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WEDNESDAY......APRIL 2, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. WEDNESDAY, April 2, St. Francis of

Paula. THURSDAY, April 3, Maunday Thursday. FRIDAY. April 4, GOOD FRIDAY. SATURDAY, April 5, Holy Starday. SUNDAY, April 6. EASTER SUNDAY. Monday, April, 7, Easter Monday. Tuesday, April 8, Easter Tuesday.

Dominion Parliament.

The long looked for bill on banking has, at length, been brought down by the Minister of Tinance. Its provisions are not by any means so radical as it was generally anticipated. The holders of bank notes are to be protected to a much greater degree than in the past. The provision to that effect, entailing on all banks the deposit of an amount equal to five per cent. of their actual issue, to be devoted to the payment of the notes of every one of them that may happen to go into insolvency, has met with the approval of all the banking institutions, with the exception of the Bank of Montreal. The latter institution, through its leading exponent in Parliament, Sir Donald Smith, M.P., having strongly protested against a provision which to a certain extent causes our leading institution to become surety for the issue of its own rivals in business. Sir Richard Cartwright, on behalf of the Opposition in Parliament. criticized the measure in no unfriendly tone, and congratulated the Minister on not having adopted any scheme that would have had for its effect the locking up of the resources of the minor banks, to the detriment of commerce generally.

The Rykert investigation is progressing, and it is more than probable the committee will report during the present week, when the fate of that hon, gentleman will again be committed to his peers in the Honse.

The budget speech was delivered last week. The Minister of Finance did not indulge in any pratorical effort, but confined himself to a financial statement of the affairs of the Dominion during the past twelve months. He was enabled to announce a handsome surplus. Several changes in the tariff were also made and are iven by the Minister, and stated that his an icipations of revenue for the coming year were perhaps well founded. He contended, however that the Government, in consolidating their protective policy, were making a grand mistake, and instanced the depressed state of the the result of the N.P.

Hon. Mr. Colby, President of the Council, reply to Sir Kichard Cartwright. He is a pleasing and forcible orator, and in the course of his observations contended that, if there was a certain amount of depression amongst our agriculturalists, their condition was infinitely preferable to that of the same class in the United States, and that the proposal of the Opposition for unrestricted reciprocity would entail the most disastrous results on the Canadian farmer. Excellent speeches were delivered by Mr. Pasterson of Brant and Mr. Peter White of Renfrew. The debate, although not so lively as the former tilts in the House on the same subject, was not devoid of interest, and indicates the lines on which the next general elections will be fought out.

Amongst the most important hills for the city of Montreal now before the House is that for the incorporation of a company to build another bridge across the Saint Lawrence river, at the foot of St. Mary's current. The Committee of Railways and Canals reported the bill favorably, having made several important amendments in the interests of navigation, and the freedom of traffic on the proposed new wharves. One important and exceptional clause was inserted, to the effect that nothing shall be done by the company in regard to the streets of the city without the consent of the board of aldermen in Montreal.

Newfoundland.

The modus vivendi arrived at between Great Britain and France, in connection with the Newfoundland fisheries, has caused no end of excitement in the island. If we are to judge from the reports that reach us by telegraph the population is on the verge of rebellion, and a threat is made if the obnoxious treaty be sought to be carried into effect, that an appeal will be made to the United States to protect the rights of Newfoundland, which, the people there se. sert, have been sacrificed by the Mother Coungerations of the despatcher, there is, no doubt, a very grave state of affairs in Newfoundland. The government of the island will have its hands full to deal with the question. Already the existence of the Whiteway combination is seriously threatened because Sir James Fergusson, in the House of Commons, stated sented to the temporary arrangement. The

supposed would be the result of the arrangement. Probably, he thought, when the action taken by the Government should be better understood the objection would become modified." All of which seems to mean that the arrangements as made will be carried out and serious discontent will continue to exist in the neighboring colony of Newfoundland, unless what they consider their rights are respected by a new arrangement at an early date.

Baliour's Latest Scheme.

