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CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney is the possessor of the precious relic of the skull of the Venerable Bede.

The nomination of Father M'Mahon to the see of Hartford, Conn., has been approved by the Holy Father.

The foundation-stone of a new convent of the Sisters of Perpetual Adoration has been laid in New Orleans.

At Long Branch, New Jersey, the Rev. J. A. Walsh recently received Miss Chamberlain and Miss Slocom, both Episcopalians, into the Catholic Church.

The Rev. Meimrad McCarthy, a Benedictine monk, is about to establish a mission among the Sioux Indians at the Red Cloud Agency, Dakota.

A fund is being raised for the purpose of rebuilding Notre Dame College, Indiana, which was recently destroyed by fire. The Very Rev. E. Sorren, the founder of the establishment, has contributed one thousand dollars.

In the archdiocese of San Francisco there are 103 churches and 18 chapels; 58 regular and 10 secular priests; 5 colleges, 10 academies, 35 select and parochial schools, 4 asylums, 4 hospitals, and a Catholic population of 180,000.

Father Didon, a popular Paris preacher, who studied science under Claude Bernard, and advocates the reconciliation, or rather delimitation, of science and theology, has been received by the Pope, who exhorted him to continue his efforts.

Up to the 17th of May nearly 7,000,000 francs had been sent to the Archbishop of Paris as subscriptions for the church of the Sacred Heart, now being built in that city. The subterranean vault of the edifice is nearly finished, and its dimensions surpass those of any existing cathedral in France.

In digging an excavation in a street of St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S., workmen unearthed a silver chalice and paten. It is supposed that they belonged to Father Hennepin, the pioneer missionary of Minnesota, who was captured by the Indians near the Mississippi river about two hundred years ago.

The Monitor states that the tribunal appointed by the Pope to consider the validity of the marriage of the crown prince of Monaco with the sister of the Duke of Hamilton has pronounced it invalid, reserving, however, the final decision to Leo XIII. The proceedings were instituted by the princess, who has for some time been separated from her husband.

Five pictures have recently been stolen from the Dominican convent of Ghent. The first is Ecclesia Triumphans per Sanctam Eucharistiam. Another is a representation of the birth of Our Saviour in the stable at Bethlehem. The third picture is an "Eco Homo," of the Italian school; the fourth is a "Holy Virgin;" and the fifth is a "St. Catherine," with a crown of thorns. The paintings were all cut out of their frames.

Pope Leo XIII. is tall and spare, with a patrician air. He has a fine head, crowned with white hair, strongly marked features, the aspect of an ascetic, with something marble-like in the general appearance of the figure. His face is lighted by a piercing look, and his smile is very winning. His voice is sonorous, not so mellow as Pope Pius's, but more powerful. Though he is moderate in his opinions, he does not lack firmness.

With all his exactitude of thought, Cardinal Newman has in him a fund of the truest poetry. He believes in the reality of musical sounds. This is no mere adherence to the wave theory of sound, but appears to be a fancy that each beautiful sound is an actual living entity—immortal because all that is fair must be so. He alluded to this in his last sermon at St. Mary's, perhaps the most famous event in the history of Oxford in the present century.

The growth of the Catholic Church in the city of Newark since the first small congregation was formed in 1824 is almost unprecedented. Previous to 1824 the poor Catholics who resided there had no place of worship, and missionary priests came out from New York at intervals and celebrated Mass in private houses. The Catholic Church property, at present valuation, is worth over twelve hundred thousand dollars, while the number of members of the Catholic faith is over thirty thousand.

The French minister of the interior has addressed to the prefects a circular with regard to processions, in which he declares that the government will allow the prefectural authorities and the mayors to make whatever application they shall judge suitable of the law of the 18 Germinal, year 10, the article of which is that "no religious ceremony shall take place outside edifices consecrated to Catholic worship in the towns where there are temples destined for different religious services."

An Historical Church.

