THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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Subscribers, when writing to this office, will kindly date their letters from the postoflice at which they receive the TRUE WITNESS, and thereby save us much time and trouble in attending to their correspondence.

Poisonous Garment Bill.

There is now a bill before the Senate in New York State, called the Poisonous Gan-MENT bill. It is an attempt to legislate ngainst the sale of poisoned or poisonous goods or garments prejudicial to health. It provides, too, that persons injured by the wearing of poisoned goods shall be able to recover damages against the vendor. To us it appears that the bill is calculated to do much service to the public. Poison is used for decorative and for clothing purposesoften with fatal effect. It is not long since a young man who was employed on the Witness died from the effect of the poison which had colored his stockings. He had slightly cut his toot, and the poison from the stocking worked into the system and so he lost his

Expected Exodus.

life.

The Government has a chance of doing a stroke of business just now. By the news this morning it will be seen that an exodus is expected from Europe to the United States during the summer. Why cannot Canada induce a portion of these people to settle in Manitoba? It is said that the emigrants are to be of a class who can bring money with them, and in that case there is no danger of their taking advantage of a passage to Canada, in order to reach the United States. But the Government should enter into competition with the Republic and give substantial inducements to those about emigrate to settle in Canada. to The objection to the emigration agencies was that the immigrants who were assisted to come here did not remain, but went South. In order to overcome that difficulty the Government should give no passages, but should give greater inducements to settle on the land. There is a chance now, and it should not be allowed to pass without an effort be-

ing made to take advantage of it.

Austro-Hungary to Ireland, which is now, we learn, a settled fact, is a happy coincidence to the call to the Prevaier-ship of the Tyrol the descendant of a gallant Irishman. How many other great men has England driven from her ranks? America might still be under the British flag if the Pennsylvania Line, and the thousands of Irish exiles had not assisted in the Revolution. France would not have a MacMahon ; Spain an O'Donnell, and the millions of Irishmen in exile would have been friends instead of focs of Britain. Well, it is some-thing that England has learned to be wise in time. She might have been master of the world's situation, as well as mistress of the seas, if she had only been conciliatory to a gallant race that would, for justice, have stood

The Inspection of Scientific Military Corps.

by her to the end.

An evening contemporary attacks Licut-Gen. Smyth because he pointed out the ne-cessity of placing the scientific branches of the Volunteer Militia under the control of, and to be inspected by, men skilled in spccial branches of the service. The Lieut_ General thinks that artillery officers should inspect artillery corps, and that the inspection by the D.A.G.'s is insufficient. Our contemporary appears to think otherwise. Now, the fact is, that the ordinary D.A.G. knows nothing about artillery. Even the best in-fantry officer knows little or nothing about a field battery or garrison artillery. To go through a course of instructions in Quebec is not enough Artillery can only be properly inspected by a man trained in that special arm and our contemporary is merely taking up the cudgels for a few gentlemen when it attempts to insinuate otherwise. The Lieut.-General may be presumed to know his basiness. We do not say that some of his suggestions may not be questioned, but in the matter of artillery inspection, no one, who knows anything about it, will say that the Lieut.-General is not right.

Bank Defalcations.

There must be something wrong in the management of Banks when the defalcations of cashiers is possible. We can understand a trusted servant making away with a few thousands, but there must be some want of supervision when those few thousands become tens, and, sometimes, hundreds of thousands. It will not satisfy the public to make this or the other statement. Explanations are valueless when the money is gone. To be told that the books are examined every month is not sufficient. If defalcations are possible the books should be examined every day. With proper supervision defalcations can be made, if not impossible, at least, so dangerous that few men will hazard the chance. All that is required is a little more work on the part of the directors, and for this the Bank is rewarded by increased confidence on the part of the public. Nor can we forget that it is not fair to cashiers to place them in a position in which lack of strict supervision huunts their mind. It is not fair to subject any man to too much temptation. No matter how honestly inclined, men are proverbially weak, and some of them will fall if tempted too much. The Bank Directors who do not do all in their power to guard the money in their charge, do an injustice to themselves, an

injustice to the public, and an injustice to their employees; and we see no reason why negligence on their part should not be made a highly censurable offence against commercial morality.

