

VOL. XL., NO. 51.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

WHITE FATHERS."

Cardinal Lavigerie in Africa.

The Noble Work of the Archbishop of Carthage in Suppressing the Slave Trade.

world hears so many praises bestewed on Stapley and Emin Pasha for the work they have slready accomplished in Africa, in the line of suppressing the shominable slave traffi: which has as long flourished in that country, people are apt to lime sight of the fact that two individuels are not the only enes who have performed humanitarian labors in the dark continent, where, years hefore either Emin or Stanley thought of penetrating, a Uatholio prelate, accompanied by a number of devoted missionaries, had zalously applied himself to the amelioration of the African people. In one of bis latest European letters, Monsigner O'Rellly, the distinguished writer who saturned home to New York ast week, after a protracted visit on the other side of the Atlantic, says that these Catholic missionaries "are making the sheres of northern Africa blossom once more, net only into the glorious promise of civilization, but inte the ripening fruits of spostelic herolem"; and many other testimonials of the excellence of the work of Ordinal Lavigerie and his "white fathers," as his missionaries are called, could easily be queted were there any need for such evidence.

The man who is at the head of this Catholic apostilite in northern Africs, and who is now the archbishop of the ancient see over which Sr. Augustine once presided, Charles Martial Lavigerie, was born 65 years ago at Bayonne, in France, his parents being members of an old bourgeols family. His early aducation was supervised by the famous Man-ignor Dapanleup, who recognized the great promise of the youth, and he went to the Seminary of St. Sulpice for his theological course. After his ordination at this lnit tution, he was placed in charge of

A CLERIOAL BUBBAU

In Parls which had the man gement of the Cathel c missionary schools in the East, and his assumption of that post marked the heginning of his own missionary career. In 351 Rome honored him by appointing him an availtor di rota, and two years subsequently he was named bishop of Nancy, which see he governed up to 1867. In the latter year the late Plus IX induced him to accept the blahopric of Algiers, in order that he might

acolaiming thousands outside ; the guards motionless as monumental bronzes, present a combination of ou: landish strangeness bewild-ering to the European visitor, while the ploturesques costumes-white mantles of silky. baired geatskin, clay-colored robes of barkcloth draping dark, athletic forms-furnish elements of pictorial effect not often found in African life."

The disputition before Mtess, however, availed Obrittianity nething, as the world already knews, and the hopes which Cardinal At the present time, when the civilized entate, he would be able to inflict a damaging blow

ON THE SLAVE TRAFFIC

came to naught Foiled and dissppointment, in consequence, the African sportle turned again to Eurepe and appealed to the Ohristian sectiment of that country to come to bla mit ves were unselfish ones militated against them in mere than one European country, where greed of African territory was slready strong. In the hepe of furthering his work, the cardinal went in person list year to Earope and pleaded his cause in the principal cities of that continent. Paris listened to his elo-quent denunclations of the slave trade; Brussels heard bis magnificent oratory, and Lon-don hearkened while he teld the story of Africa's wrongs. Loo XIII., who has always taken a great interest in the cardinal's mis-sion, subscribed the sum of \$60,000 for its promotion; Lundon formed an auxiliary society, with the Prince of Wales at its head, and other similar associations were organized at Brussels, Autwerp, Liege, Paris and else-where. The cardinal had formed the plan of holding a great international anti slavery congress at Geneva, and Catholic America sent two delegates to represent her at that assemblage, one

HAILING FROM THIS CITY.

Unfortunately, though, the date when the congress should have mit saw its chief promoter dar gerously ill, and postponement be-came inevitable. Then arose those dissensions between certain European powers as to which should control equatorial Africa, and these happenings in no wise assisted the cardinal's benevoient plans, though he is still engaged in pushing these forward as fast as he can in the face of the opposition he has te encounter.

Cardinal Lavigorie, before age and illness weakened his frame, was a magnificent speci-men of physical bumanity. Standing 6 feet 2 inches in height, and built in proportion, GODLESS SCHOOLS.

Archbishop Ireland's Opinion.

