As in some half-burned forest, one by one, We catch far echoes on the dreary breeze, Born of the downfall of its ruined trees-While even through those that stand slow

shudderings run, As if fate's hand were sternly laid thereon: Thus, in a world smitten by foul disease-That pest called Doubt-we mark by sad de-

The fall of lordliest faiths that wooed the sun: Some, with low sigh of parted bough and

Strain, quivering downward to the abhorred ground: Some totter feebly, groaning, toward their doom:

While some, broad-centuried growths of old

Sapped as by fire, defeatured, charred, discrowned, Fall with loud crash and long, reverbant boom!

Thus, fated hour by hour, more gaunt and bare. Gloom the wan spaces, whence-a power to bless-

Unbourgeoned once, in grace or stateliness, Some creed divine, offspring of light and air What then? Aa! must we yield to bleak despair, Beholding God himself wax less and less,

Paled in the skeptical flame-cloud's whirl and stress, Till lost to love and reverence, hope and

prayer? O Man! When trust is blind and reason reels Before some flery, flerce Iconoclast, Turn to thy Heart that reasons not, but feels;

Creeds fall, shrines perish ! "Still" (her Instinct saith)-"Still the Soul lives; the Soul must conquer Death!

Hold fast to Go1, and God shall hold thee fast I'

### Priests and Bishops.

Important Decision in the Supreme Court in Michigan.

In the State Supreme Court the following decision was filed at the June term:

Alphonse Rose, plaintiff in error, vs. John Vertin, Roman Catholic Bishop of Marquette, defendant in error.

The Bishop of a Diocese is not, from his position as Bishop, personally liable for the salary of a priest in charge af a church in such Diocese.

Error to Marquette.

F. O. Clark, for plaintiff in error. W. P. Healy, for defendant in error.

Graves J. The plaintiff sued in the character of assignee and owner of a claim of Joseph F. Berube for \$300 on account of services by said Berube as a priest in the now Diocese of defendant. A verdict in the defendant's favor was ordered by the Court.

Beruhe was placed on duty as an officiating priest by defendant's presor, Bishop Mrack, and the entire claim in suit arose during that Bishop's time and before the defendant came in. The main facts of the case are undisputed, and the only question is concerning their effect, and in my opinion they show distinctly that the relation between Bishop Mrack and the priest was never that of hirer and hired in any sense implying an obligation on the Bishop to pay the priest. The Bishop was the priest's superior, and according to the established order of things in the economy of the Church government, regulating the degrees, subordination and the methods of administration, it was the province of the Bishop to designate the place for the priest to exercise his functions, and prescribe under certain limitations the rules and precepts for his guidance and control. But both were common servants of the Church and the service of the priest was not then a service for the Bishop, nor was the Bishop in respett to the employment a principal. In the course of the administration the Bishop assigned the p lest to a theatre of duty and gave him certain rules and instructions, and it was manifestly understood on both sides that the Bishop was not to be held responsible in law for the salary.

On the contrary, the conclusion is unadvoidable that the council of the congregation, on whom the Diocesan regulations cast the duty to provide a support for the clergy, were wholly trusted to supply the necessary means to pay the plaintiff's assignor. It was surely competent for Berube to serve in reliance on that resource, and run the risk of failure, and there is no doubt that he did so. Exactly similar arrangements are taking place every day. Men are constantly going into positions under appointment by superior agents, and where no liability for compensation rests in the employing agent, and the means of pay nent if they came at all are to come frem another source.

Cases of illustration are infinite.-They abound in business operations, and marked instances may be seen in the great missionary enterprises which are carried on. No one supposes the existence of a legal hability. This view decides the case, and makes it unnecessary to discuss the question whether in any event the present Bishop could be held as the successor of Bishop Mrack.

The judgment is affirmed with

(The other Justices concurred.)-Michigan Paper.

