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Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 22.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

This is election day in Westmoreland County.

The historian, Bancroft, has the finest collection of roses in Washington.

Dom Pedro of Brazil has had a horse-car constructed for his own private use.

Over 15,000 immigrants arrived at Castle Garden, New York, on the 4th inst.

Mr. Browning's new volume of poems is in the hands of English readers and cities.

During the month of May the public debt of the United States was reduced $3,070,000.

Paris journals are protesting against the extortions practiced upon visitors to the French capital.

The works of the Paris Exhibition building and adjuncts will not cost less than forty-five millions of francs.

Cleopatra's Needle will soon take an upright position. Six hydraulic jack-screws of 100 tons power, will be brought into requisition for that purpose.

An eminent English astronomer, Rev. Robert Main, director of the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, died recently at an advanced age.

The death of the poet Bryant at an advanced age was a severe blow to his brother poet, Dana, now over ninety years of age.

Bishop Whittle, Episcopalian, of Virginia, is out in a vigorous condemnation of round-dancing, which he says is an abomination that he is ashamed to particularly describe.

The *Quebec Chronicle* says that Stephen J. Meaney, late editor of the defunct Montreal *Daily Sun*, is about to start a new weekly paper in Montreal.

The Dean of Chichester was select preacher at Oxford the other day, and in the course of his exhortation he said: "Ye men of science, leave me my ancestors in Paradise, and I do not grudge you yours in the Zoological Gardens!"

The Tombighee River, in Mississippi, has been stocked by the United States Commission with 210,000 young shad. May 18, 60,000 were deposited in the stream at Aberdeen, 90,000 at Fulton and 60,000 at Demopolis.

We are sorry to see that the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald is following the bad example of Hon. Mr. McKenzie, and is about to institute proceedings against a newspaper, which he claims has libelled him. The Canadian press can not be muzzled.

It is about time that our Minister of Militia, Hon. Mr. Jones, should fix the status of the 62nd Batt. Band. Recently the members of this band have taken part in demonstrations with which as volunteers, if they *are* volunteers, they should have nothing to do.

A car load of cartridges belonging to the United States was detained at Brighton Station, of the Boston and Albany R. R., and a rumor was immediately started that the Fenians were laying in a stock of ammunition for a future raid on the Dominion.

A statement recently published goes to show that there are only three individuals in the present Assembly of Quebec set down as "gentlemen," the others being lawyers, doctors, farmers, editors, and persons of that ilk. Wonder how Speaker Turcotte and Mr. Price are classed?

It is said that a convention of Orangemen, composed of delegates from nearly every state in the American Union, and also from Canada, Ireland, England, Scotland and Australia, met in New York on the 12th inst., and adopted the know-nothing platform of the Order of the American Union.

We direct the attention of our readers to the splendid article from the *American Quarterly Review*, the publication of which we begin in to-day's issue. It is well worthy of the careful perusal of all thinking men. The writer, Rt. Rev. Dr. Becker, wields a trenchant pen, and deals in a masterly manner with a subject, which at present is attracting a good deal of attention here.

The Old Catholics, or more properly the New Protestants of Germany, have adopted by a vote of 75 to 22, a resolution in favor of marriage of their clergy. Of course they have. The first great Reformer, also a German, proceeded in the selfsame manner and so will it be to the end. But what will the 22 do? Form a new Church?

Miss Eliza Maury, fourth daughter of the late Commodore Maury, has issued an address to the women of Virginia, urging them to make a determined effort to redeem the financial honor of the State, by organizing into local societies, and by making and soliciting contributions for the payment of the public debt. Such an example is worthy of the very highest praise.

A monument is to be erected to Cervantes in Central Park, New York. The design includes a bronze statue of the famous author, and a bronze group of Don. Quixote seated on his steed Rosinante, with Sancho Pansa by his side. A bas-relief will also be added, representing the battle of Lepanto, in which Cervantes was wounded. The stone composing the monument will be brought from the birthplace of Cervantes, and other localities in Granada.