A Secular Education as Contrasted with Ecclesiastical Parish Schoois.

The Most Rev. Archbishep Ireland, of St. Paul, delivered an important and instructive address before the National Elucational Convention which sat in that city recently. In

assistance. His appeals should have been all plies free schools on which knowledge is conthe mere potent because wen recogn'zed that ditioned in the asking ; in no other manner he and his missionaries were actuated by no can we bring in:tuction within the roach of minded and God fearings as I know them to selfish matives in their efforts to evangelize all children. Free schools ! Blest indeed is be-I put the question : Should we not have equatorial Africa. They were whelly free from the nation whose value and billeides they in connection with the schools religious inthe suspicion of ceveting land or wealth, adorn, and blest the generations upon whose struction? That there are serious difficulties and yet, in one sense, the very fact that their series poured their treasures ! No tax is in the way, I confess. But are we to stop at ser la sre poured their treasures ! No tax is in the way, I confess. But are we to step at more legitimate than that which is levied for difficult es when it is incumbent upon as the dispelling of mental darkness, and the reach the goal? I denot mistrust the roply, building up within a nation's bosom of intel- I turn to all the Americans-secularists as ligent manheod and womanhood. The free well as Christan ballevers, and I address school of America-withered be the hand them in the name of the American eltizanehig raised in sign of its destruction ! Oan I be ranspected of commity to the state (obcel be-cause I fain would widen the expanse of it) them, we deal with them with an eye to the wings until all the children of the people fiad shelter beneath their cover, because I tell of the state scheols, because of its exclusion of defects which for very lovo of the state school religion. The dissatisfaction will exist as I seek to remedy? I turn to the parish scheol. long as no change is made. It is founded on It exists. I repeat my regret that there is the necessity for its oxistence. In behalf of the state school, I call upon my fellow Americaus to aid in the removal of this necessity. Cathelics are ferement in establishing parish | The welfare of the country demands peace schools. Seven hundred and fifty thousand children, it is estimated, and educated in their parish acheols. A lack of material means prevents them from housing their full number of children. Lutherans exhibit great schools and prize tradvantages, let us make z al in favor of parish schools. Many Epis-

cepaliane, and some in different other Protestant denominations, commend and organize parish school. The different denominations l colleges of the country are practically parish schoole for the children of the richer classes. The

SPIRIT OF THE PARISH SCHOOL.

if not the school itself, is widespread among American Protestante, and is made manifest by their determined oppneition to the exclusion of Surlpture reading and other deve tional exercises from the school room. There le dissatisfaction with the state achool, as at prosent organized. The state school, it is said, tends to the elimination of religion the better laber for the amelioration of the 2 inches in height, and built in proportion, Arabe, and it was but a year after his ac-ceptance of this important trust that the in-demit ble prilste showed his courage by publy sincere when I now declare that I am speaking for the weal of Protestants as well as for that of Catholics. I am a Catholic, of course, to the tinlest fibre of my heart, un-finching and uncompromising in my faith. But God forbid that I desire to see in Amer.c. the ground which Protestantism occupies exposed to the chilling and devastating blast abandenment or perseverance to be 1 ft out of unbelief. Let me be yeur ally in stemming of consideration, and he thought that the the swelling tide of irreligion, the death knoll of Christian 1 fs and of Carltian olvi-I za'lon, the fatal foe of souls and of country. This is what we have to fear-the materialism which sees not beyond the universe a living personal God or the agnesticism which reduces him to an indescribable perhaps. The evil is abroad, coorning salvation through the teachings and grace of Christ Jeaus, sneering at the Biblical page, warring upon the sacredness of the Christian Sabbath, and the music of its oburch bells, telling of Hesven and of the hopes of immortal souls. Lat us be on our guard. In our jealousies, less Pretistants gain some advantage over Catholics, or Catholios over Protestants, weiplay into the hands of unbelievers and secularists. We have given over to them the school, the nur-

This is not the religion built up in the past our [the power and love of One whe never slum-] Curietian civilization, and that will maintain it in the future. This is not the religion that will SUBJUGATE PASSON AND REPRESS VICE.

