

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Regular Meetings. Minden, No. 253, on Monday, June 3rd, at 7:30 P.M. Ancient St. John's, No. 3, on Thursday, June 6th, at 7:30 P.M. Cataract, No. 92, on Wednesday, June 12th, at 7:30 P.M. I. O. O. F. M. U. UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, meet every other Friday in the Sons of England Room, Princess Street. Next meeting MAY 24TH: W. BUSHILL, Recording Secretary.

Sons of England. LEICESTER LODGE, No. 33, of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, meet in their new Lodge Room, corner Montreal and Princess Sts., over Strachan's Hardware Store, the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month.

Canadian Order Foresters. COURT STANLEY, No. 199, C.O.F., meets on TUESDAY, May 28th, in the "Prentice Boys' Hall, King street. T.T. RENTON, Rec.-Sec.

Independent Order of Foresters. COURT FRONTENAC, No. 59, REGULAR MEETING, Thursday evening, May 16th. J.S.R. McEANN, Secretary.

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REMOVAL. W. M. MUNDELL, BARRISTER, has removed his office to 189 Princess Street, adjoining the City Hotel

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PARIS A CENTURY AGO.

THE FRENCH RESTORE SOME SCENES OF 1789 FOR VISITORS.

The Cruel, Miserable Paris of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette—Toll of the Poor, Luxury of the Nobles—The Bastille and Rue St. Antoine.

Paris is in a roar all day long and in a brilliant blaze all the night. "All the world" is there, says the journals, and all Parisians are on the alert to entertain that world—if it has the cash. The great Centennial Exposition has been opened with extraordinary splendor, and besides the display, which in many respects has never been equaled, a special



RUE ST. ANTOINE FROM THE BASTILLE.

effort has been made to reproduce as much as possible of the Paris of 1789. The Bastille has been rebuilt, to some extent; the Rue St. Antoine (St. Anthony street), the seed bed of Jacobinism in the French revolution, has been partially restored, all the old relics of the old regime have been collected, and the illustrated papers have given whole issues to picturing and describing the Paris and the France of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette.

A miserable France it was for the common people, and a very cruel, licentious, intemperate Paris. The pictures given by the Parisian papers are handsome enough to make the asthetic eye glisten, but some of the views are shocking to humanity. In them are shown the lean laborers, the clumsy carts and poor, galled horses of the peasantry; the women peddlers and boy vendors of wood, bending under loads which a humane man would hesitate to lay on a donkey; the pillory where offenders were fastened by neck and feet in a suspended platform, which revolved slowly, so that the jeering crowd might see him in all positions; and worst of all, the bejeweled, perfumed, painted and powdered courtiers and high born ladies driving through and over all this misery without a thought that their vile luxury and wretched mismanagement were largely the cause of it.

The revolution did not come a day too soon, and one is tempted to add that none too many were sacrificed; the nobility generally deserved their fate, and as for the poor who were sacrificed their misery had been so great that death was a blessing. One picture will serve as a text—it is that of a "Costume of a Lady of Quality" on her wedding day. The long, narrow, ridiculously pointed waist, the hair built in a coiffure fourteen inches above the head and surmounted by all the feathers that could be fastened there, the bell shaped and enormously spread skirts, all these prove one fact: this woman had never been permitted to indulge one honest, earnest thought, not a thought beyond dress, with the result that she could not think well on that. Its companion picture is that of a market woman, with two immense panniers fastened on her back; and the artist of that day has rather contemptuously labeled it, "See the stout body of the watercress woman!"



WOOD PEDDLER. CHARCOAL PEDDLER.

It happens, fortunately enough, that two skillful artists completed a long series of "Pictures of Paris" just before the revolution began. They show us the "newly arrived"—a pretty peasant girl debarking from a boat on the Seine, one of those which then floated country produce to Paris—and all her experiences in the cruel, licentious city. On the Seine at that time also ran immense packets, carrying many hundreds of people, which were thought quite speedy because they made the trip of 150 miles in four days. Immense rafts of wood for fuel were floated down the Seine and moored at an upper wharf; there the wood was sawed and split into little bits and carried about the city by street vendors who kept up a strange musical cry of "O-fo-h, buy my billets!" A very entertaining work was afterwards written on the "Cries of Paris," giving some account of their origin and peculiar music; but the government now forbids that sort of music and the street vendors for the most part sell their wares in peace.

The theatres at that time were exceptionally brilliant, and the reigning favorites, Mlle. Maillard as an actress and Mlle. Guimard as a dancer, were as celebrated as the Bernhardt and Hading of today. Mlle. Guimard lived in her own mansion in Oriental luxury and was a great favorite of Marie Antoinette, who had a very elegantly appointed theatre in her favorite Little Trianon palace. While Maillard excelled in high stepping tragedy—she was a woman of great size and commanding air—Guimard's forte as an actress was in such parts as Lotta plays in America. On the 8th of June, 1781,



A LADY OF QUALITY ON HER WEDDING DAY. The Grand Opera was completely destroyed by fire, but Marie Antoinette gave a piece of land for a new structure and had it built in three months under penalty of \$400,000 in case of failure. As it was done in eighty-four days the architects declared the structure unsafe; so, in order to test it, the queen

ordered a free entertainment—a nice comment on the humanity of that era. The poorer sort of people, however, crowded it as full as it could be packed, and as it stood the test, the well to do were satisfied. Mlle. Maillard was a singer and dancer as well as an actress, and even more noted for eccentricity than for art. She usually rambled about the city in men's clothing, and in one instance fought a duel with and severely wounded a French officer who had insulted a lady of her company. When he learned that his antagonist was a woman he left the country and never returned.