The measure introduced into the British Parliament, by the Coercionist government, for the settlement of the land question, is not meeting with much favor in any quarter. Mr.Gladstone, with characteristic fairness, congratulated the government on having grappled with a subject so complicated, but declined to pronounce upon its merits until a later day. In the meantime the Nationalist leaders, who have spoken, view the measure with genuine distrust. And the Extremists, on the other side, complain that the objects of the bill would pacify obstructionists to the detriment of the loyal people of Ireland. The Unionists alone appear to be satisfied with the proposed legislation. In our opinion, nothing good can come from the authors of the bill. The people of Ireland desire Home Rule, and nothing else will satisfy them. Salisbury, Balfour & Co. will endeavor, by every means, to postpone what they consider the cvil day, but come it must, for them and the grasping absentee landlorde, who have ruined that country. Tinkering measures will never satisfy a people who are now less disposed than ever they were to abandon their national operations.

Maisonneuve.

At a recent meeting of our city Fathers substantial progress was made towards the praiseworthy object of erecting a monument to the illustrious founder of this city. His Worship the Mayor announced that he would favor the circumstances, to which we need not allude, that granting by the city of a sum of \$3,000, which when supplemented by the sums of \$2,000 and of difficulty at the present juncture. We would, 1,000 to be voted by the Provincial and Dominion Governments respectively, and the handsome subscription of the City will ensure a monument worthy of the citizen and of the intrepid Frenchman who will live in history as the founder of Ville Marie.

It having been discovered that electric wires carrying a heavy current can communicate no danger through wires otherwise harmless, with which they come in contact accidentally, provided the harmless wires are supplied with fusible plugs." These plugs mels and break the circuit the moment a dangerous current strikes them. Acting on this principle of plugging electricity, an American inventor has patented a "fusible plug" suit of clothing for the protection of people living in cities where they are constantly liable to death from the touch of vagrant wires strong about the streets in all directions. Thus have modern conveniences and electrical science reduced the free citizens of free America to a worse condition than that of the chain-mail-clad-dynamitefiend-haunted Emperor of Russia. The unhappy Romanoff can surround himself with spies, detectives, policemen and soldiers, and somewhat sweeping in their nature. Sir thus keep the bomb-thrower at an ordinarily where godless education is given is the nursery Richard Cartwright agreed with the figures safe distance, but the plain citizen must take of all the isms that afflict modern society. his chances without any protection, on th streets and in his house, against the network of death by which he is helplessly environed. The inventor of the fusible plug suit proposes that it be worn at all times in cities where dangerous electric currents are allowed to traverse the farming community, especially in Ontario, as atreets on naked wires. Encased in one of these suits the citizen is insulated, and, should he come in contact with a killing wire, the made his first speech, since his re-election, in fabric will fuse, break the current, and his life will be saved. But why should the private citizen be put to this extra expense. Surely the companies who create the danger ought to provide defence against it. A law that would compel them to clothe the people in fusible plug suits would, perhaps, suggest to them the cheaper, and probably more effective, plan of putting proper clothing on the wires. To minds not so comprehensive and all-grasping as these companies possess, the idea of insulating and plug-suiting the wires will appear more feasible than the invention here described. Meantime the citizen must take his chances of being killed so that electric stockholders may make one per cent, or so more on their investment.

THE movement in favor of a high tax on saloons has had the evident effect of reducing very largely the number of applications for licenses. There is a cou_ on sense view of this question which must occur to every one who has fairly considered it. In the present state of public opinion, prohibition is impracticable. Were such a law passed to-morrow it would be a dead letter, for there is nothing better established by experience than that laws affecting the social habits of the people are invariably inoperative when a large section of the community are onposed to them. Vast commercial and governmental interests are also involved, but the greatest factor of all is public opinion. All admit the evils arising from abuse of the traffic: which are mainly due to the lowness of the license fee and the case with which licenses can be obtained. It thus appears that, since the traffic cannot be suppressed altogether, the next best thing is to surround it with stringent regulations. A high liquor tax has been found wherever tried to answer this purpose. Archbishop Ireland, one of the most eloquent and effective advocates of temperance in America has shown conclusively that high license has greatly lessened the evils of drunkenness and that, in fact, it is the only plan yet discovered try. Due allowance being made for the exag. for taking the trade out of disreputable hands and for making those engaged in it the best upholders of the law and most effective oppo-