It is not the religion that will guard the family and save society. Let the state look to itsel'. The mind which it pelishes is a two-edged swerd-an instrument for evil. It were fatal to pelish it without the assurance that in all likelihood

it shall be an instrument for good. Do not say that the state schools teaches morals. Christians demand religion. Merals without the positive principles of religion, giving to them root and shape, do not exist. What seems to be merals without religion are the blosseming of fortunate and kindlydisposed natures, or habits fashioned upon Christians traditions that grow weaker as the

traditions become remote. To the American people at large-religious We are practical people, and when we find general good. Diseatisfaction does exist with conscience.

Is not the fact of this dissatisfaction sufficient that Americans set to work earnest ly and with a good will to remove its cause and harmony among citizens. Let us put an end to the constant murmurings and bitter recriminations which our school war fills the air. Since we are proud of our state on effort that all the children of the people scjoy these advantages. If there be a public iu-titution, as the state schoole, supported b, all the people, let it be such that all may the it. Be there no taxation without re-

presentation in the enjoyment of the benfits thereof.

FAILURE

The Harbinger of Success.

lessons of the great miracle referred to in

that day's Gospel were applicable to the work

of the Church in the most vital way. They

should first just grasp the story at the point

where Simon was a ked to let down his net.

He had gone through a night of toil for wife

and little ones, but a fisherman's luck was

MARKS THE SPARROW'S FALL,

Trials.

bered, but whose eyes were ever open on the ohildren of men. He had said that the work of the Catholic Church was truly and juitly compared to that of fishermen. They were casting their nets over she waters and striving to bring spoils to the ship, and it was fiance of public opluion and in pursuance of true that they often had the bitterness of a scheme subsided for political purposes, tak-fallure. They took few of the many they of possession of evicted farms even in our cought, their nets were continually breaking awn neighborhood at Luggacurren. We they lost the greater past of their little spoil. But were they so wanting in faith as to be discouraged by failure? The world world scellen: effect in speeding astisfactory ar-shipped success. It was the very will of the rangements between bong file tenants and age-the meanest, most saddening character-istic of a mean and saddening age. Be succossial anyway by fraud, or force, or mere chance, and the worship of the world was se-cured. Every tongue would sing the praise, and every hand cast tribute at the feet of the successful man.

IRISH NOTES.

ttems of Interest from the Provinces of the Green Isle.

The spienid new schools erected in Castie martyr through the exertions of Father O'Connell, the parish priest, were formally opened on June 21. There was a large assembly present.

A Syned of the discessin clergy of Forns was held recently, at St. Peters College. Wexford after which the annual retreat from the priests of the diocese began.

Lord Chief Baton Palles and the Rev Henry Evans, D.D., have been appeinted Commissioners of the National Education, In room of the late Sir Rebert Kane and Mr. James W. Murland.

The Month's Memory Office and High Mass for the Rev. John Kavanagh, late P. P. Ballymacarret, diocese of Down and Connor, took place in the church of his native parish, Graanford, and was attended by a large number of clargymen from the diocese of Ferns and the arch-diocese of Dublin.

The members of the St. John's Tomperance Association have taken steps to present the Rev. Father Lee, C.C., St. Jehn's, Limerick, with an illuminated address in recognition of the many valuable services rendered to them during the time Father Lee fulfilled the office of president.

A: the last meeting of the Fisy Supply Association, held on Friday, June 20, in Bol-fast, it was stated that the acreage under fiax last year showed an increase, but the yield way slightly under the average. The as- ponents of the truth that the world is govern.

faction with the recent statement of Mr Commissioner McCarthy, anreanoing that none of the money advanced by the Legisla-ture for the establishment of a peasant pro-prietary in this country will be utilized in favor of the emeryencymen who have, in dehave hopes that Mr. Commissioner Mc-Carthy's timely aunouncement will have an their landlords, and establishing the relations of landlord and tenant generally on a more satisfactory and firm foundation.