The body of a member of a Hibernian society has been excluded from the Catholic Cemetery in Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Gilmour, Bishop of Clevelond, says of this: "We shall not allow persons to be buried in the cemetery who belong to *secret societies. The laws of the Church fix that.* No man can be buried in consecrated ground who is not a member of the church and a partaker of the sacraments. If a man join a secret society, he knows that by this act he severs the connection between himself and the Church."

The divorce mills in the State of Massachusetts continue to run with amazing rapidity, and, of course, all is grist that comes to them. In last week's thirteen cases, it is seen that in only one was the allegation of unfaithfulness set up. An American exchange referring to this alarming state of things says that Massachusetts, non-Catholic Massachusetts, has become as bad as Indiana used to be. It further says that if affairs go on this way much longer, the time is fast coming when every man in Massachusetts who is not, or has not been divorced, will be a Catholic.

We note that the Masons use wine and wheat, or corn at their corner-stone business, and say "so mote it be," as a response, while the Odd Fellows—very odd, indeed—use water and corn, and respond "so may it be." The Odd Fellows appear to be oddly progressive. As they embrace humanity, represented by five or six hundred odds and ends of humanity, we suppose it would not be fair to ask them in love, etc., to use the manual of the older mysterious brethren. Still it might prove a curious investigation to trace back the origin of the water and "so may it be."

A writer in the *Ulster Examiner* says: "It must be notorious by this time that the Orange Association is not in such a flourishing condition as it has been for some time previous. Many circumstances have militated against it latterly, not the least important, perhaps, being the desertion of Mr. William Johnston, as it can not be denied that he has virtually severed his connection with the noble brotherhood." A recent event in this city and county would seem to point in the same direction. The example of Mr. Wm. Johnston, at one time a mighty leader in the lodges, might be imitated with advantage by public men in New Brunswick, who have sought and failed to obtain the assistance of the "truly loyal."

Readers of this journal, which claims to be, and really is, independent, in the true sense of the word, would do well to read and ponder over the following lines from an able article in a recent number of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*. They will readily recall the palmy days of certain once influential journals that are now only looked upon as the mouth-piece of a party. The HERALD is free from the biting taunt of the *Review* so cruelly hurled at those journals, drawing a large share of their means of subsistence from the public purse. Neither Civic, Local or Dominion Governments exercise the slightest influence in our colums by means of "patronage!"

The abject pandering to popular prejudices and passions, which characterizes nearly the entire press, must, of course, react fatally upon its independence and its usefullness. The mercenary spirit which does not shrink from bribes, flatters itself, with commercial honesty and enterprise; in "catering to our patrons," to use a vile phrase.

The independent editor is generally, alone in his glory, but if there is a spark, of that feeling which cheered Marius in the ruins of Carthage, it should warm the breast of any man who sees that the populace know not what is good for them, and who turns a deaf ear to their insane demands. Ages ago the wisest of mankind described the people as children, with all infantile vices but without their grace or innocence. It must be said to our shame that the popular journals of no other country are at a lower point in ability and morality than are ours. An American should blush at the horrible specimens of journalism that are scattered over the country.

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His political paper represents the purse of a political ring, or rather the public purse, whose string it holds.

NOW AND THEN.