The morgue and prisons of that day were simply horrible. The Chatelet, consisting of three great towers and connecting rooms, built in the Twelfth century, was the headquarters of the police authorities, and under it were dungeons into which prisoners were lowered by ropes. In some the prisoner was so chained that he could neither stand straight nor lie down, and the water filtering through from the Seine made a quagmire for his feet to rest in; yet it is known that men grew accustomed to even that misery and lived some time in it. And over the gateway to this horrible place stood a statue of the Virgin holding her Son in a cloak, while beneath her feet were inscribed sentences inviting to mercy and love. It almost makes one feel sorry that the Jacobins did not kill several more of the "better classes" while they were in the killing business.

The age immediately preceding the revolution was as ostentatiously religious as it was cruel, as the pictures of the churches and public ceremonies show; but we know that among the wealthy and titled it was all-ostentation, as the writings of Voltaire, Helvetius, Rousseau and Diderot were the basis of their faith. Ben Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine and many other American visitors bear witness to the unbelief of the educated. As soon as this unbelief could filter down to the lower classes the revolution was inevitable, and after that atheism and the "Reign of Terror." It is not strange, therefore, that Paris now shows so little of the sights of 1789; between the two eras there is the gulf of an awful cataclysm, and Paris is now Bona-



BALLAD SELLER. BONBON GIRL. artist, Orleansist or Republican. Indeed, it is but recently that the French could have patience to restore any of the monuments of the past, and so little is left that the visitor to the exposition must content himself to see the world of today and review the black past only in books and pictures.

DEATH OF A WESTERN EDITOR.

Maj. John Newman Edwards and His Eventful Career.

Maj. John Newman Edwards, the Missouri journalist who died a few days ago, was but 48 years old, and yet he had had a career more varied than many an aged hero—a career more like one of the knights of olden time than a modern journalist. He had taken part in fifty battles and heavy skirmishes, served through the war in Shelby's noted cavalry and in the imperial army in Mexico, and after all that still did twenty years' good service in Missouri journalism and died after all in middle life.

He was born Jan. 4, 1841, in Warren county, Va., his ancestors being among the early settlers in that state. In boyhood he went to Missouri, learned the printer's trade and was doing local editorial work when the war broke out. Enlisting in the Confederate service, he became a member of Shelby's brigade of cavalry, and in the long and desperate career of that body he distinguished himself to a degree rarely equaled. He was several times promoted for gallantry; his consideration for his men was that of a Bayard, and in the darkest hour he was always able to cheer and reinvigorate his command. In Marmaduke's raid on Springfield he was badly wounded and taken prisoner; when exchanged he rejoined his regiment at Jacksonville, Ark., and fought till the end. He then made one of the "Iron Brigades" which crossed to Mexico and served nearly two years with the forces of Maximilian.

His history of those eras is found in his two works, "Shelby and His Men" and "Shelby in Mexico." In all the negotiations in Mexico he was the trusted agent of both parties, being a great favorite with both Carlotta and Maximilian, and it was at his request that Shelby's men to the number of fifty obtained a grant of land for the Cordova colony. As is well known, all the schemes of Maximilian were overthrown, and Maj. Edwards, Shelby and their surviving companions returned to Missouri. He began work on The Missouri Republican as a reporter. In 1868 he and Col. John Moore established The Kansas City Times; after that changed hands he worked on The St. Louis Times, and while there had his duel with Col. E. S. Foster, of The Evening Journal. This grew out of a heated discussion excited by the action of the Fair association at Rockf...

Mr. Davis never came, but the newspaper controversy was furious. Maj. Edwards and Col. Foster exchanged shots, but neither was hurt. Soon after Maj. Edwards published his work on "Border Warfare." He worked a while on The Sedalia Democrat and The St. Joseph Gazette, but soon located again in Kansas City, which was his home at the time of his death.

His writings were of intense interest. His style was peculiar—somewhat florid, but powerful and to the last degree fascinating. He was one of the most popular men in Missouri, and though not an office seeker was a decided power in the politics of the state. No man became well acquainted with him without liking him, and his death is mourned by men of all parties and equally by the Missouri soldiers of both armies. He married, in 1871, Miss Mary Virginia Plattenberg, who survives him, with two sons and a daughter. All the journalists of Missouri join in expressions of regret for his untimely death, as it was hoped he yet had many years of brilliant work before him.

Climatic Influence. A physician of note states that there are climatic factors favorable to the cure of cancer, as there are those for the cure of phthisis. On the plateau of Mexico and at the Cape of Good Hope cancer is an exceptional disease.

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