#### The Yellowstone Park.

The Yellowstone Park is simply a land of wonders and surprises. Such photographs as I have seen totally fail to give the slightest conception of it. There is nothing like it in the world. The Swiss Alps appear small and indifferent to me after seeing these mammoth sulphur springs and geysers. They are literally indescribable. Their extent, their variety, their infinite irregularity must be seen to be realized. Their incrusted forms seem to have a law of their own construction. Imagine a series of huge basins, formed as regularly as the fountains in the European city, leaning over each other hundreds of feet in height, and each to snow white.

There are high hills of beautiful crystallized sulphur, countless geysers of hot sulphur water, that throw up jets and columns from 20 to 200 feet. As a great sanitarium it seems to me the park will some day be a national resort. It is bountifully watered by clear streams that abound in fish, and game is plentiful.

Except the Marshall House, a rude frame structure, there is no place of accommodation there as yet, and while the trails and road ways obvious enough and fairly passable for vehicles, there has been a strange omission on the part of the government custo dians to erect signboards at the crossings giving the distances and the directions to the various points.

A government police is sadly need ed to prevent wanton and careless conflagrations, which have already destroyed vast bodies of valuable timber, and disfigures the face of the country. There can be no doubt of the abundance of game in the park. I saw a herd of elk on three different occasions, scattered antelope every few days, and bear tracks were plenty in the snow. We had no difficulty in procuring elk meat, and what was far better, the meat of the wild mountain sheep. It was the best mutton I ever tasted; in flavor and delicacy 1 think it was superior to the famous Welsh mutton. Capt. Gorringe counted more than three hundred sightseers; they came principally from the Pacific coast. We also came across companies of men engaged in fishing and shooting and drying and salting the trout o winter use.

### Bagging a Bull Elephant.

gives the following account of an elephant shooting expedition undertaken by four Europeans from the neighborhood of Knysna: "The party entered the forest and after crossing numerous sphors finally came upon that of a veritable patriarch, which they followed for about an hour; but the old gentleman's wanderings becoming too tortuous and intricate the party decided on taking a straight course through the forest toward the sea. Finding traces of a numerous herd, the spoor of these was followed until about twelve of our canine assistants in the proceedings lifted up their voices and announced the vicinity of the mighty game. As a warning of approaching danger, such an expression of feeling on their part was hardly necessary, as the noise of falling trees, the crackling of brushwood and the shrill and peculiar trumpetings of these huge creatures was quite sufficient to cause every one who had not already raised himself to a safe elevation to wish that he had devoted some of his idle hours to practicing the art of climbing. Such a serious view of the case was hardly necessary this time, however, as the herd scampered off, leaving one of their number, a fine bull, to square matters with his tormentors.

The party then rushed forward, each anxious to secure for himself the best chance of a shot, but their ardor was somewhat chilled by a sudden and angry trumpeting on the part ofthe eleghant, which always indicates that he is in the act of charging. Then followed a succession of extraordinary mance uvres on his part, the huge brute tearing up trees, some of them actually nine inches in diameter. Two of the party just gained a friendly branch for the purpose of reconnoitering, when the elephant, persecuted by the dogs, charged straight up to the tree and stood right under the branch where they were standing. In this position it was considered inadvisable to fire, as if death had not been instantaneous the elephant might have easily caught them. Almost immediately the elephant was seen coming straight toward the party. On he came in good style and after a fashion that left little of the sidewalk, and a bystander doubt as to his intentions. There was | thought it the proper time to be funno cover of any kind, so the party | ny. "How did you come to fall?" he stood their ground. The elephant was now within less than 20 yards distance, and one of the party fired, but the shot failed to stop him. The matter was getting rather serious; he was now within eight yards, making ly roared the corpulent individual, as straight for the party. Another gen- he got up and dusted himself off tleman, who was armed with a double with his handkerchief. "Can any gun of powerful calibre, now fired but one see the lemon in half a dozen