After the lapse of three centuries, the Roman Catholic chapel in Ely place, Holborn, London, dedicated to St. Etheldreda, the daughter of Aruna, king of the West Angles, born in Suffolk in the year 630, and who took part in the erection of Ely cathedral, is to be opened for the celebration of High Mass on the 23rd of June, being the day known in the calendar as the feast of Etheldreda. Cardinal Manning will preach the first sermon. Evelyn, in his "Diary," under date November 14, 1668, mentions the consecration of Dr. Wilkins, as bishop of Chester, in the chapel; when Dr. Tillotson preached. At one time the chapel was rented by the National Society for a schoolroom, and afterwards opened for the celebration of the service of the Established Church in the Welsh language. It was purchased in 1874 by the Roman Catholic Church.

The Catholic Vote.

The Catholics do not seem to have voted in the way the Mail wanted them to. This is rather to be regretted, for the Mail took no end of trouble in telling the Catholics for whom they should vote. It says that if the Catholics continue to hold aloof from the rest of the electorate, maintaining the balance of power, there will be trouble, and that the Protestants will be compelled to combine for the protection of their rights—a threat which will hardly have much effect, as indeed threats of this kind seldom do. On the other hand, the Globe says the Catholics have shown their good sense by going in with the Reform party, for they have always received justice at the hands of Mr. Mowat. This talk about the Catholic vote is the natural outcome of the game the politicians have all along been playing. As both sides have openly bidden for the Catholic vote election after election, it can hardly be said to lie in the mouth of either party to denounce the Catholic vote for being in the market. At the same time it must be admitted that there should be an end to sectarianism in politics, and that the sooner it is reached the better.

The Archbishop of Sydney.

The Sydney Freeman's Journal gives the introductory lecture of a series in defence of Christianity, and showing the shallowness of unbelief, delivered in the pro-cathedral by his grace the Most Rev. Dr. Vaughan, archbishop of Sydney, on the Sundays Lent.

Lent. The Freeman says—His grace in assigning his reason for grappling with unbelief—by which he meant to denote the negative school—says—"If the enemy has to be encountered at all, he had best be encountered in his stronghold. If the negative school can be shown to be a shallow one, then my task, as far as infidelity is concerned, is accomplished. Once believed in, God, in man's future destiny, in the sanction of Divine law, in the immortality of the soul, and, if you are logical, you must of necessity finally join the Catholic church. Hartmann was talking sense when he said that he treated with scorn—the scorn merely of logic, I hope—all that lies between unbelief and Catholicity." The most rev. lecturer, who gave indisputable evidence of being a deep and thoughtful natural philosopher, showed principally by quotations from the works of eminent scientists such as Professor Stokes, Dr. Thomas Young, Mr. Herbert Spencer, and Professor Jevons, that the bearing of natural science is in the direction of religion, and that its testimonies, taken in the main and on the whole, offer remarkable evidence of the oneness of that source from which both nature and grace proceed.

Letter From a Corkman in Zululand.

The following are some extracts from a letter written by a Corkman, a corporal of the 1st Bat. 13th Regt., at present doing duty with Brigadier-General Wood, at Kambula Hill, Zululand. It is dated March 29th. After speaking of the Isandula and Intombi disasters, at the former of which he states the enemy cut off the heads and hands of the drummer boys of the 1st-24th, he tells his friends—"This is a fearful war—much more so than people at home think it is. We thought when coming here that it would be all over by this time, and that all we had to do was to march into Zululand and take the country. We will have work enough to fight them all on account of the Zulus being so strong, and their country is so very rough and mountainous, besides bad roads to march. I have had my belly full of South Africa, and I think this war will last about five months more. Infantry men are no use in this country. It is all horsemen who are wanted, for these Kafirs can run like horses over rocks and hills, where we cannot get a rifle, a few assegais and shield, and live on very little, and we always carry with us a large convey and commissariat. It is five months since I slept without my arms and accoutrements, and taking off my clothes. I have to lie on the wet ground among snakes, lizards and mosquitoes. We will have all our work to rout those beggars, the Kafirs, out of this."