Parlament.

We are glad to notice that Parliament has appointed a committee of thirteen to report on the Insolvent Law. When this commitmittee returns with its report, no doubt something will be done to remedy the present state of affairs. As the Hon. Mr. Masson said last

certain that the visit of the Empress of is no more the custodian of Mr. Costigan's principles than we are of the keys of heaven and that is a blessing that not all the "Masters" or "Grand Masters" in Canada will accredit us with having the slightest chance of ever obtaining.

Political Appointments in the Civil Service.

The United States authorities are awakening to the necessity of putting a stop to the mischievous system of making wholesale political appointments in the Civil Service. It will be seen by our telegrams that the Customs officials are in arms upon the subject. Honest labor is debarred from preferment, and political and incompetent hacks are placed over the heads of men who have won gold, but who will not be allowed to wear it. Discontent must be universal, and this, too, in a Republic that boasts about its liberty and its justice to all! But, is it not the same in Canada? And who defends it? Nobody! Neither Sir John A. Macdonald nor the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie dare defend the policy of political appointments in the Civil Service. But neither of them are bold and houest enough to denounce what they know to be wrong. Neither of them have courage enough to tell their friends that political influence in the Civil Service is at an end, and that henceforth the best men will get the best positions, and the highest positions will be given for long services to the State and not for interested services to any party.

Mr. Casey, M.P

There are some men now in Parliament who are exhibiting a desire to place the in-terest of the country before the interest of party, and one of those men is Mr. Casey, M.P. for West Elgin. He is, it appears, resolved to introduce practical measures, and whether they carry or not, he will evince a disposition to place before the country the evils which are seriously injuring its reputation and re-tarding its prosperity. Competitive examinations and prevention of bribery at elections, are among the measures this gentleman desires to agitate. We might suggest another be overwhelmingly defeated, but the country is ripe for two of them and competitive examination must come in time. Every elector in Canada would, to-morrow, vote for some stringent law that would put an end to bribery at elections, and they would, too, vote for cutting down the indemity. Canadian taxpayers are in no humour to pay \$1,000 per session to a number of gentlemen, one half of whom have no special qualification for making a poeple's laws.

Treating.

It is a mistake to suppose that it is "drinking" that does the harm. Drinking proper has little or nothing to do with it. To be sure a man must drink before he can get drunk, but no man will drink in order to get drunk, if he is let alone. It is "treating' that does the mischief. Stop "treating" and you stop drunkenness. No doubt drinking saloons should be fewer than they are; laws might legitimately be made to make drinking less general; but so long as the custom of " treating " prevails, we may rest assured that there will be no appreciable decrease in drunkenness. Go into a drinking saloon and stand at the bar for an hour. What do you see? You seldom see a man enter alone; and when he does, he takes a drink and departs in peace. He was dry, cold, or weary, and he may have required the drink and it may have done him good. But when you see a party of four or six come in, what then? Well, they have a treat from one, then from another, and then all hands must stand;" and when the treat makes the rounds, they are just in the humor to con-tinue. The difficulty is that "treating"

The Dominion Bifle Association.

His Excellency the Governor-General made a happy hit yesterday when he told to the members of the Dominion Rifle Association that "the secret of successful team shooting is that those members who take part in such contests should have plenty of opportunity of how to coach the next one who shoots after ever fired in a team can attest. It not unfrethe worst, and this is owing to the fact that the effects of the light, the power of attraction or the windage, have not been accurately gauged, and it is only after firing a few shots that the bull's-eyes are scored with precision. predecessor, he is on guard, and he will be a the Irish Catholics in clamouring better judge of the situation. Again, we can-representation in the Cabinet, not forget that team shooting is necessary to order to enable each man to know the value of his neighbor's rifle, and to be acquainted with its eccentricities, if it has any. In fact team shooting is necessary to success, and a well coached team must pile up the score beyond that which could be made by individual efforts.