off and he fell right in the enemy's

His shot, though splendidly aimed. passed, as was afterwards ascertained, through the elephant's trunk, and glancing off under the ear, did him little actual damage. He was now within a stride of the stump upon which all were standing. The others, who seemed to be reserving their fire too long, now let him have it, and six bullets were put into him; these told, he turned outside of the tree and stubbornly retreated. So close did he pass that almost every one of the party could have touched him with their rifles. As he retreated, the gentleman who fell had recovered himself, and gave him a parting shot in the side, varying in color from a dull lake-red | the result of which was a very perceptible stagger on the part of the elephant, and was the first sy nptom he had y t shown of getting the worst of it. He now charged at the dogs, and having covered a distance of about thirty yards was again brought to bay; this time he received a volley of bullets and displayed as much indifference about the matter as if he only received a shower of mealies. Up to this he showed great coolness and command of temper. Another volley at about fifteen yards distance effected a wonderful change.

Then commenced such terrific screams and yells of rage-the brute knocking over everything he came in cantact with-as surpass description He was now thoroughly aroused; the firing became general, and it was every man for himself. Right and left he charged, the thick bush giving way before him like bulrushes before the wind. His course could be easily seen by the swinging motion of the trees as he pushed by them or smashed them beneath his feet. This, the first really serious exhibition of temper on his part, caused the entire party to draw together. They took up a position between two small trees, and upon an old stump about eighteen inches high. It took ten more shots to finish him. He made his last stand at the foot of a large yellowwood tree, against which the sagacious brute leaned for support. Three times he charged from this tree, and as many times returned. He was now showing signs of weak ness and his trumpeting became less frequent. Collecting all his strength he made another rush for his enemies. This time ke was hit hard; he staggered, trumpeted once more, and with a tremendous yell sank heavily to the ground and died in a few seconds. He had twenty-A correspondent of the Cape Times | seven builets buried in him.

## A Human Monster.

Mr. Paul Bert has lately sent to the editor of La Nature from Geneva, two photographs of a human monster ex- or clock had lost two minutes during hibited there, living and sged five years, having been born at Turin in 1877. It has two heads, four arms, and two chests, but one abdomen and pelvis, and two legs; that is, it is deuble above the middle of the body. The fusion of the two bodies begins at the sixth rib. From due examination and from what has been observed in previous monsters of the kind, they were named Xiphodyme by Isodore Geoffroy, St. Hilaire. It may be affirmed that there are four lungs, two hearts, and two stomachs; the small intestine is double at its commence-

ment, but is in greater part simple. They are really two individuals. The right leg obeys only the right individual, who alone feels any one pinching it; and similarly with the left. The sensibility of half the body is in exclusive rapport with the head of the same side. The two individuals were baptized doubly under the names of Jean and Jacques. They are equally developed from physical points of view, except a slight club foot on Jacques' leg, and intellectually they are much alike. Their intelligence is normal; they reply the questions of visitors in French, Italian and German. They seem to be gentle and amiable, also lively, often playing together while lying on cushions, or on the knees of their reputed father. It

s said that they have never been ill. It has been shown in the case of other double monsters, that one may have an inflammatory fever, while the other continued well; but the like could not occur with infectious disease or poisoning. Several cases of these Xiphodyme monsters have been recorded in history, but very few of them have lived .- Irish Times.

## The Cock-Tails Did It.

Invisible lemon: A man recently fell down on Warren street. He was a large individual, and took up lots inquired. "On a bit of lemon-"Yes, sir; on a bit of lemon," replied the corpulent one. "But I see no lemon," replied the funny man. "Well, who said you could?" savagehaving only a very imperfect footing | cocktails, say?"