The anniversary of the burning of St. John has come and gone. The comparison between the 20th of June, 1877, and the 20th of June, 1878, is striking and suggestive. No citizen of St. John who witnessed all the horrors of that terrible 20th of June, 1877, will ever wholly lose the vivid recollection of the scenes then quickly and fearfully presented to the mind. A year ago the hum and bustle and rapid march of [illegible] our city in the usual routine of every-day life until well on in the afternoon, when began one of the most terrible conflagrations ever beheld. Whole rows of stately marts of commerce, nearly all the churches, of which St. John boasted a goodly number, were reduced to ashes, the homes of rich and poor alike, disappeared at the advance ef the fiery monster, miles of street were lined with gaunt and ghastly remains of what had been the pride of every resident—the better part of St. John, as it was, vanished in a few hours never more in the same form, to greet the eye of householder, business men, residents, visitor or well-wisher. In a few short hours the work of half a century was utterly and forever blotted out. As the morning's sun of the 21st of June rose gloriously over the suffering city many a manly heart was appalled, as well it might be at the magnitude of the disaster that had so suddenly overtaken us in our pride of civic and social life; many there were faint-hearted and utterly cast-down who bitterly predicted that another half century must pass before St. John could hope to attain the fair proportions in which they took an honest pride before the fiery scourge laid low temple, mansion, bank, civic centres, and *all* that goes to make a city. The dismal sight that greeted the eye on the morrow of the cruel visitation that wrought such endless devastation might well lead to such gloomy forebodings; but, happily, there were others more stout of heart, men who had before borne up bravely against losses, which, if not as great, were at least considerable, who even with the ruin of nearly a whole city staring them in the face went at once to work, even while the smouldering remains of their once stately edifices made the task no light one, to repair the evil done. Such men as these had confidence in the future of a city, whose sturdy founders contended against even greater disadvantage when landed upon the rocky and uninviting peninsula where they laid deep and strong the foundations of a city that they believed, and is, destined to become one of the powerful, important and wealthy in British America. The Loyalists comforted one another with the words "ships would yet come here from England," and the sufferers by the Great Fire, those who really had faith in the magnificence of our future, even while they were forced to seek the shelter of tents, raised on a surface as fair as that which met the eye of the first pioneers of that city's greatness, consoled themselves that more ships than ever would come here, not only from the harbours of England but from those of all nations, pouring into the city new life and new hope and greater material riches than ever before the fiery ordeal well-nigh blasted every enterprise. The hopes of the most confident have been more than realized. Those who said that fifty, ten, even five years would pass before the site of what was St. John would again even present the appearance of a city, filled with a life, animation and hope, must after the splendid experience of one short year see that the magnitude of the calamity over-powered them to such an extent that they forgot for the time the energy, the dash and vim that have ever characterized our citizens. Men who delved into the rocky surface here to lay the foundations of their homes, men who had over-come difficulties in the way of ample facilities for light, water, sewerage, that had to be encountered in founding a town on such a forbidding coast as this, were not to be easily cast down even by such a terrible scourge as that which visited us on the 20th of June, 1877. Compare the appearance of St. John on that 20th of June with its appearance one short year after. Already trade and commerce have entered old channels; merchants and business men may again be found for the greater part on the old sites from which they were forced by the fire. The new city so suddenly called into being is a vast improvement in nearly every particular over the old. Many old land-marks have been swept away forever, but other splendid piles have taken their places; one or two palatial edifices we may not hope to see reproduced for a long time, but on the whole present aspect of the structures that have taken the place of those destroyed by the fire, is more regular, more imposing, more secure and far more convenient for all purposes than those that melted away before the onward march of the fell destroyer.

The advances made in a purely material point of view since the sad disaster happened to our city are of an astounding character. For the population and revenues we possess, we doubt if any other community ever gave such marvelous proof of perseverance, energy and push. If we look to other evidences of the changes produced by our great fire we will find that they are of an equally gratifying nature, and, perhaps, they surpass these in the pleasure they afford. When the city lay in ashes, when fifteen thousand people were homeless, when the dead, happily few, when the extent of this calamity is taken into account, still lay unburied, even before we had fully realized the greatness of our affliction, messages of sympathy came quickly to cheer us. It was then made more manifest than ever that in many lands, in every portion of the British Empire the people of St. John had hosts of friends ready and willing to assist them in their sore distress. Even while the fire still burned and the city lay enveloped in smoke, the charity of the world hastened to make good the loss. The amounts of money, provisions, clothing, articles of necessity and even luxury that were sent to the needy were on such a magnificent scale and the kindness of the donors of such a hearty nature that the calamity almost became a blessing in that it caused a manifest proof of the charitableness of human nature, inspired and guided by the teaching of Him who made all men brethren and fellow-workers in good. Our citizens, too, were brought into closer contact by the suffering following the fire; men who before, perhaps, appeared cold, selfish and almost indifferent to the welfare of their poorer neighbors gave positive proofs of the better and nobler qualities of their nature. Citizens of all classes, of every race and creed worked as brethren for the alleviation of the great misery wrought by the fire. From this, we think, has resulted a feeling of fellowship, a higher and nobler idea of the duties of citizenship, a desire to remove as far as possible all spirit of exclusiveness in many of the phases of every-day life. If we are right in this, and we have many proofs of its truth, the Great Fire will have been for our city not an unmixed evil, but a cause for much gratification.