The Dromios.

The Kingston News and the Ottawa Herald are hunting together on the Irish question. The News pats the Herald and the Herald pats the News. They are Dromios just now. On the Irish question, no one can tell which is which. What matter if the *Herald* is a shadow and the News a hack? Yet they understand all about the Irish question. To be sure the News is Tory, and the Herald will not "embarrass' the Government. But what of that they are still profoundly sensible on the Irish question. Men in sympathy with the Irish Catholics know nothing about the question at all; it is to others that Irish Catholics must look for light divine. The Herald is like a rehabilitated tombstone. You know the skeleton is underneath, and that "sacred to the memory of Irish Catholic interest" is all that is left; but it still carries the name of the mouldering deceased. Even spiritualism cannot revive its dulcet tones, and so it is passing away-its escutcheon-a lion and unicorn, and its record, "Sold for patronage." Years hence the Post may die, but, like the Guards, it will never surrender. The *Herald* may apostacise; the Post cannot. It may be possible that the Post may have made mitakes, and it is quite possible that the Posr will make mistakes again. But treachery is not a mistake; it is a crime. What says the

" Professors."

Herald now?

This is an age of "Professors." That title is the stock in trade of ever Jack-a-napes who is out at elbow, and whose wits are set agoing trying to prove the geometrical problem that two straight lines can meet. Every craze produces its "professor." In the "manly art" the agile fellow who shows one how to hit "from the shoulder," and whose face carries traces of many a hard fought dubs himself "professor" field, 01 the science, and considers himself somebody in the catalogue of created things. Then we have the musical world all full of "professors' of various degrees, who share their honours with dancing tom-ti-s, who point that oft quoted "light fantastic," while men slyly leer and smile at the "professors" capers. But more surprising still; if you scratch one of these "professors" the chances are two to one that you find a McGillicuddy of the Reeks, or a kilted McCullough of the Highlands. In fact, "professors" are great frauds, and men who have carned the title honestly will soon blush for their fair fame unless the reckless use of the hackneyed title is discontinued, and the people who illegitimatelyuse it, are ridiculed and denounced. Montreal is, we see by a Western paper, promised

The Hon. Mr. Aiken.

The Hon. Mr. Aiken (the representative of the Methodists in the Cabinet) has given notice of an amendment to the Penitentiary Act. He is anxious that the Inspector of Penitentiaries should be relieved from the financial entanglements of Penitentiaries, and shooting tagether before they come to the that a Dominion Accountant should be appost?" * " so that each man may know pointed, whose business would be to inspect the books of the various Penitentaries. We him." This is quite true, as any one who has are not in possession of sufficient facts to form an opinion on this departure, but we quently happens that the first shot or two are take advantage of it in order to introduce the Hon. Mr. Aiken's name. We do so in order to remind our readers that this gentleman is in the Cabinet as representing the Methodists, to which fact little or no public attention has been drawn. We have been so often told When, however, a man is well coached by his of the "truly ridiculous" policy of that people were at one time somewhat disposed to think that the Irish Catholics alone took up such a position. We think, however, that that theory has been exploded, and few people will now deny that representation by nationality and religion is at present the only equitable means of settling the question. The M-thodists have a perfect right to be represented. This country is unfortunate-ly sectional to the core. With some sects this

sectional feeling is not publicly shown, but it exists nevertheless. We sincerely wish it could be otherwise, but so it is, and so it will remain, until-we do not know when.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Some veterinary surgeons contend that cattle suffering from pleuro-pneumonia are good for human food, and one gentleman in this city offers to prove this, if his cating a steak of the discussed meat will be accepted as proof, by a sensitive public. But whether this gentleman be correct or not, it is now quite certain that the American cattle slaughtered at Liverpool were not all suffer-ing from pleuro-pneumonia, but from sporadic-pneumonia, the result of exposure during a prolouged and stormy voyage. Professor Williams, of Edinburgh, who is recognized as one of the first pathologists of the day, has maintained this theory with so much force, that he has compelled public opinion to acknowledge the harshness of the present law in England, although he has not succeeded in inducing the Government to relax. it appears quite certain that And the pleuro-pneumonia which has been prevalent enough in some parts of the eastern sections of the United States is not as virulent as the pleuro-pneumonia which has been so destructive to cattle in which has been so destructive to cattle in Great Britain and Ireland. No doubt the Bacrifice them all to Him eagerly and joy. disease is of a character that requires to be guarded against; for, notwithstanding the challenge of our veterinary friend in Mon-