### on the stump the recoil pushed him A Simple Way of Making the Stars Regulate Your Watch.

It is not generally known that there is available to every one a most simple and accurate method of regulating a clock or watch, when access to standard time at short intervals is inconvenient or impossible. It consists simply in observing the time at which any particular star sets, or passes the range of two fixed objects on different nights. It is necessary to have the correct clock time to start with; after that, a clock may be kept within a very few seconds of standard time for any number of years without any difficulty. The sun cannot be used for this purpose, for the reason that there are only two days in the year when it is on the meridian of a place at noon by clock time. It may be a much as fourteen and a half minutes fast, or sixteen and a quarter minutes slow on different days; and besides, the determination of its altitude with any degree of accuracy requires the use of special instruments, and much skill in observation.

To determine the time by observation of a star, on the contrary, is a matter of great ease, and no instruments are necessary. The mode of operation is as follows: Select two fixed points for a range of observation. If a westerly window can be chosen which faces any building anywhere more than twenty-five to thirty feet distant, we have as good a post of observation as we can desire. Drive a nail or stick a pin into the window jamb; or, if anything more substantial is wanted, fix a thin piece of metal with a very small hole in it to sight through in any convenient place, so that you can observe the time any star sets or sinks below the roof of the adjacent building, or whatever may be chosen as the more remote sight. Then choose some well-defined star, the brighter the better, and with your timepiece set right, to start with, observe the time it passes the range of your sights. The exact time, as well also as the date of this observation, should be recorded; then to flud out at any subsequent time, how much your watch has varied from correct time, observe the same star, and recollect that it sets just three minutes and 55,90914 seconds earlier on any given night than it did the preceding night. Thus if our first observation was taken some night when the star set at nine hours, fifteen minutes and twentythree seconds; and at our second observation, taken just one week later, set at eight hours, forty-seven minutes, and lifty-two seconds, we would know that our watch had kept correct time. If it set at eight hours, for y-five minutes and fifty-two seconds, we would know that our watch the week. And similarly for any other variation. If the time at which it had set had been eight hours, fortynine minutes and fifty-two seconds, we should see that our watch had gained two minutes, and so on.

If the location of our sights admit of it, we should select a star 90°, as nearly as possible, from the pole star, for its apparent motion will be greater than that of one near the pole, and the liability of error will be diminished. If a suitable selection can be made, the error need not be more than three or four seconds, and it will not be accumulative.

From the fact that any given star sets nearly four minutes earlier each night, it is evident that it will after a while begin to set during daylight. Before this occurs it will be necessary to transfer the time to some other star, which sets later. Thus we see that the later in the evening our first observation is taken, the longer the same star may be used. To transfer the time, of course is very simple, you merely have to observe the star you have been using, note the time, and also the error and rate of variation of your watch; then as late as convenient the same evening, select the new star, not too near the horizon, observe its time, and from the data of the first observation, calculate the exact time of its setting, or passing the range of your sights. This is a very simple matter and requires no explanation. Then use the new star as long as possible, and transfer to another, and so on.

To facilitate observation and calculation, the following table from Transfwine's Pocket Book is inserted.

Table showing how much earlier a star passes a given range on each succeeding night:

Nght.	Hr	Min	Sec.	Nght.	Hr.	Min	Sec.
1	Marie .	8	55.91	17	1	6	50.47
2			51.82	18	1	10	46.38
3	-		47.73	19	1	14	42.29
4	-		43,64	20	1	18	38.20
5		19	39.55	21	1	22	34.11
6	-		35,46	22	1	26	30.02
7			31.37	23	1	30	25.93
8	-		27.28	24	1	34	21.84
9	_	35	23,19	25	1	38	17.75
10	-	39	19.10	26	1	42	13.66
11	-	43	15.01	27	1	46	9.57
12	_	47	10.92	28	1	50	5.48
18	-	51	Section (member)	29	1	54	1.39
14	-	55	2.74	30	1	57	57.30
15	-		58,65	31	2	1	53,21
16	1		54.56	100.000			