Inflammatory Appeals.

In the Mail of Saturday and Monday much that is untrue is advanced respecting the "Catholic vote." It is charged that this is "a marketable commodity;" that "Roman Catholics vote as Roman Catholics and not as citizens;" that ninety per cent. of the vote went with the ministry in the recent elections, and that "practically the church controls the situation." All this is put forward without a title of proof, and for the purpose of building up an argument in favor of bigotry and intolerance. The Protestant majority is appealed to to combine and put down the Catholic minority. Such a course as this was little expected from the liberality of the Mail. It is a poor return for the hearty support given to the party by Catholic conservatives, and in every way unworthy a great party newspaper. And the sweeping condemnation of Catholics is as short-sighted as it is unjust. Let the writer of those articles pause and take time to think where such writing will land the Mail and the attitude into which it would force all Catholics, both reform and conservative. The facts, we can give them in scores, within our own knowledge—of Catholic voting against Catholic in the late contest, abundantly disprove the allegations of the Mail.—Whitby Chronicle.

STORMS AND TREES.—For the last fifty years a record of hailstorms in Wurtemberg has been kept at Stuttgart, the capital. From a study of these observations it appears that there is a decided difference between forests of beech and forests of pine in the liability to be visited. The former suffer greatly, the latter hardly at all.

Naturalists Portfolio.

MONKEYS FISHING FOR CRABS.—An Austrian resident at the court of Siam reports that in that country the monkey is trained to fish for crabs with his tail. Occasionally the animal gets a "bite" from a monster crab that he is totally unable to land, and falls a victim to the superior weight of his canceriferous, which drags him into the water, drowns and finally devours him.

A GOOD FISHING LOCALITY.—Complaints have lately been made in Kendal respecting the presence of fish in the water pipes, and at the last meeting of the corporation it was stated that both fish and "ladpoles" had been drawn in water from taps. The other day one of the hydrants in the main street refused to yield any water, and upon a crowbar being applied, the ball was moved, and the water came freely, bringing with it 15 fishes and a frog!

Mr. H. N. Mosely, the naturalist of the Challenger expedition, in his recently published notes of the voyage gives an interesting account of a parrot on board the ship. The parrot heard a great deal of talk about the soundings constantly going on, and probably something also about the principal theories in regard to ocean depths and currents; and he had learned to say "What! two thousand fathoms and no bottom! Oh, Dr. Carpenter, F. L. S." This remark seems to have been greatly enjoyed by the ship's company.

HONEY WITHOUT WAX.—In Ethiopia there is found in subterranean cavities, according to M. Villiers, a honey made without wax by an insect resembling a large mosquito. This honey is called tasma. The natives use the honey to cure throat disease. On analysis M. Villiers finds it to contain thirty-two per cent. of mixed fermentable sugar and twenty-eight per cent. of dextrose. The composition is like that of manna of Sinai and Kurdistan, saccharine matter from the leaves of the lime-tree and ordinary honey; but it differs from those substances in the absence of cane sugar.

AMERICAN BUFFALOES.—Experiments recently made seem to show that American buffaloes are even more valuable animals than has hitherto been supposed. These experiments have been conducted by Col. Ezra Miller of Mahwah, New Jersey. He has proved that the buffalo is easily domesticated and easily kept; that the cows yield milk that will compare favourably with that of the best Alderneys, both in quality and quantity, and that a buffalo fattened upon such food as is given to American cattle makes excellent beef. All these facts Colonel Miller has demonstrated at his farm in Mahwah. In his opinion there is profitable business to be done by establishing buffalo ranches on the plains, where calves can be collected, domesticated, and shipped to the east.

A Feroocious Bat Attacks a Child.