treal, the public 'would, we opine, not relish the thoughts of cating diseased meat. But it is some satisfaction to be assured that the disease is not so destructive on this side of the ocean as it is on the other. Little grains of comfort are acceptable these hard times, and this appears to be one of them.

How they Punished Adulteration in the Middle Ages.

We lately called attention to the adulteration of articles of food in Canada, and we wondered why, it was, that after all the people who were discovered with adulterated articles of food for sale, not one person was punished during the year just expired. This appears to be the way we do things in this age. In the olden times, however, people were more precise. Any one who takes the trouble to read the "Memorials of London" will there find that the adulteration of food was not looked upon as a holiday amusement. In 1316, a baker was sentenced to be drawn on a hurdle through the principal treal is, we see by a Western paper, promised a visit from one of these "professors," and when he comes, if come he does, we will call learn that another baker was put in the pillory for a similar offence; and, in 1364, a seller of unsound wine was punished by being made to drink it. The Montreal is doing nothing in the cause of pillory is, however, a thing of the past and in this age we must content ourselves to hear of criminals work rather than see them grin through a yoke that is not gilded. But if adulteration is to be put down, some punshment must overtake those who practice it. If not, we have no guarantee that adulte ation, will not be practised. As for "honesty," we have little or no faith in that. The majority of men are "honest" because they cannot help it. But, surely, it is a farce to be told that we are consuming adulterated food; that there is a law against adulteration; that people are every day tried for violating the law, and yet no one is punished. But, look-ing after adulterated food furnishes a few people with a means of obtaining a living, and that should, it appears, be sufficient to satisfy the public.

The First Stage of the Passion A Lenten Sermon Preached in St. Peters, Rome, by Rev. Father Ventura,

WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1879.

At the close of the Last Supper, when Divine Wisdom, Infinite Goodness, and Love, by the ineffable institution of the Eucharist, came to fix His dwelling in the midst of us at the very time when mankind had conspired to banish Him forever, the Evangelists relate "that the Lord, accompanied by His Dis-ciples, recited a canticle before leaving the Conacle." But why this canticle, and what wasit? Paul de Burgos, on the authority of liturgical books of the Synagogue, says that this hymn or canticle which our Divine Lord sang was the seven psalms the Hebrew initials of which united together formed the word Alleluia, and which it was customary with the Hebrews to sing at the termination of the Feast af the Paschal Lamb. By the recitation of this hymn after the Last Supper, when the real Divine Lamb was offered and given as Food to the Disciples in the Eu. charistic Communion, "our Lord wished," says St. Chrysostom, "to teach us by His example, that, if after taking corporal refection we should return humble and fervent thanksgiving to God for His goodness in restoring the streangth of our bodies by the aliments sent by His Divine Providence, we are bound by far more potent reasons to thank Him for having designed to nourish our souls with the spiritual refection of the Body and Blood of His Divine Son, received in Holy Communion." Thence comes the custom of the primitive Christians-a custom still strictly observed in religious communities and in good Catholic families-of thanking (lod in common after meals; thence comes, in the Liturgy of the Church, the conclusion of Mass by the Collect called the Post Communion, which is to be followed by Sext and None.

Altogether, these prayers and these psalms. sung by the Apostles in the company of Jesus Christ,—"et hymno dicto," after having as-sisted at the first Mass celebrated in the Cenacle and after having received the Eucharistic Communion, correspond most perfectly. Bede gives another interpretation of the hymn which Jesus Christ sang on this occasion; namely, that our Lord when entering on His Passion wished to show us by this hymn all the fervor of His affectionate Heart and with what impatience and joy He resigned Himself to suffer and to die for us, thereby desiring to teach us how we should fully.