The Catholic Review mays :- Further cenversions of Protestants are reported from Oork. Twelve mere of the Rev. Mr. Hopley's flook have seceded, and there is every probability, if the religious exodus continues, that the rector's occupation will be gone and his congregation reduced to the numerical dimenelens of that *pusillus grex* mentioned by Swlit, which consisted of the parson and the sexton. Time was, in the old ascendancy lays, when "the Establishment" flourished like the green bay tree, befere the grand eld woodsman of Hawarden laid his ave to the root-" and great was the fall thereof ! -when it mattered little to the parson whether his congregation was large or small; he was sure of the loaves and fishes. But now that the Protestant party have to put their hands in their pockets to keep it up, they must get some value for their money and see that the clergy work. It must, therefore, have caused Mr. Hopley some trepidation on Sunday when he beard that another batch of his people went to Mass at Ballinaskea Courch and publicly abjured the Protest int religion. Fiber O'Driscoll, of Schull, who orlebrated Mass, in a feeling and forcials address to the congregation, pointed out the loss they had sustained in having their beloved and selfsacrificing priest torn from them, and ex-horted them to stand firm by Father Growley's teaching, to break nolsw, but not firn ly and constitutionally, and keep the flag flying. Father Orowlev is at present an fa-mate of Cork County Juli, in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits.

THE PRAYING MANTIS.

Interesting Facts About That Badly Named Insect.

The man'id := (two specimens of which have just been added to the insect house in the Zoological Gardens) are nutleeable ro, only for their structural peculiarities, but also for the fact that they are living and walking ex-

fiely combating the policy of Marshal Mc-Mahon, then governor of Algeria, and by winning his point over that veteran soldier. in 1868 a devastating famine broke out in nothern Airica, and Cardinal Lavigerie last po time in applying to Europe for assistance fer his people and in organizing relief expeditions, which he sent in all directions to alleviate the sufferings of the Arabr. His one great desire, however, was to evangelize equatorial Africa and put an end to the inismous slave toffic which was carried on there. It was not until 1874, though, that he Was enable to send his first batch of mission. ar'es outward, but the three priests who compose this band were murdered by a hostile tribe while on their way to Timbuctio. Another expedition was forthwith dispatched Sarough Tripoli to the Sahara desert and

THESE MISSIONARIES SUCCEEDED

in establishing themselves at Ghadames, where, however, they subsequently fell victime to a fanatical outbreak of the tribesmen. Cardinal Lavigerie's next move was to astablish four central missions in equatorial Africs, one on the conge, another on Lake Tanganika and a third and fourth on the two Nyansa lakes. The diffculties he had to surmount in accompliahing this can be judged from the fact that it took his missionaries fourteen months to reach the two latter stations, in the course of which long journey ne less than eight perished of exhaustion and sickness. The missions, ence they were established, preved very successful, hewever, and they have since grown into semething like 15 stations, necessitating the ministry of some 40 priests, who have converted, in some instances, whole villages to Ohristanity.

When Stanley, after his visite to King Mitesa, issued his report from Uganda, Cardinal Lavigerie, who entered, with others, the hope that that potentate would preve a pewerful instrument in the redemption of Africa, sent a missionary expedition to Zanzibar, whence it was ordered to push enward and inward to the heart of the dark centinest Subsequent to Stanley's departure from Uganda, however, the Arab slave dealers had again asserted their influence over the fickle king, whe, nevertheless, made a pretenco of being nesirous to co-operate with the missionaries. The following description of his reception of the missionaries, when the king

SUMMOND INTO HIS PRESENCE

to debate with the prophets of Islam, is inturesting : "Seated in his obair of state, his feet rested on a leopard's skin, and olad in no ankingly fashion in a gold embroldered ceat 8Ver a flewing white robe, a Zanzibar sword by his side, a terbouche, a orimson fez on his closely shaven head, his aspect net without a certain impressiveness conferred by the tense of conscious power, his noble bronzo features have semathing of the terrible facoination with which the association of slumberous fercelty invests the repose of a wild beast, and tew, even of white men, concious of alprestige of civilization to sustain them, have met without a feeling of involuntery awe the lance of the large vivid eyes in whose glewng shadews lurk suggestion of latent fury.