Last Thursday night a little daughter of Mr. M. Paquette, Montreal, was bitten by a rat while sleeping in the bed with a servant girl. The little one screamed and the rat went away, but returned again with renewed ferocity and bit the poor child on the hands, feet and arm. The servant, now roused to the full extent of the danger, attacked the animal, which turned upon her and bit her hand, but after awhile retreated. The child must have lost upwards of a quart of blood and is very sick at present, as well as frightened and nervous.

Reorganization of the Russian Army.

An imperial ukase just issued from St. Petersburg orders that the Russian army shall undergo an important transformation. There are in Russia 140 regiments of infantry, each consisting of three battalions, subdivided into five companies. Now each regiment is to consist of four battalions, subdivided into four companies. This measure increases the Russian army by 20,000 men in time of peace, and by 130,000 men in time of war. The reorganization of the army is to begin at once, and must be pushed on rapidly.

The Panama Ship Canal.

It is related that Napoleon III., when a prisoner in Ham, indulged in many speculations about connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a canal; that the idea was always a pet one with him, and that he cherished fond expectations of carrying it out. The international congress, which has just decided that the Wyse plan is the best proposed, has been in session for some time in Paris. A sub-committee, to which several plans were given for consideration, on Wednesday reported three plans:—Wyse's, which was to cost \$140,000,000; Menocal's Nicaragua route, to cost \$180,000,000; and Selfridge's Atrato River route, estimated to cost \$200,000,000. The route selected is the shortest, and is thought to present the fewest obstacles of any suggested. It contemplates a canal forty-five miles in length, to connect Limon bay with the harbour of Panama. From twelve to twenty locks will be required. The time necessary to make the passage of this canal would be about a day and a half. The engineers who planned it have contemplated using the Chagres River and its tributaries to secure a supply of water for lockage purposes, and it is believed that the quantity to be thus obtained will be abundant. There is a high ridge to be overcome, but the greatest height of the divide is not more than 285 feet. There are many reasons advanced why this route should be selected. Its shortness is not the least or best one, but there others—that it nearly follows the line of a railway now in operation, passing through an inhabited country. A fine harbour, is found at each end with a depth of water sufficient to float the largest ships, and nothing necessary for absolute security, but a breaker that would cost a comparatively insignificant sum of money. The canal and locks are to be constructed to accommodate the largest steamships, and the locks will have to be between 400 and 500 feet in length. Six years will be required to complete the work.

IRISH NEWS.

The total number of Catholic bishops, priests and chaplains in Ireland is estimated at 3,450.

The drainage of the river Suck, so long in contemplation, has at length commenced at Balinasloe.

During the past year 24,722 marriages were registered in Ireland; births, 139,650; deaths, 93,543.

Lord Rathdonnell died on 19th of May at Drumcar, aged 81, and is succeeded by his nephew.

The linen trade at Belfast is in so unsatisfactory a condition that mill-owners contemplate reducing the wages fifteen per cent.

The Attorney-General has appointed Mr. J. Atkinson, B. L., crown prosecutor for the County Kerry, in the room of Mr. Esham, Q. C., resigned.

Col. Seymour, of Ballinmore castle, is about giving his tenants on the Milltown property a reduction of five shillings in the pound in their rents.

The Irish Episcopal church journals protest against the appropriation of another large portion of the church surplus to what they describe as a sectarian university.

The quantity of flaxseed sold in the north of Ireland for sowing would give an acreage this year of close on 135,000 acres, an increase on last year of over 20,000 acres.

His excellency the Earl of Dufferin, her majesty's ambassador at St. Petersburg, arrived at Belfast on the 28th of May, en route for county Down, where the countess is at present staying.

The convocation of the Queen's university, Dublin, has forwarded to the premier, through the Duke of Leinster, a memorial for a direct representative of the university in Parliament.

The Dublin boundary commissioners took evidence on the 19th May against the absorption of the townships, and a memorial was presented to them suggesting that a reform of the Dublin corporation was antecedently necessary.

The death is announced, in county Galway, of Anthony Francis Nugent Smith, carl of Westmeath, in his seventy-fourth year. The deceased nobleman, who succeeded to the earldom in 1871, is succeeded in the peerage by his eldest son, Lord Delvin.