The recitation of the hymn is followed by the departure of our Lord and His Apostles from Jerusalem. What object had the Evangelists in view in particularly noting the latter circumstance, which, historically speak. ing, might be called idle or superfluous; as without speaking of it, it might be understood that in order to reach the Mount of Olives, which was outside Jerusalem, one should necessarily leave the city? But, no. This particularity is neither idle nor superfluous, because it recalls and prefigures a great mysstery. Jesus Christ with His Disciples is the true Church. This egress of Jesus Christ and His Disciples from Jerusalem to enter on His Passion is to represent to us the true Church, the true Religion, which by the Passion and Death of Jesus Christ, abandons the Jews to their wilful blindness and goes to enlighten the Gentiles and quits Jerusalem to fix itself in Rome; it signifies to us, that from that time Jesus Christ, who had until then belonged to the Jews, was in future to belong unreservedly to us. Oh, unfortunate Jerasalem! Ob, thrice happy Rome! Oh, mystery of severe justice against the Jews, and of mercy and goodness for us! But, in representing a touching mystery by His departure, He also offers us a solid instruction. Let us, then, remember that at this moment the High Priests assembled in council in order to decide on the arrest of the Nazarene, had called together armed men and soldiers to put it into execution, and all their evil passions had arisen to procure the deathsentence of the Saviour of mankind. Jerusalem had, thus becoming a true picture of the world where the passions of the larger number of the great and the learned are in constant turmoil and agitation, set on foot intrigues, plots, and conspiracies against His doctrine, against His religion, against the liberty of His Church and the virtue of His faithful disciples. Jesus Christ leaving Jerusalem with His Apostles at this juncture is Jesus Christ repudiating, rejecting the world and announ-cing to us that to belong to Him, to His society, to His family, to His true Church according to its spirit, it is not sufficient to hear it; to profess its teachings, to receive occasionally its Sacraments, to join in its praises and prayers, but we must also leave the world, if not personally, at least mentally; we must renounce its corruption, its usages, its vanities, -- those worldly ties which are in such opposition to the Gospel; but if we live according to the spirit of the world, which Jesus Christ has formally renounced and excluded from His prayer of goodness and love, we shall also be condemned and cursed, because of the world; we shall perish with the world. The Evangelists remark that in leaving Jerusalem our Lord crussed, the torrent of Cedron. This particularity involves Omystery. That is the torrent of which David prop -" The Messiah will drink of the torrent on His way," and for that, will He gloriously elevate His Head ; that is to say, the torrent of grief and ignominy of the Passion, of which the Redeemer was to drink copiously during His journey through life, and which was afterwards to be transformed for Him into a source of delight, of exaltation, and of glory. This torrent is called Cedron, a "Hebrew expression," says St. Jerome, "which signifies dark, obscure." Thus Jesus Christ in facing the torrent of obscurity and horror, penetrates at that very moment into a pro-found darkness, into a black and horrible region of sorrowful thoughts, of cruel hatred, artifices, frauds, calumnies and the hypocrisy of His enemies, to become their victim. Thus, Jesus Christ advancing into the formidable obscurity of so many torments, fatigues, revilings, insults, which, according to the prophecies, like to a rapid current of impure water, after having washed over His Most Sacred Body, was even to reach His Most Blessed Soul, to surround It, to plunge It, into an ocean of bitterness, affronts, and dolors. Moreover, the Cedron flows at the bottom of a valley which separates Jerusalem on the eastern side from the Mount of Olives. There was in this valley a very thick wood, which, according to St. Jerome, the superstition of the degenerate Jews had \consecrated to Moloch. This people had fallen into such an excess of implety, of cruel madness, that parents, thoughtless of the vicinity of the true God, crowded to this wood to offer to the infamous idol a holocaust of their young chil dren, by burning them alive in its honor and in order not to be moved or softened by the cries of these innocent victims, drums

Legislative Councils.