nity. His friends have for years besought him to resign his African bishopric and accept a post in France, but he has always turned a deaf ear to such appeale, and on one occasion he replied that he would rather die of hard labor in Africa than snooumb, as he surely would, to remorse in France if he deserted those devoted missionaries who, at his request, have joined him to labor for the redemption of the dark continent. During the years that he has administered the see of Carthage, it is said that he has collected over \$2,000,000 for the propagation of the faith in Africa, where his missionaries have accomplished, and are still performing, a vast amount of goed, even if they have not yet succeeded in the suppression of the slave trade, -Boston Republic.

The Perfection of Home Rule.

The Universe says : When our own Cardinal-Hibernior ipsis Hibernis-avewo that he is a Home Ruler, and adds that not an Irish member must leave the British House of Commons, he appreaches a knetty peint, a veritable kink. The Irish members proposed to return to Ireland, under the new legislative arrangement, but the objection to is non-religious. their leaving was raised by the Torics-of course, as a mere factious manmavre. Well, admiting for discussion sake, that the Irish members have a seat here and also in Ireland, Englishmen will naturally object, "Oh, tas. gentlemen will not allow us to mix in their affairs, but they have the audacity to sit in judgment over ours"-and Englishmen would be perfectly within their right in ac speak-

Te our thinking there is but one logical excape from the dilemma—and that is ensuitable. A genuinely Imperial Parliament must be established, one that will take eognizance of imperial matters only and reject the town pump frivelities that accupy so many hours at Westmin.t.r at present. To that assembly members should muster representatives from Anetralia, the Cape, New Z:aland, the Dominion of Canada-in ahert, the out-branching expansions of Great Britain. Icoland should have its local Parliament for purely local affairs. The aspiration for a complete independence, which has long been as impracticable as a dream, would then be unnecessary. Ireland would be happy in self gevernment and would be satisfied. The only hitch would be the monetary ene. The same men ceuld not be members of beth houses, and there might be a bit of a scramble as to who had the first claim to enter the

Senate at Westminster. That, too, could be settled easily if folk would have the wit to adopted the plan that works emectaly else-where-abalish the hereditary House of Lorde, replacing it by an Imperial Senate, and lot the Irish nation pay its members.

The Pope and African Slavery.

LONDON, July 21.- The Pope has sent a letter to Cardinal Lavigerie enlogizing his labors in Africa. The Pope praises the Brussels Anti-The whele scene of the court, with the dis-Siavery congress and gives assurance of the cordant claugor of wild music, the braying of support of the church. He says that Apostolic index of the dardon ivory horns, rell of drums and shrill disen. work must g hand in hand with the develop-ance of fifes ; the prestrate ferms within, the ment of civilization.

JT IGNORES RELIGION.

There is and there can be no positive religious teaching, where the principle of noneectsrianiam rules. What follows? The schoel deals with immature, chlidish minds. upen which silent facts and examples make deopest impression. The school claims nearly all the time remaining to pupils outside of rest and recreation; to the school they will perforce amid the struggles of later life look back for inspiration. It treats of land and sea, but not of heaven; it speaks of states.