THE JUDGESHIP.

We are pleased to note that the Reform organs of the country are not inclined to allow Mr. McKenzie's Reform government to appoint a Tory lawyer to the judgeship soon likely to be vacant. Directly or indirectly, by editorial comments and out-spoken correspondence they endeavor to avert what to them appears to be a calamity for the party and the country. In this they pursue a line of conduct evidently proper. If, from their stand-point, the Reformers are purer, better, more apt for office and emolument then their opponents, the Tories, we fail to see why they would not carry out their principles when opportunity offers. It is quite certain that in some other appointments made not long ago by the Reform Government in this city the platform of the party was lost sight of, and that they stultified themselves by giving office to gentlemen who, however, worthy they may have been in other ways, were not friendly to the administration. In this we have always held the McKenzie Government committed a grievous mistake, and one that will tell against them in the coming elections for the Dominion Parliament. The dissatisfaction caused by the appointments of Mr. Rowan and Mr. McLeod, two out and out opponents of the party will not soon be forgotten, and the gentlemen then having a right to be named to offices conferred on them who had not the same right to look for favors at the hands of the Reform party will, doubtless, be found giving only a half-hearted support, to the Government, if they do not entirely oppose it. We should think that one or two such blunders as those to which we refer, and which our readers will very readily recall, should have had the effect of opening the eyes of our rulers to the weakness of their course. If the same policy be pursued and if Mr. King be bribed to retire from political life by the offer of a judgeship, the party has seen its best days in this city and county, where at best it only had two supporters. Those who have an opportunity of knowing this constituency best will not be slow in seeing the use that will be made of such a piece of political blundering at the elections so soon to come on, at the furthest in a few months. The object of the appointment talked of is so self-evident that strong Reform journals cannot be restrained from showing a spirit of restiveness at sight of such an evidence of want of moral back-bone in the party of purity. If this be elevating the standard of morality in the Dominion we do not know what dragging it in the mire of corruption would be. If it could honestly be claimed that Mr. King's appointment would be the reward of great talents, successful practice at the bar of New Brunswick, there might be the shadow of an excuse for offering him the Judgeship, but every one knows that he has not had the time or opportunity in the midst of a very political life, which he began almost on being called to the bar, to qualify himself for the position into which some who fear his power as a politician would now thrust him in defiance of all sense of decency. As we pointed out in those columns last week, Judge Watters, of the County Court, should get the Judgeship, when younger men in the Liberal party might be found to accept the position now held by him. This is the proper solution of the difficulty, and if it is not done, the Reform Party may set its house in order in this city and county.

A SHAMEFUL CRY.