The feeling in favour of the abolition of Legislative Councils is growing. The example set by Untario appears to be catching, and we now have British Columbia and Manitoba carrying on their business without a second Chamber. No doubt the experiment has been mentioned, but Lower Canada and the Maritime Provinces are more Conservative, and difficulties are placed in the way A Local House of Lords is here considered mecessary for our protection, and we are hedged around by safeguards against popular tumuits. Now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island appear to favor the abolition of Legislative Councils, and it becomes a grestion whether Quebcc will be able to stand alone in retaining one. Men, homover, are soldom disposed to wipe themselves out of political existence, and this Prowince will be the last in which the Legislative Council will be abolished, if indeed it is ever done away with in our time.

The Imperishable Bace.

An Irish exchange tells us that "a telegram from Vienna says that it is now certain that Count Taffe, the Governor of Tyrol, has been asked to form a Cabinet, and has acceeded to the request." And who is Count Taffe? Who could he be but an Irishman! The Taffes have filled many a notch in the history of Austria, and the record of their fame has become allied with some of the most stirring events in the land of the Hapsburgs: An ancestor of Count Taffe died in Austria one hundred and ten years ago, after having served the Emperor for many years. He died at the great age of ninety-two years. He went to Austria to be educated, for the Penal Laws were in force when Nicholas Viscount Taffe genius and valour he rose to the lofty dignity of Field Marshal, and he was appointed Imperial Chamberlain to two Emperors in succession. His gallant exploits against the Turks rang over Europe, and made his name illustrious for ever. Nor did he forget his Fatherland in exile. Wyse, in his Historical Skotch, speaks of him, as Mr. Webb mentions. as

"The German statesman and general, the Irish sufforer and patriot;" praising "his unchanging attachment to his unfortunate country." "His perfect sim-plicity of purpose," he adds; "his calm property, had associated him, would add lustre to any country. His rank in the Imperial Great Britain. Bred in camps, and educated of persecution."

Nor was this all. He published a work on Irish affairs, and did all in his power to en-

night, the Insolvent Act " was iniquitous, and ought to be repealed." The Act, as it stands, is simply fraud made casy. The Hon. Mr. Masson said at one time he "took pride in being a commercial man, but that that period had long since passed." No doubt of it. The Insolvent Act has worked a change, and such successful in the cases of three provinces a change! Misfortune may have overtaken many, but deliberate, barefaced robbery was encouraged and protected by the provisions of the law. But the members of the Opposition make themselves ridiculous by taunting the Government with the number of official assignees appointed by the present administration. As Sir John A. Macdonald truly said last night these gentlemen were appointed because of the ruin brought to the country by the policy persued by the Reformers. Free Trade landed one half of the country in bankruptcy, and the official assignecs were appointed as necessary evils. The statement that those gentlemen obtained onethird of the amount collected is nothing new, although it puts the case somewhat plainly. But what did Sir John A. Macdouald mean by "careful, not rash-moderate and efficient protection of the industries of the country.' It is to ascertain what this is that the country is breathless with expectation. But we suppose we must wait, and when it comes we hope it will be, as Sir John A. Macdonald said, " careful, not rash-moderate, and" above all "efficient."

Mr. Costigan, M.P.

