

CIVIL DAMAGE LAW.

The following is the text of the Civil Damage law, as passed at the late session of the Massachusetts legislature :

SECTION 1. Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name, severally or jointly, against any person or persons who shall, by selling or giving intoxicating liquors, have caused the intoxication, in whole or in part, of such person; and any person or persons owning, renting, leasing, or permitting the occupation of, any building or premises, and having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are to be sold therein, or who, having leased the same for other purposes, shall knowingly permit therein the sale of any intoxicating liquors, shall, if any such liquors sold or given therein have caused, in whole or in part, the intoxication of any person, be liable, severally or jointly, with the person or persons selling or giving intoxicating liquors as aforesaid, for all damages sustained, and the same may be recovered in an action of tort; *provided, however,* that no owner or lessor of any building or premises held under lease at the date of the passage of this act, shall be liable, under the provisions of this act, for any damage resulting from the lawful sale or giving away of spirituous or intoxicating liquors on said premises during the term of such lease. A married woman may bring such action in her own name, and all damages recovered by her shall inure to her separate use; and all damages recovered by a minor, under this act, shall be paid, either to such minor, or to such person in trust for him, and on such terms as the court may direct. In case of the death of either party, the action, and right of action, shall survive to or against his executor or administrator.

SEC. 2. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted without the consent, in writing, of the owner or lessor of the building or premises upon which the business is to be conducted; and the paper containing said written consent shall be kept on file by the clerk of the city or town in which said license is issued.

SEC. 3. Any owner or lessor of real estate who shall pay any money on account of his liability incurred under this act for any act of his tenant, may, in an action of contract, recover of said tenant the money so paid.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

It is wonderful how a rich father improves a girl's looks.

The newest thing in socks—A baby

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

JERUSALEM, May 10, 1879.

EDITOR WEST SHORE:—After all our wanderings in and about the Holy Land, Jerusalem, the "Holy City," still, of Jews and Christians, is the first and last place to be visited. Thousands have strenuously essayed to write its history, and as signally failed. No city on earth has passed through more changeable scenes; no city has basked in the sunshine of a greater measure of divine favor, nor passed through a more terrible ordeal of retributive justice. Seventeen times has Jerusalem been sacked and pillaged; again and again its walls have been razed to the ground and rebuilt; millions of men have been slaughtered in its streets, while its gutters and sewers have been glutted with human gore. Once the joy of the whole earth, it is to-day, beautiful in its sore desolation. Despite all the differences that sunder Jews and Christians, no sooner do they come within these venerable walls than they are in the self-same beloved city of their fathers, and they tread upon sacred ground; alike they are actuated by devotional feelings, and if they have not wandered counter to their respective tenets, a thousand strangely beautiful thoughts that come all unbidden revel in their pent-up souls, and they find themselves overcome by the tenderest and sweetest emotions that can possibly find lodgment in the human breast. To the rude and bigoted Mohammedan, also, this is a cherished city, though secondary, in point of religious teaching, to Mecca and Medina. Thus it is that the visitor, without being conscious of the mental operation, forgets its isolation, and sees in its dreary and inhospitable aspect, a passing loveliness that transcends the modern splendor of all other cities. As we have intimated in a former communication, this city is undoubtedly undergoing an important and most wonderful transition state. Says a letter-writer in the Philadelphia, (U. S.) Press: "The Turks are surprised at the interest which the Jews have, of late, manifested in Palestine. That a people should abandon the most favored regions of Europe and seek a permanent abiding-place in this, the most sterile and desolate part of the Turkish Empire, is something that passes their comprehension. Whoever emigrates to Palestine must expect to

battle with the most fickle of climates, to endure hardships of every kind, and to lead a life of poverty and suffering. There is no denying the fact, however, that of late years, a passion for emigration to their ancient capital, has developed itself among the Jews in all parts of Europe. Every year since the Crimean war, they have been pouring into Palestine. Though thousands have perished by fever and famine, the cry is, 'Still they come.' The great body of them live on the charity funds raised by the Rothschilds, Montefiore, and other rich Jews. They have tried to check the tide of immigration, but in vain. It flows on in unabated volume, and more extensive, consequently, is the misery of this stranger population. Palestine is a wasted land that ages only can regenerate. It will never cease, however, to be a consecrated land in the eyes of Jews and Christians, and a shrine to which pilgrims will repair from all parts of the world."

I am happy in being able to add the above valuable testimony in confirmation of my own observations in this and former letters relative to the general characteristics of this land. The author I have quoted, however, is more radical and severe in his strictures than I should like to be, and I am somewhat disposed to differ with him when he draws such a sombre picture of the present and future condition of Palestine and the hopelessness of its capital city. It is true, that to an American or European, Jerusalem presents a pitiable and lamentable appearance. But I believe it is still within the province of science, backed by the moral sentiment of the nineteenth century, to reinstate this interesting country and fit it for the abode of millions of enlightened people. Although the anathema of heaven has been pronounced upon this devoted city many times, yet,

"Blind unbelief is sure to err
And scan his works in vain;
God is his own interpreter,
And he will make it plain."

Every considerable library contains volumes filled with the salient details of Jerusalem; and hence it would be neither expedient nor interesting for me to repeat, in this connection, what everybody knows concerning this city. In penning the closing letter of the series, therefore, it may suffice to indulge in a short recapitulation. The derivation of the name Jerusalem has