The society formed in Dublin two years ago to cultivate the Irish language has numerous members. Schools for instruction in it have been established in Berlin, Leipzig and Copenhagen, and in Paris lectures have been lately given upon its grammar.

A national school-house at Ardallagh, near Boyle, County Roscommon, has been burned down. The husband of the teacher recently obtained a portion of some land, from which several tenants were evicted, and the burning of the school is ascribed to this fact.

The bootmakers of Dublin went on strike on April 29th against a reduction of wages, which the masters declared they were obliged to insist on to meet the growing competition of English trade. The men resolved to appeal to the public "against starvation wages."

It is stated that Mr. Joyce, of the Accommodation bank, Dublin, intends appealing from the recent judgment of the master of the rolls in the suit brought against him by the Rev. Mr. McDonag. He has also issued a summons against a local medical man, damages of £1,000, for hustling him about in the crowd on his leaving the rolls court after the judgment had been given.

Among the interesting relics exhibited on the Moore centenary day in Dublin was his small harp given by Mrs. Moore five and twenty years ago to the Royal Irish academy. It had then only one string, but it has now been restrung, and was played upon by Herr Adolf Sjoden. The poet's writing table from Slopetton, and the Bible in which his children's names were written, and the original manuscripts of some of his melodies, with several sketches for Lalla Rookh, were also exhibited.

A suggestion has been made that the Irish university question may be solved by establishing two or more denominational colleges in connection with the Queen's university, endowing in them exhibitions and scholarships of which Roman Catholics could avail themselves. It is claimed as the merit of this plan that it would not injuriously interfere with existing interests, and would enable Roman Catholics to provide for themselves the particular collegiate teaching for which they wish.

Tithes in Ireland.

Sir Arthur Guinness writes to the Times—"As the statement made by Lord Portarlington, that during iniquitous years tithes had been wrung from the Roman Catholic people of Ireland to support the clergy of a church with which they had no concern, appears to have been accepted by Sir George Campbell, in his speech on the Irish University bill, as having some basis in fact, I trust that you will allow me to point out that by the Tithes Commutation act of 1838 all liability for the payment of tithes was transferred from the occupiers to the owners of lands in Ireland. Hume's statistics, 'Results of the Census of 1851' (Rivington's), show that 93 per cent of the land owned in Ireland is in the possession of Protestant landowners. It is therefore clear that only about seven per cent. of the tithes rent-charge is paid by Roman Catholics."

Last week's circular of the Liverpool cotton brokers' association says—"Cotton has been in moderate demand throughout the week, and some descriptions are, slightly reduced. American was in moderate request and is generally reduced a sixteenth."

Educating the Indians.

An experiment is being made at the Hampton Institute, Virginia, to educate Indians. Sixty-four young braves were recruited some months ago, and the principal of the institution reports that they have taken a great deal of interest in the duties he has required them to perform, and have manifested great ability in agricultural pursuits. Some of them, also, have obtained a fair knowledge of the higher arts. The cost to the government for the maintenance and education of the sixty-four pupils is only \$10,000 a year. Suppose the Ontario government were to try a similar experiment at the agricultural college?

The Death Rate in Russia.

Russia seems to have the highest death-rate of any country that collects mortality statistics. The report of the mortality bureau for the year 1877 has but recently been published, and it shows that in a population of 89,000,000 the deaths of the year were at the rate of from thirty to fifty per thousand. The ravages of diphtheria put it first in the list of diseases; next comes typhoid fever, and next small-pox. There are about 14,000 sectarians in Russia who do not allow vaccination, and this accounts for the large mortality from small-pox. As to the typhoid, it is called in Russia "hunger typhus," for its greatest ravages are always in the famine-stricken districts.

The Australian Exhibition.