fisherman's toil. He who men and warriers, but is silent on God and Ohrist; it tells how to attain success in this drew near. "What glory, what good He world, but says nothing as to the world beevelves ! Oensolation for weary disheartened yond the grave. The pupil sees and listens; the conclusion is inevitable, that religion is of priests and spiritual labourers in every age. minor impertance. Religious indifference will be his preed; his manheed will be, as The very bitterest trials of the Ohuroh were his childhood in the school, estranged frem could ensure it, they would have the life of God and the positive influence of religion, the Ohurch one ever-swelling triumphant The trief and hurried lessons of the family march, instead of victory to-day and failure fireside and the Sunday school will not to morrow repeated throughout endless years. avail. At best, the time is too short for that most difficult of lessons, religion. The ohild Bat cepld not they see that the present order was evidence of wisdem and more vivid is tired from the exacting drill of the schoolmanifestation of Divine power? room, and will not reliah an extra task, of losses and failures taught Christians how the necessity of which teacher, in whom he confides most trustingly, has said nothing. The great mass of children receive no firstide weak they are, kept them in humility, and made them strive the more. The success which fellewed and the resurrection from the lesson, and attend no Sunday school, and the dust, taught them how powerful God is-how great mass of children of America are growing up without religion. The churches are open and teachers are at hand, but the nonnewer is made perfect in infirmity. It was in the lifting up of that which is weak and lawly, in the accomplishment of that which religious school has claimed the attention and the hard work of the child during five and she hard work of the onlid during the babmit the world asys cannot be dene, that the right to the drudgery of anothers heur's work on hand of God was seen. When they saw the Sanday. The children of the masses are i morning sun glorifying the Eutern sky and Sunday. The children of the masses are learning no religion. The religion of thousands, who are supposed to be religious, is the joy they felt it more because it had followed merest veneering of mind and heart. Its, and chased away the hours of darkness, and doutrines are vaguest and most chaotic notions their hearts spentaneeusly rese up in praise

At a labor meeting at Lonamore, on Sun-Luke, v. 1-11, he said the work of the day, June 22, resolutions were passed arging Church was justly compared to that of fisherthe introduction of a bill into Parliament to men, but the points that stood out prominfacilitate the crection of laborers' cottages, to ently in the Ghepel was the failure at first increase the plot of land from half to one and the subsequent success. Failure and aures, and to extend the benefits of the poor success have too important a bearing on our law and municipal franchises. A number of work, have too intimate a relation with our policemen were present.

A shocking sutrage has just been perpeirated in the County Clare, between Ruane and Corofin. A masked man, who had two or three companions, called at a house whore a farmer named MacNamara was on a visit, a ked him sutside the deor, and without any ado shot him in the legs with a revolver, wounding him so badly that his life is in seriuncertain-b.t:er luck next time. He had ous danger.

falled, but he had done a night's honest work. Some tremendous cantles has been out off It was not his fault-not a shadow of fault reck-rents in the County Carlow by the Sub-Commission over which Mr. R. R. Kane prewas his. His was the failure one could face without shame, for he did his best-did all that man could do-and his failure was not sides. In one instauce an (ld rent of £600 per annum was reduced to £425. The fearhis fault. But the wenderful thought that ful rack-renting which has been going on in he was angry and impatient. But nothing of this case may be gauged from the fact that the sort. There he was mending and washvaluation of this large helding was but 2379 The landlerd's name is P. Vickers, ing his net and making arrangements for next night. There was no temper with that sery of thought. Are we not securing to them fine fisherman, no irritation, and when asked the tousnt's, A. K ane. In another case (A. the mastery of the future ? The state school to push out his ship from the shore and let Jones, landlord, W. L. Bestill, tenani), a to push out his ship from the shore and let Jones, landlord, W. L. Bestill, tenani), a down his net, he only said, "We have rack-rent of £135, on a valuation of £107, labored all the night and have taken nothing, was reduced to £89. A third case, which shows what rack-renting can do in small way but at Thy word I will lst down the net." may be taken. Is was that of W. Nixon, Of course, the Very Rev. Canon's hearers landlord, John Farrell, tenant. Og a valuacould understand that these were not big tion of £4 10;, a rent of £8 was charged, and ships, but still compliance with the request this has been reduced to £5. A considerable tast had been made meant trouble, more number of cases were decided at this ocmwork, and that too, of a kind that men den't mission, and those we have out d give a care about after a hard night's work and pretty good idea of the work which the Satfailure. Divine Providence, however, in its own wise way, eften makes failure the har-Usmmissioner had to do. The decisions were binger of success, and God, who was looking recorded at Baltinglass. on-He who marks less things than the