The Free Press makes a great mistake. It thinks that the Post has lost confidence in Mr. Costigan, and it insinuatingly compliments the Posr on its discovery. But the Fres Press is in error. If we have had occasion to question one act of Mr. Costigan's, that is no reason why we should lose confidence in him. Not at all. The Free Press was born, and for a long time after. By his ridicules Mr. Costigan's pretentions, but it mistakes if it thinks that we will silently tell it to "lay on." In his hour of triumph we might fall out with Mr. Costigan, but, when the enemy assail him, it is time for us to be at his side again. We may fall out with him for a trifle, but he is of our faith and kindred, and the Free Press will find an enemy when it expected a friend-in the Posr. The Frec Press is all at sea if it thinks that because we had our snarl at Mr. Costigan that we are therefore his foe. We may object to one act of that gentleman and, perhaps, when that act is fully explained our grounds for objection and mild wisdom; his untiring zeal for may not be so scrious as we ancicipated. We the depressed caste, with which his name and are watchful of the interest of our people, the are watchful of the interest of our people, the birth, much more than his connections and special interest for which the Post was established, and much as we admire, and great as our confidence is in Mr. Costigan, yet we can Court gave him access to the first circles in | only give him an independent support. With us it is our people first, their representatives in Germany, he impressed on senators and after. First of these representatives on the courtiers the impolicy and injustice of the Conservative side, undoubtedly, stands Mr. Penal Code, with the bluntness of a soldier Costigan. He is our only possible representaand the honesty of a German. His efforts tive in the Cabinet, and the Free Press, the had no small weight in softening the rigors | Ottawa Herald, the Kingston News, the Mail and all the rest assail that programme in vain. The Press says that Mr. Costigan has been "brought into leading strings by ex-Grand courage and stimulate his countrymen in Master Bowell." Excuse us, Press, but we do

is social, while drinking alone is called mean. It would be better for everybody, except the publicans, if people could be mean in this particular, and not social. But it is hard, and there is where the difficulty lies.

Immigration.

It appears that 29,807 immigrants came into Canada during 1878. This is 2,725 more than came during 1877. Of these 20,807 there were 17,940 who settled in the Province of Ontario, not including some children brought out by Miss Rye, Miss McPherson, and others. Nor did these immigrants come empty handed The amount of capital brought by them into the country, not including the value of their personal effects, tools, &c., is said to be \$1,200,563 or nearly \$42 a head. This represents so much wealth to the country, as it is above all things desirable to encourage immigration such as these people represent. The class of people the Dominion wants is principally men with small means who will settle on the land. If this class was properly encouraged and protected when here, no doubt we could get a good number of them. Of 10,295 immigrants registered at the Port of Quebec, 5,350 were English, 1,042 Irish, 1,077 Scotch, 1,538 Scandinavians, 238 Germans, 155 French and Belgians, 418 Icelanders, 323 Mennonites, and 154 of other nationalities not named. Manitoba had 11,000 new setlers during the year, of whom, it is conjectured, about 7 per cent. returned. But now that the emigration from Europe is setting in again, Canada should have more immigrants this year than there have been for a decade, and so there will be if the Government is wide awake.

Protection ys. Free Trade in England.

Protectionist theories advance a pace in England. The reasonings of Cobden, Peel, Gladstone and Bright, are again being seriously assailed, and the policy of Protection seriously discussed. The Bullionist-one of London's best financial journals-asserts itself in favor of reciprocity in the matter of tariffs, but yet denies any desire to return to Protection pure and simple. That, however, will come in good time. Lord Bateman promises to bring the question of Protection before the House of Lords, and it is only the other day since a meeting in favor of Protection was held in Cannon Street Hotel. Free Trade thirly years ago was a different thing from Free Trade to-day. Then the world was at the commencement of a new erain transportation, and there was no country so ripe to take advantage of steam as England She had been a manufacturing country for some time, and she alone was prepare for the change in the situation. Free trade made her great, and if other people had not protected their industries, England would have continued to rule the marts of the But the Free Trade fiction is being world. exploded, and every day England puts back Protection only hastens her ruin. The London correspondent of the New York Sun says that "many coarser grades of American cotton goods are now selling in Manchester and elsewhere at prices considerably under those which can be afforded by British makers." their struggle for civil rights and religious not think so. Nay, we are sure you are which can be afforded by British makers." Whether it is the peop liberty. Count Taffe, his descendant, is, too, wrong. The ex-Grand Master is, by all ac. And as it is with cotton goods, so it is with makes the difference, w a Chamberlain to the Emperor, and we are counts, not as black as he is painted; but he cutlery and many other articles of commerce. the fact is indisputable

attention to the subject again.

Temperance.