At the laying of the corner stone of the building for the Melbourne International Exhibition last February, Sir George Bowen, the retiring Governor of the colony, expressed a hope that the exhibitions of Sydney and Melbourne might turn out to be a first step toward the confederation of Australasia. "These forthcoming exhibitions," he added, "can hardly be deemed premature when it is better recollected that Australasia, if federated like Canada in one dominion, in loyal allegiance to the Crown, would at once rank in wealth and commerce among the ten or twelve foremost nations of the world, for it would have an aggregate trade exceeding in value ninety millions."

The British Trade.

A leading Liverpool grain circular says—"The grain markets have been steady this week, but inactive, the millers buying only to supply their immediate requirements. At the markets during the past three days the supplies of English wheat have been small, and previous rates were supported. Foreign moved slowly, but was notably unaltered. cargoes on the coast are in rather better request, with some demand for the continent. Only six cargoes remain unsold. Business here and at the neighboring markets since Tuesday has been dull. Wheat and corn were unchanged. At this market to-day transactions in wheat were moderate at the currencies of Tuesday. Flour was in slow demand and unchanged. Corn was in fair demand, with the tendency in favor of buyers."

Spain.

I had considered Spain to be a worked-out country; the undeveloped wealth of her natural resources is great beyond all calculation. I had presupposed a people proud, intolerant, bigoted, indolent, shiftless, lawless. I have found an upper class courteous and considerate to their equals, kind and familiar to their inferiors, fairly liberal and enlightened in opinion, and very wide awake to the faults and shortcomings of their country; a peasantry full of self-respect, of manly independence, honest, hard-working, frugal, law-abiding, sober. With such a grand substratum for national tranquility, prosperity, progress how comes it Spain is the home of chronic disorder, revolution, strife? Because a nightmare of fear, distrust, lethargy, paralyzed the country. To prosper in business, to be enterprising, to amass a little money, was to become a prey. The goods and chattels of him who fell into the clutches of the black alaguicels were the perquisites of a body of men craving for gold, and utterly irresponsible. Literature was made an engine of ignorance; Government, one of plunder. The intelligence, talent, enterprise of the country was banished, destroyed, or silenced.—Campion.

The Pulse Made to Speak

(From the London Lancet.) At the last meeting of the royal society, Dr. Richardson demonstrated the action of a new invention of his own, which he calls the sphygmophone, and by which he transmits the movements of the arterial pulse into loud telephonic sounds. In this apparatus the needle of a Ponce's sphygmograph is made to traverse a metal or carbon plate which is connected with the zinc pole of a Leclanche cell. To the metal stem of the sphygmograph is then attached one terminal of the telephone the other terminal being connected with the opposite pole of the battery. When the whole is ready the sphygmograph is brought into use as if a tracing were about to be taken, and when the pulsation of the needle from the pulse strokes is secured, the needle, which previously was held back, is thrown over, so as to make its point just touch the metal or carbon plate, and to traverse the plate to and fro with each pulsation. In so moving, three sounds, one long and two short, are given from the telephone, which sounds correspond with the first, second and third events of sphygmographic reading. In fact the pulse talks telephonically and so loudly that when two cells are used the sounds can be heard by an audience of several hundred people. By extending the telephone wires the sounds can also be conveyed long distances, so that a physician in his consulting-room might listen to the heart or pulse of a patient lying in bed (speaking modestly as to distance) a mile or two away. Dr. Richardson described to the Fellows of the royal society that the sounds yielded by the natural pulse resemble the two words "bother it." Not a bad commencement for a talking pulse.

SCOTCH NEWS.

A new dental school, the first of the kind in Scotland, has been formed in connection with Anderson's College, Glasgow.

The swallow has not yet reached Brera, but the cuckoo was first heard this season on May 12 in the birchen slopes to the south of the village. This is about a fortnight later than last year.