A. J. Hickman, a barrister of the Westmoreland Bar, we believe, and a man of some oratorical ability, we are told, has made himself sadly conspicuous in the political contest going on in that county, and which will terminate in the election of to-day. When the most bitter and most humiliating passions of contending parties were aroused to the highest pitch during the School troubles, this same individual played a prominent part in the very meanest phase of that celebrated contest. Working on the prejudices of people, whose religion was represented to them as being at that time endangered if certain parties were not returned to the Local Legislature, he and others of the same calibre succeeded for once in gaining their point through religious antagonism, and the dread their inflammatory appeals produced in the minds of those on whom they desired to work. Certain circumstances favoring such a course of action a passing political victory was gained, but at the sacrifice of much that all good men and peace-loving citizens regarded as most honorable. Relying on the same means of success, and not considering that circumstances are entirely changed. Mr. A. J. Hickman, prostituting his honorable position as a barrister, putting to the basest use the ability of which he is possessed in a certain line, has again mounted the Protestant horse, and warns the people of Westmoreland that the Protestant faith is in danger, and the rights of the members of that religious profession about to be trampled on, because, forsooth P. A. Landry, a gentleman of good standing, of honorable record, the Warden of the fine County of Westmoreland has dared to ally himself with three Protestant candidates who do not happen to be Mr. A. J. Hickman's nominees. Will sensible men of any religious body believe that such a glaring attempt to import religious strife into what should at most be an honorable rivalry among citizens can be made successfully? Can it be possible that any sane man could be so possessed by the spirit of malice and all uncharitableness as to be guilty of such a piece of political knavery as Mr. A. J. Hickman has attempted to palm off as sound reason and common sense on such an intelligent body of citizens as the Protestant electors of Westmoreland? In this nefarious design Mr. A. J. Hickman has been assisted by only one newspaper in New Brunswick, the *Borderer*, a journal from which we expected better things. It was bad enough to prostitute the honorable profession of barrister, as far as Mr. A. J. Hickman could do so, to the arousing of evil passions, hatred and animosity, which are the sure results of politico-religious warfare, but to use the press, even one of the humblest organs of that great power for a like purpose is an event that calls for the hearty condemnation of all who are interested in seeing our papers retain the honorable position, which the press should occupy. And, perhaps, it is as well, all things considered, that this cry should have been raised for the last time in this Province on the present occasion, as we feel sure that the originators of it will for once reckon without their host. From every other section of the province have come signs that the spirit on which fanatics like Mr. A. J. Hickman rely is gradually dying out, and we feel convinced that the electors of Westmoreland will to-day give such a reproof to these champions of religion, who care very little about the matter they pretend to have at heart, as will in the future deter any one from endeavoring to snatch victory at the polls by such means. The election in Westmoreland to-day will, we hope, be the death-blow to religious intolerance and hollow sham.

THE NEW ST. PETER'S CHURCH PORTLAND.

We are pleased to hear that the Roman Catholics of the Town of Portland are at length busily engaged in settling the preliminaries for the erection of a church to replace the old one, which is, and has been for a long time sadly out of repair. The Roman Catholic population of the Town cannot be much less than four thousand souls. With such a large number of persons, who are, we have reason to known, with every few exceptions, able and willing to contribute quite liberally towards the erection of an edifice that will be an honor to them and a credit to the Town, it will not, we should judge, be found a very difficult undertaking. On Sunday last His Lordship Bishop Sweeny, who is untiring in his efforts to ameliorate the spiritual and temporal well-fare of his people, addressed the St. Peter's congregation on the subject of the proposed building. His Lordship referred to the necessity there was for the immediate erection of a building more suitable than the present one for divine worship, and announced that a public meeting of the parishioners would be held in the afternoon to take the whole question into consideration. At the meeting referred to, an Advisory Committee consisting of Count DeBury, Thos. McElroy, Sr., David Lynch, J. Hogan, Joshua Corkery, M. Coll, and Alex. McMullin, was formed with power to deal with the question of site and other matters. Two proposals are before the parishioners, one looking to the erection of the new church on the old Indiantown cemetery lot, and the other to building on the present site. The two lots have many advantages. It is claimed that the Indiantown site would be more central, as the Town is rapidly growing in the direction of Milledgeville, and that nearly all future extension will be in that direction, while, on the other hand, it is said that the present site is all that can be desired, that it is near the civic centre of the Town, and further, St. Peter's Hall a great convenience to the Roman Catholics of Portland for school and other purposes is already situated there, besides the Convent building, and other conveniences that are not to be found at Indiantown. As might be expected, the two sites, both of which are in many ways admirable, have their friends and opponents. This question will, we understand, be decided by His Lordship in conjunction with the Advisory Committee, when all will unite to push the new Church to a rapid completion. We see the *News* states that Mr. David Lynch will subscribe $600 towards the erection of the new Church, and in the *Freeman* we saw it stated that Count de Bury subscribes $400. Other gentlemen, Messrs. Joshua Corkery, Coll Bros., J. & J. Hogan, John Ferguson and James Cullinan, Stanley street, have, we hear, subscribed $100 as their first subscription, while several have put their names down for $50, $40, $30 and $20 each, besides the general subscriptions of over six hundred heads of families in the parish, who have all testified their desire to see the new Church erected by subscribing sums in accordance with their means. It is very gratifying to note the progress so far made, and we hope the work will soon be commenced and quickly completed. His Lordship said at the meeting on Sunday, that if all manifested the right spirit the building might easily be roofed before winter sets in. This, we hope, will be accomplished, and this, we doubt not, will be so; for the generosity of the Portland people is well-known and fully appreciated. The collectors named at the meeting are about to begin their important portion of the work, and doubtless they will meet with a hearty reception from all on whom they call. We will publish a correct list of the collectors names next week.