### Love's Echoes.

Her Answer. Through a garden decked with myrtle Wandered I one Summer day,

B eard above the robin singing To bis mate a tender lay-Heard the reaper's merry whistle As he gleaned the golden wheat Watching oft a dark-eyed maiden Binding sheaves about his feet. Man and bird alike are happy," Said I, "darling, this is love," To sweet Nellie walking near me-This, which life nor death can move "Can you doubt it?" then I asked her. As she gazed in silence still At the busy Ruth before us, And the reaper on the hill. "Doubt it?" and her blue eyes softened, As she raised them to my face, With a timid, witching shyness, And hernative maiden grace. "Doubt it ?" and I bent to listen. As she whispered under breath, With her head against my bosom-"Love is stronger, dear, than death."

Swinburne. If love were what the rose is And I were like the leaf, Our lives would grow together, In sad or singing weather. Brown fields or flowerful closes. Green pleasure or gray grief, And I were like the leaf.

If I were what the words are And love were like the tune, With double sound and single Delight our lips would mingle With kisses glad as birds are That get sweet rain at noon, If I were what the words are And love were like the tune. If you were April's lady And I were lord in May. We'd throw with leaves for hours And draw for days with flowers, Till day and night were shady And night were bright like day,

#### And I were lord in May. Only Then.

If you were April's lady

I read a poet's tender lay; The printed words seemed bright, So wisely eloquent were they Of love's desight; Then heard it, wedded to a strain Most musically sweet: The blende1 meaning of the twain Grew more complete.

But when I turned to look on you, Who listened there beside And met your eyes of violet hue, My love, my bride, Then, only then, that song's deep heart Lay beautiful and bare. I felt the tears unbidden start

With rapture rare; For words tell much, and music more, But despest meaning lies In those clear fountains of love-lore-A woman's eyes,

A Ghost. Love will you let me in? I am knowing at the door. Love, can I shelter win Close beside you, as of yore? Of my grave I am aweary,

Narrow, narrow, dark and dreary ; Waldly from its clasp I flew, Love, just to look at you. Love, will you shrink away? If you wid not kiss me still Do not let me in, I pray. I have cross'd the mighty river : Will you fear me? Do you shiver? If your arms refuse to woo. Death is more kind than you, Love, if you were a ghost

And I were alive and warm-Ah, perhaps-I will not boast-I might shudler at your form ; I might flee before the presence Of an unembodied essence. Hush! hush! it is not true, Love, I should know 'twas You.

## The Wolf Boy.

One morning, many years ago, Mr H-, who happened at that time to be a magistrate and collector of Etawah district, was out riding, accompanied by two sowars, or mounted orderlies. They were passing over a portion of the road that lay in the vicinity of the river Jumna, when two half grown wolf cubs crossed their path, and, following them more slowly, came a very remarkable looking creature, which shambled along on all fours in an extraordinary uncouth fashion. This proved to be a wolf child.

Letting the other two go en their way unmolested, the three men proceeded to hunt down the human cub. and succeeded in bringing it to bay. As they wished to take the creature alive, and were altogether unwilling greatest difficulty in attempting to with extreme flerceness and pertinacity. Indeed, having driven it into a corner, Mr. H- and one of the sovillage and got a stout blanket for the purpose of throwing it over its head. and it was by this means that the capture was at length effected.

All the way home; the wolf child, and howling, now piteously, and now was, however, taken to Mr. H-'s

kind of food, including raw meat. eight years of age; and it may here be stated that no female child has ever fact that no females have never been have been unable to withstand the In appearance, this boy was exceed patience, - Ex.

ingly repulsive: his features were blunt and coarse, and their expressions brutalized and insensible. As to his habits they were exactly those of as wild animal.

Mr. H- caused minute inquiriem to be made throughout the neighboring villages as to whether the inhabitants had lost any children through their having been carried off by that wolves, and if so, whether they could recognize the human waif that had been recovered by means of birthmarks or other indelible tokens. In the course of a few days, the father: and mother of the lad were discovered... They identified him by means of certain well defined marks about the breast and shoulders, and stated that he had been carried away by thee wolves when he was about two years of age.