Temperance. Its coffee shop is, if not a tailure, of little use; cabmen have no "shelters," and they must make to the grog shop; bars are not only secluded from the public view, but they are made into "restaurants." and the occasional itinerent temperance "lecturer" who comes to win the people to the ways of righteousness do all sorts of wicked things when their backs are turned upon the people. The fact is that the people are not serious in their opposition to intemperance. The cup that cheers and inebriates is far more seductive than the best Congo. And the authorities think so If not, why is there not some effort too. made to crush out unlicensed groggeries, to provide respectable coffee houses, to erect "shelters," to prevent bars for drinking at, being on the same premises with "restaurants," and to stay the tide of misery which is, nay, which has, debased the world. There are some things that "Free Trade" in, are ruinous, and we hold that intoxicating drinks and vicious novels are two of them. But they are the order of the day and it will require a vigorous

effort on the part of the authorities to stay the torrent. "Revivals" and "Temperance lecturers do more harm than good, and nothing can abate the evil but legal restrictions.

Eggs and Egg Culture.

The United States does an enormous busi ness in egg culture. It is computed that in that branch of industry alone the United States turns over \$150,000,000 per annum. In a single year New York receives 530,000 bar rels of eggs valued at \$9,000,000. Philadel phia, it is said, consumes 80,000 dozen eggs daily. The exportation of eggs is now a thriving business. The process by which the eggs are preserved is a secret. Each exporting house appears to have a process of its own. The European market is regularly supplied, and Canada contributes its proportion to swell the trade. In Canada, however, egg culture does not appear to have grown into a business such as it is in the United States. There is an export house here, but it is small even in proportion. Like other branches of business, egg culture is here almost neglected. It has been demonstrated that excellent grapes will grow in the Province of Quebec, and yet there are very few who attempt to cultivate the vine. We kill fish in abundance, but we do not guard against exhausting the sup-Our forests are becoming denuded of ply. timber, and the game is being shot down in large quantities, and yet our legislators do little or nothing. In the United States fish and game are protected, the cultivation of timper is encouraged and its wholesale destruction guarded against. Vines are trained with cultivated care, and the general resources of the country are developed, even in su small a business as egg culture. It would be idle to deny that they are more alive on the other side of the line than we are here. Whether it is the people or the climate that makes the difference, we do not know, but

Archbishop Purcell.

The financial embarrassment of Archbishop Purcell is calculated to do harm with unthinking people. Men who have lost their money by the Archbishop's failure may be disposed to rush into extremes, and to question the religious teachings of the venerable prelate. They may think that his knowledge of spiritual affairs may be as doubtful, or as faulty, as his knowledge of commercial transactions have already proved to be, and evils may be generated and harm may be done. But this can only happen to the unthinking. Men who reflect must see that the commercial failure of the Archbishop was not because of spiritual error. The good old man knew little or nothing of the cause of all this trouble. He left his business in other hands. Like some of the greatest financiers of the day, those by whom the Archbishop's business was controlled, mistook their work and failure resulted. During a crisis when cities such as Memphis have succumbed, it is no wonder that the worldly affairs of an Archbishop should go wrong. Commercial ruin has overtaken the ablest men in the country. Millionaire after millionaire succumbed to the hardness of the times. Bank after Bank went down before Depression and Shrinkage. England, the United States and Canada have been shaken by a commercial earthquake, and in the midst of all it is no wonder that one Catholic ecclesiastic falls a victim. But the failure of Archbishop Purcell carries with it no private scandals, and we do not despair even yet of hearing of something being done to pay the unfortunate creditors. The Archbishop of New York has, we are glad to see, offered to move in the matter, and if his example is seriously followed throughout the Union, no doubt much will bedone to remedy the unhappy state of affairs by which the venerable and still beloved prelate is surrounded.

Sam recently got married, and told his wife that she might retain all the change which dropped on the floor out of his pockets. What was his astonishment, on Monday morning, to find no money in his pauts. He has since ascertained that his wife hangs his pants upside down. 1.1