A l vily scene was witnessed on the Magherearty strand recently, when a number of men with carts were cellecting seaweed. Mr. Olphert had warned the people that they would be prosecuted if found collecting the weed. The agent, Mr. Hewson, taking advantage of the presence of police and military in the neighbornood, made a destout upon the Divine evidences in her favor. It would be peeple. The womon and boys, whe were up beautiful, and, if human power and wisdom to their waists in the water, ost hing the drift from the receeding waves, flad when they saw the sgent sppreaching. The cartmen lashed their horses into the sea till the water rose over the horses' backs. One Emergency man who accompanied the agent foloff, and while Hewson was grappling in the water with the driver, the ther cart drivers urged their horses rapidly towards shore, and in the direction of the sandbanks, hotly purnear and how faithful to all His promises, for obsers.

At Tuesday's, June 24, meeting of the Ab-beyleix Board of Guardiane, Mr. James Mcfilling the earth with light and beauty and Mahon, D. V. O., presiding, the fellowing as to what God is, and what are sur relations and thanksgiving. And as they saw that od by Mr. John Clancy : Resolved that we, specimens at Zoo are not confined in the same speciments is more sentimen- surely as the night came on once more so the representatives of this portion of the case, as ware they placed the two is and is precepts are the decorons rule surely the light again fellowed, they felt that, Queen's County, hereby desire to place on would is all prebability vory shortly posses inge of satural culture and natural policy. frequent though it be, it was a revelation of record the expression of our thorough satis. resolution was unanimously adopted, second-

ness and all good qualities, whereas in truth they are the most blood thirsty creatures imaginable. This extremely mietaken calmate of their charactor has arisen from the fact that, especially as they move slowly shoul, the thorax is raised it an angle to the body. and the large raptorial legs are carried ex-tended and raised -thus fancifully limitsting, or rother carlcaturing, the position of a perton whose hands are clusped in prayer. In many parts of the world they are still regarded with superstitious reverence, and extraordinary stories are told of them. For example, they are believed to be able to Indi cate coming events, whence their names of "soothasyers" or "prophete," and in the South of Europe the praying mantle le supposed to direct any lost wayfarer, especially a child, into the right way. Another legend le to the effect that "St. Francis Xavier, on seeing a mantis moving slowly along with its forelegs raised as if in devotion, desired it to sing the praises of God, which it immediately did in a very beautiful canticle." Again, we are told that among the Hottentote "the individual upon whem one happens to slight is supposed to have a peculiar degree of annotity imparted to him, and so be a special favorite of heaven." All this reverence la

SORELY MISPLACED.

the whole of the creatures' life being spent in murder and rapine ; fer, being "fierce, orus], gormandizing wretches, so far frem indulging, as has been fondly supposed, in a state of religious abstraction, they are continually seeking what they may devour," and the very position which has given them a reputation for sanotity is only assumed to enath them the more readily to selze any unfertunate insect that may come within their reach, and they are by no means particular what that insect may be, as they will with the greatest readiness seize and devour one of their own species, particularly if smaller and weaker than themselves It is, therefore, not surprising that they are mo t pugnatious and indulge in the fiero at encounters on the least any apparent provocation at al'-when "their mar cuvres very much resemt la those of hussars fighting with sabres, and semetimes one cleaves the other through at a single streke, or severs the head from the bedy. During these engagements the wings are generally lewed the carts till the water was close to explauded, and when the battle is ever the bis neck. The wheel of one of the carts come conquerer deveurs his antagonist." The performance is curious and amusing, the peculiar shape and carriage of the insects giving them the appearance of dancing with one another. on reaching the strand, start id at full gallop In Ohina and the East we are teld that they are fought, like game-cocks, for wagers. The sued by the agent. From the heights above following extract from the work of an Amerithe shere the chase was wetched by a large | can authority says much for their power of crewd of peasants, whe, when they saw the endurance ; "We have seen a female decaricart-men outstrip the agent, gave expression | tated, and, with her bedy partiy eaten, slip te their pleasure and satisfaction in ringing | away from another that was devouring her, and for over an hour afterwards fight as tenaciously and with as much nonchalance as though nothing had happened." It is, perhaps, needless to say, the character of the mantide being such as it is, that the two