His parents, homever, found him most fractious and troublesome-infact, just a caged wild beast. Often: during the night, for hours together. he would give vent to most unearthly: yells and moans, destroying the slum. bers of his neighbors, and generally making night hideous. On one occasion his people chained him by the waist to a tree that stood near the hut which was situated on the outskirts of the viliage. Then a rather curious incident occurred, it was a bright moonlight night, and two wolf cubsundoubtedly, those in whose companionship he had been capturedattracted apparently by his cries, while on the prowl, came to him, and were distinctly seen to gambol about and play with him with as much familiarity and affection as if they considered him to be quite one of themselves. They only left him one the approach of morning.

The wolf-boy, however, did new survive long. Accustomed to the wildten f r at least half a dozen years, captivity, and the change in his mode olife appeared not to agree with him, for he gradually pined away and died... He never spoke a word; nor did so single ray of human intelligence evershed its refining light over his poor, debased features.

#### Showing His Displeasure.

Col. Fergusson cites a most amusing instance of the exaggerated importance which the Earl of Buchan attached to his public censure. The then youthful Dragon of Whig idolstry, the Edinburgh Review, published in October, 1808, an article on Don Pedro Cevallos' account of the French usurpations in Spain, the unpatriotic tone of which alarmed even those Whigs which had been diligently lending their countenance of Bonsparte as a means of embarrassing the Tory ministry. This article was the work of Brougham; and though Jeffrey had endeavored to take the stingout of the more offensive passages, it raised a tempest little less violent than that excited by the Chaldee manuscript nearly ten years afterward. "It is recoreed that Lord Buchan, at. his abode in Castle street, with the utmost solemnity, after having directed his servant to open the door and to take a number of the Review containing the offensive article, and in technicle phrase, tee it in the innermost part of the lobby, personally kicked the book out of his honse to the centre of the street, where he left it to betrodden under foot of man and beast. He never doubted that this performance would be the death-blow to the entire work." We have heard that Jeffrey in person happened to be passing when the "blue and yellow" like stone from a catapault was hurled out at his feet; but the conjunction is probably too apt to be true.

# Fault-Finding at the Table.

Were letice t man married to's man who systematically growls at the table. Life brings her neither peace nor happiness? three times a day her tyrant growls and snarls like any other wild animal over his food. I knew a man of this kind once, and how I pitied to hurt it in any way, they found the his wife and daughters. One of the latter married in haste, one day-joined secure, as it fought, bit and clawed her fortunes with those of a comparatively poor man, not exactly in the same set as she was accustomed to livein, simply to have her meals in peace. wars had to mount guard, while the It is said she made her future husband? other native proceeded to the nearest | swear that he would never make a fuse over his dinner, and I understand that to-day they are the happiest couple live ing. Reconciliation took place before they were married, but they left before the nuptial breakfast-we all remarked behaved like a mad thing, screaming | that—and now, though of course she visits the house, nothing could ever inin a paroxysm of impotent rage. It | duce her to take a meal there. She is a woman spirit. As for the man's wife house, but it would not be comforted, -poor woman! Maybe in younger and for a long time it refused every days she might have thought of possible relief by means of divorce, and they The creature was a boy of about do say, but I do not assert it, though is: came from a distinguished jurist, that something of this kind was entertained been heard of or seen. It is not easy but such a plea of mental insanity. te assign a sufficient reason for the when only food was placed before him. could not be advanced, for in every so discovered, unless we believe that other relation of life-that is to say; being less vigorously constituted, they save when at table—he was amiability itself. If he were only younger, the terrible hardships of such an existence, habit might be whipped out of him; and have very soon sickened and died. | as it is, itcan only be "borne with