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"The most conspicuous fraud in American charity," is the title given Judge Hilton by the working women of New York, the Judge having evidently endeavored to convert what the late A. T. Stewart intended a benevolent institution into a vast speculation.

If there is anything that will make a man say things that are decidedly "unpretty" it is to be laid prostrate upon the sidewalk by so insignificant a thing as a piece of orange peel. Should the person be a gallant, and a bevy of young ladies chance to be near by, then all the dignity of his manhood leaves him, and he sighs for some quite retreat. Such things do actually happen nearly every day in this city, as the result of carelessly throwing orange and bannana-peels upon the walk.

LETTER FROM GLOUCESTER

GLOUCESTER Co., 19th June 1878.

Dear Herald,—

For the information of the public I submit the following facts. On nomination day, Mr. Ryan, member elect for Gloucester, referring to an article in the HERALD, in reference to his political alliance with Hon. Robt. Young, characterized the charge as false and without the shadow of foundation. On declaration day Mr. Sivewright, the defeated candidate, said he would state certain facts and allow the electors to draw their own inference, whether the HERALD's article in this particular had any foundation in truth or not. He then asked Mr. Ryan if Mr. Young did not previously to the issue of the wont of election, tell him that nomination would take place on the 28th of May, and polling on 3rd June; and advise him to commence his canvass at once. If subsequently when Mr. McManus declared himself a candidate, had he (Mr. R.) not an interview with Mr. Young in reference to the limited time which Mr. McManus would have to canvass, and if Mr. Young did not promise to telegraph the Sheriff to have nomination and polling days fixed at a later date; and if he and Mr. Young did not afterwards proceed to the telegraph office at Caraquet and there await the reply of Sheriff Vail, who telegraphed he could make the change in nomination and polling days as desired. Mr. Sivewrigt stopped in his speech and asked Mr. Ryan if he would deny these facts. Mr. Ryan said "Go on I will answer you," but afterwards in replying to Mr. Sivewright, he simply denied that he had raised the Orangemen and Freemason" cry, and made no reference to this matter. After Mr. Sivewright had again stated that he had been informed by several persons that Mr. Ryan had told them that he was an Orageman and Freemason, asked if he could deny what he (S.) had stated in reference to his interview with Mr. Young and the telegram to the Sheriff. Mr. Ryan after some hesitation, said what Mr. Sivewright stated *was true*. Well may the *Freeman* say when referring to Mr. Covert's probably appointment to be chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, "*Now-a-days one does not know what is incredible such extraordinary things do come to pass.*"

UNO.

GENERAL NEWS.

Jas. Fraser is on trial in New York, at the instance of Bergh, for docking horses tails.

