by half-breed officers, ran like sheep before the furious Irish onslaught, and the country was overrun within a few months. To emphasize the cause of the astonishing victory of the Chileans, several engagements took place between forces commanded by native officers on both sides, and the result in every instance was that the Peruvians won. But when Irish officers commanded the Southern Republic was always victorious; and as to the Irish regiment, the Peruvians, after the second combat, never dared wait its attack, but fled precipitately as soon as the drums beat the charge. Even on the ocean, where the brave German Admiral Grau had commanded, the fight went against the Peruvians, and they were so reduced to a condition of helplessness, entirely owing to the Irish in the Chilean service. Two men were almost killed by the natives, and ever since the Peruvian war have had complete control of Chili, which, under the form of a republic, is to-day really an Irish Empire, the only one in the world. The names of Pratt, McGillroy, who, by the way, was the only Protestant who ever rose to a high position in South America, Reille, the Spanish for O'Leilly, O'Brien, and others of the same Iberian derivation, are to-day the most beloved and honored among the Spanish-Indian population, and a visiting Irishman is regarded as an aristocrat, a position he occupies nowhere else on earth. I have often wondered why Irish emigrants did not turn their attention to Chili, where they would meet a better reception than anywhere else in the world, and hope that this will catch the eye of some of them and lead them to move to that country, where almost certain success awaits them."

RASCALLY BANKING.

SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS OVER THE RUIN OF THE MARITIME BANK.

ST. JOHN, N.B., May 29.—Some startling facts relative to the defunct Maritime Bank has leaked out lately in connection with the trial of the Bank of Nova Scotia vs. Harrison. A short time prior to the failure of A. Sterling, of Fredericton, who had been a director in the bank, sold out a large portion of his stock in that concern to W. F. Harrison, St. John merchant, accepting the latter's note therefor. The note was deposited in the Bank of Nova Scotia, but when the time expired for payment Harrison refused to meet it, alleging that Sterling was aware of the rottenness of the bank when he sold the shares. The trial of the case has resulted in a thorough exposure of the losses and methods adopted by the bank management, and some of the evidence elicited justifies the suspicion that MacLellan kept two sets of certain books, so as to hide the true state of the bank's affairs from the directors. Sterling swore that although he was a director and attended a meeting held at the bank on July 29, 1886, he did not know that R. A. and J. Stewart had then drawn exchange on Stewart Bros. London, to the extent of £10,000. The bulk of this exchange was without an endorser. Neither did he know that MacLellan, manager of the bank, had surrendered \$75,000 worth of Guy, Bevan & Co.'s securities and accepted instead certificates of stock in the Trading company to the extent of £15,000. It has also been shown in evidence that although the Trading company had a large amount to its credit in the bank when it failed, the bulk of it came from the Stewart exchange, and was really the bank's own money. J. T. McMillan, one of the liquidators' clerks, swore to-day that the deficiency of the bank, after deducting the value of assets, was over \$1,900,000. The liquidators had realized nothing from Stewart & Co.'s securities and accepted instead certificates of stock in the Trading company to the extent of \$15,000 when the bank closed, who had got \$5,000 and a promise of a little more. The revelations are not calculated to inspire much hope in the breasts of the note-holders. MacLellan, who is largely responsible for the crash, is said to be operating in real estate in Omaha.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., June 1.—A stabbing affray occurred here this afternoon by which an Italian named Jacques was killed by his cousin. The two men got into a quarrel in the house where they live and one drew a knife and stabbed the other in the right breast, the weapon penetrating the lung. Jacques started for the street, he fell on the threshold and in ten minutes was a corpse. The murderer, who hung around the place till evening, has been arrested. He is quite unconcerned about the affair, and quietly told a reporter he had only got the best of Jacques this time. An inquest will be held to-morrow. The crime has created considerable excitement in the city.

WHY THE IRISH ARE POWERFUL IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILI.

Israel Kohn, at present of Santa Fe, N.M., but who for many years was a resident of Valparaiso, Chili, where he was largely interested in mines, arrived in the city day or two ago and is visiting his friends. Falling into conversation with a Post Dispatch reporter this morning at the Planters' House, Mr. Kohn said: "For nearly twenty years, from 1863 to 1882, I lived on the Western Coast of South America, making my home at Valparaiso during most of that time, but travelling over the entire country in pursuit of my business. In this way I became intimately acquainted with the various nations that, as a rule, are on the Western Coast, and I think that I understand the cause of the preponderance of power held by the poorest of the South American Republics—Chili. The population of the entire western part of South America is similar, consisting for the most part of half and quarter-breed Spaniards, the Indian blood predominating with a very considerable amount of black blood in the North. Many Germans are met with and a few Americans, but natives of both nations are mere sojourners and should not be considered as belonging to the true population. In Chili alone there is a strong element of European blood infused into the people, and this has enabled them to take their present commanding position.

TALK ABOUT NEW YORK BEING GOVERNED BY THE IRISH.

Talk about New York being governed by the Irish, no city in the world is so much under Iberian control as Valparaiso, and that city governs Chili, and in consequence of the victories gained by that country, Peru also. The Irish in Valparaiso, however, occupy a very different position from that held by them in the United States, as by force of character, forming by count but an insignificant portion of the population, but ruling the rest with a rod of iron. The Irish in Chili occupy much the same position that is held by the English in India, and their rule has proved fully as beneficial to the country in which they have made their home. The beginning of the Irish influence," Mr. Kohn went on to say, "can be dated from the arrival of Admiral Cochran, the famous Lord Dundonald, who really did more than any one else to release South America from the Spanish yoke. Although an Englishman,

CHILI RULED BY CORK.

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