A public breakfast and conference in connection with the Scottish Disestablishment association was held in Edinburgh on the 28th ult. Principal Rainy occupied the chair, and there were about two hundred ladies and gentlemen present. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, on the motion of Professor Cairns and Dr. Carment, declaring that the ends of justice, the rights of the church and the interests of religion in Scotland all demand disestablishment, and that it was the duty of Scotchmen to press disestablishment as a practical question of politics, particularly in view of the forthcoming general election.

The Financialist says—"The recent call of £2,500 per share made upon the City of Glasgow shareholders has yielded anything but a favorable result, and that the next dividend to be declared at an early date will not amount to more than 3s 4d in the pound, making with former dividend 10s in the pound. It is consequently believed that another and a far heavier call than the last levied will have to be made upon the shareholders before the full sum can be got together for completely discharging the claims of the creditors—we hardly like to print the sum per share we have heard named—what would the shareholders think of a call of £10,000 or £15,000 a share?"

For years past an old hind used to frequent the house of Donald Gillies, under gamekeeper to the Duke of Argyll, beside the beautiful fall of Linaghtain, on the river Aray, about half way up the glen. Coming and going every day with the utmost freedom, and always sharing of the best, this pet—a large specimen of the red deer—was known far and near by the name of Jessie, and enjoyed free range of the neighboring grounds and uplands. Last autumn, a little one appearing on the scene, soon became as familiar in the gamekeeper's house as its mother, answering readily to the name of Kitty. At feeding time both would freely help themselves, occasionally even raising with their noses the lid of the meat chest, and after that time their muzzles all white with meal. Masters went on thus till one day lately, when neither of the pets paid the accustomed visit to the house. Next day Mrs. Gillies was surprised to see the little one come alone, and on offering it some food as usual she noticed that it did not seem to relish the solitary meal. Kitty, on walking slowly back to the adjoining wood, was followed by Mrs. Gillies, who felt curious to know what had become of the mother deer. Guided by her young favorite, which kept close by her side, Mrs. Gillies proceeded through the ticket for rather more than a quarter of a mile, when in a slight hollow she discovered the lifeless body of the hind. This little one began to sniff at, every now and again looking up inquiringly into Mrs. Gillies' face. Kitty is now a greater favorite than ever, and comes regularly to be fed as before.

Tremendous Writing.

The following fearfully written passage comes out of Saturday morning's Natural History society report of the Montreal Herald—

"The morning though bright yet had the blue sky thickly covered with large masses of cumulus clouds, more particularly towards the western horizon, where, by their extreme variability in shape and their incessant metamorphoses, they formed a beautiful background to the landscape traversed between Montreal and Calumet, the place selected by the naturalists to search after the hidden treasures of Nature, and to read the great green book which was there open to them."

People after this may be permitted to assert that it was this mighty composition rumbling through the brain of the young author which produced the late shock of earthquake.

The Hanging of a Woman in England.

(From the Times.) While Hannah Dobbs and Kate Webster are being tried for their lives, Catherine Churchill, a woman of 54, has been sentenced and executed at Taunton, Somersetshire, for the murder of her husband, Samuel Churchill and his wife had lived together before marriage, during which time they had a son. The old man had property, and had made a will in favor of this boy. In March of this year he had been known to express his intention of altering the will, at which his wife was very angry. Before he had a chance to alter it he was dead. The wife one day called one Whitley into the house and told him that the old man had fallen into the fire in a fit. The body was burned beyond recognition. No indications of violence was found upon it. Whitley's wife, however, remembered that the day before she heard in the house, as she was passing, cries of "murder," and, in a man's voice, the expression, as if uttered in pain, "You're a brute." She stopped and saw Mrs. Churchill dragging something towards the fire. She told this to her husband before Mrs. Churchill called him to show him the old man dead. The police arrested the woman; they found one of her fingers cut, blood on the screen near the fire where her husband used to sit, blood on a batchet, blood on the woman's clothes, and on a cloth which had evidently been used to mop blood from the floor. She admitted to Mrs. Whitley the cries of murder, but said it was nothing. Churchill was only grumbling. On this testimony the woman, who protested her innocence to the last, was hanged yesterday.