Handsome Japanese fans have gold and silver centres.

The expenses of the Montreal troops at Quebec will exceed $5,000.

Dr. Mary Walker is forty-eight years of age.

Mrs. Tilton suffers from rheumatism of the heart, as well as from a quickened conscience.

A small, white stone, bearing her name is the only monument above Charlotte Cushman's grave.

None of the members of the Rothschild family were present at the marriage of Hannah to Earl Roseberry.

Toronto letter carriers have appeared out in helmet shaped white straw hats.

On Saturday 222 Mormons sailed from Liverpool to the United States.

Earl Dufferin declined to remain in Canada for another year.

A collection is being taken up in Montreal by the Sisters of Mercy, for a monument in Rome to the late Pope Pius.

One hundred and eighty-four horses were exported from Montreal to the United States last week, at an average price of $67.

The case of the Oka Indians is fixed to come up at July term of the Court of Queen's Bench at St. Scholastique before, it is believed, Justice Belanger.

At Pittsburg, Pa., Monday, eighteen persons were poisoned by drinking the milk of a cow whose udder had been bitten by a snake. Two will probably die.

A pair of twins with different birthdays recently arrived at Brockport, Mass. One was born five minutes before and the other five minutes after midnight.

A good substitute for gutta percha has been discovered. It is called relata, and is the hardened resin of a tree growing on the banks of the Amazon.

The five mile single scull race between Morris and Hanlan, on the Hulton Course, Thursday, was won by the latter in 36 minutes. Over 15,000 people witnessed the contest.

Alaska is reported to abound in silver and gold mines, and experienced miners predict that the territory will eventually yield more precious metals than both California and Nevada.

Lord Oranmore, a rigid Protestant, refused to remain at the Newspaper Press Fund dinner in London, because he saw Cardinal Manning on the left of the chairman, and he thought an English subject ought not to receive rank or precedence that does not come from the Queen.

A few days ago two female tramps entered a residence near Stratford, Ont., while the family were out, and without ceremony went into the best room and went to bed. The first the family knew of this was in the morning when the women got up, dressed, entered the dining-room and demanded breakfast.

A little 9 year old daughter of Mille Roze the pedestrienne, was recently advertised to walk twenty-five miles at the Globe Theatre, Columbus, O., and it is said, actually covered five miles inside of fifty-six minutes, when the officers of the law put a stop to the inhuman exhibition.

CINCINATI'S LAST SENSATION.

MAJOR BYRNE ROBBED BY A FRIEND OF HIS BEAUTIFUL BETROTHED.

Nothing in the fashionable social world here, says a Cincinnati correspondent, has created such a sensation recently, and nothing ever so strange as the strangely romantic marriage of Miss Blanche Worthington, of Covington, Kentucky, a leading belle of great beauty and accomplishments, to Mr. B. V. Jackson of Parksburg, West Virginia, son of Judge Jackson of the United States Court of West Virginia. The affair was a runaway match, and the ceremony was performed at the Burnet House by the Rev. Dr. Gray, an Episcopal divine. The lady has long been engaged to Major Byrne, a prominent young railroad man of this city, a very worthy gentleman, and, as his conduct on this occasion shows, a chivalrous one. The Major is a devoted Catholic, which faith the young lady voluntarily adopted after careful investigation and a long course of instruction from leading divines of the Catholic Church in this city and Covington, and which she was to formally embrace on their marriage day in June. During the festival week Mr. Jackson and his sister visited Cincinnati where Major Byrne, assisted by his lady love, contributed to their entertainment. On Thursday they all dined together at the Burnet very happily. That evening the lover placed his betrothed in the company of Mr. Jackson for the festival. On Friday she was to entertain him by introduction to her lady friends, and did so. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Jackson called upon his friend Major Byrne to assist him in getting a marriage license, to which he responded as a friend at once, and together they repaired to the Probate Court, the lover little dreaming of what was in store for him. The names of the contracting parties were there first pronounced. Imagine what must have been the feelings of the strong man, the ardent lover, when hearing the name of his almost wife in such a connection, but he believed it a cruel joke, and not until he met her did he doubt her. He was invited to give the bride, and having to release her from her engagement with him (a most solemn one) he consented, being a life-long friend of both parties. There seldom has been witnessed a nobler exhibition of true manhood and chivalry than when this gentleman, suffering the agony of a crushed heart and humiliated spirit, with a calm nerve and bearing, having formally released the lady from her plighted troth, forgiving her the great wrong she had done him in blasting his life by precipitately trampling under foot the pledges of fidelity and love still warm upon her lips, gave away in marriage to another the idol of his own heart. He has not since permitted the affair to be mentioned in his presence, but is evidently suffering as such a man can suffer. His friends have been apprehensive of the result upon him. The prominence of the parties—Miss Worthington being a member of a leading Kentucky family, a great favorite, a famous beauty and belle, some twenty-seven or twenty-eight years old; Mr. Jackson, the lady's junior, the scion of a prominent Virginia family, a cousin of "Stonewall," and son of a distinguished jurist, and the deserted lover, a prominent gentleman in railroad and business circles, of high moral worth and culture, and, I believe, a native of the State of Maryland—makes this a leading sensation in the three States of Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia.

The Church The Protectress Of Society

One of the most remarkable and at the same time ominous, phenomenon observable at the present day in the social and political world is most unquestionably the spread of Communism. There is no civilized country free from its presence, and no country can claim to be safe from danger from its workings. The despotism of Russia cannot check it; the bureaucracy of Germany is unable to stop it; the conservatism of England cannot keep it out; the liberalism of France is unequal to opposing it; of course, revolutionary Italy barely struggles against it; even free and truly republican America now feels alarmed at it, because the rights of property are endangered. It is, then, everywhere, and is a fierce menance to the established order of things all over the world. Is this serious and wide-spread peril new? By no means, but we hear more about it now than formerly.

Many years ago, the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church marked the viciousness of Communism, and denounced it; yet he received no support from the governments of the time, and his motives were aspersed by the sectarian and infidel press. Then Communism was veiled beneath the specious title of "human liberty," and the Pope was denounced as the enemy of "human liberty" because he placed the weight of his censures upon it. Afterwards he had the spurious "rights of people," which in reality meant the right to disregard all obligations, both human and divine, and the Vicar of Christ smote that with his anathema, wherefore he was assailed as a sympathizer with tyranny.

Next, we were treated to the novel and plausible doctrine of the "inviolability of accomplished facts," a phrase which, stripped of its clothing of fine words, meant nothing more or less than that a wicked deed, when once performed successfully, should receive the sanction of mankind as though it were a virtuous action, and when the Sovereign Pontiff reprobated such ideas, he was assailed as an enemy of progress. Now we find the doctrines of materialism taking away the last shadow of responsability from man, and abolishing distinction between right and wrong, and when the Head of the Church condemns them he is accused of being hostile to enlightenment. So, no matter what he does or says, he is attacked by all the enemies of religion, and their name is legion. But, inasmuch as he speaks only the words of truth, the irrefutable logic of events vindicates him in the end. Who, now does not feel the truth of the Pope's words denouncing it?

In a similar manner will time and experience justify him before men for his lofty and fearless onslaughts upon immoral doctrines of all kinds. However, he seeks not the praise or approval of men. He will try to save them from their errors even though they should curse him for so doing. He will do his duty towards God, towards the Church, towards men, faithful to his holy obligations, and following the heroic examples of many of his predecessors, without thinking for one moment what the consequence may be to himself. This grand and solemn example of devotion to duty, this signal display of Christian love for mankind, should set intelligent Protestants thinking, and induce them to examine the divine claims of the Church, and they should make Catholics more true to their religion, and more firm and cordial in their allegiance and attachment to the Holy See.—*San Francisco Monitor.*

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