A time must come when a stop will have to be put to the accumulation of vast stretches of painted canvas and gilded frames alleged to that the Newfoundland Government had con- be portraits of speakers of the different legislatures. Alluding to the extraordinary and latest announcement made, however, is to the astonishing collection in the corridors of the latest aurouncement made, however, is to the astonishing collection in the corridors of the celebrating the closing the different societies effect that not only the Government of New-foundland, but that the Canadian Dominion Mackenzie a few years ago declared it to be the of words against the modest most ridiculous exhibition in Canada. It are Executive had protested against the modus most ridiculous exhibition in Canada. It ap. of young men or St. Driggers and St. Peter's | Irish people Dater and alter the modus most ridiculous exhibition in Canada. It ap. and the congregation of the Sacred Heart— Apostle of Ireland; briefly sketched the life starboard engine. The passengers became panic she parked. Sir James Fergusson is reported as pears the same sort of folly is being perpetrated paraded the principal streets of the parket of the parket of the saint, and passionately descent when they found the ship was making by.

nents of excessive indulgence.

having stated that the Government of Great at Quebec, where the local legislators seem to Britain, though agreeing with the principle of imagine they must emulate the extravagance, the protests, "did not approve of what they bad taste and children vanities of Ottawa. The water which flooded the engine compartment of the sormon in connection with which cause of her holy religious. The speech was preached by the Rev. Father Strubbs, was preached by the Rev. Father Strubbs, was preached by the Rev. Father Strubbs, was preached by the Bern in the sormon in connection with which varies of Ottawa. Whose remarks were principally on the local legislators seem to describe the suffering undergone by Erin in the same and there was danger of her foundering. The water which flooded the engine compartment of the suffering undergone by Erin in the same and there was danger of her foundering. The water which flooded the engine compartment of the suffering undergone by Erin in the same and there was danger of her foundering. The water which flooded the engine compartment of the suffering undergone by Erin in the same and there was danger of her foundering. The water which flooded the engine compartment of the same and there was danger of her foundering. Such a collection would be neither useful nor consamental. Why the people should be put to this expense to preserve in a gallery the simulated physiognomies of a lot of more or less amiable gentlemen who have followed each other, a dignified procession, into obscurity, would be difficult to justify on any imaginable grounds. There are men whose pertraits should be preserved, but they are few. To paint all who have held office regardless of manis, or public of the procession, along Notre Dame into Papineau road. on St. Catherine and back to the ornamental. Why the people should be put to service renders the distinction of no value. Let photographs be taken of them, and when a great man has departed let him have a portrait or bust in the Valhalla of Provincial worthies. But do not make what should be an honor held in high reserve a mere thing of

> Ir is stated that since the approuncement was made that the Provincial Government would grant a hundred acres of land to the parents of twelve children the number who have claimed the grant is quite considerable. Seme of the applicants have families of over thirty children and many of them over twenty. It has always been held that the best proof of a virtuous people is to be found in the size of their families. Judged by this standard the people of this Province stand very high. It is doubtful, however, whether the land grant will have the full effect desired. Large families are the result of comfortable conditions of life. peace and prosperity. That there are many such proves that these conditions have pretty generally prevailed in the past in Quebec. If, now, a means could be devised to keep the members of these groups from leaving the country still greater benefits would accrue to the country.

> Our esteemed contemporary the Irish Canadian is very auxious to know why there is no Irish representative in the Quebec Cabinet, Perhaps he is not aware that there are only two available Irish members in the assembly, either of whom would be acceptable. But there are make the entrance of one or the other a matter therefore, deprecate the policy of "nagging" and abide our time. This is not the time to force this question to the front. In due course ed, we shall be prepared to act. Meantime we would remind our confrere that it will find plenty to do in minding its own provincial offairs, remembering that "everything comes to

> HIS HOLINESS, Pope Leo the XIII., is ever informed his Holiness that Bishop Kopp of Breslau had been named by him as one of the German delegates to the labor conference, the Holy Father wrote a reply to His Majesty's communication, that the appointment of the worthy Bishop had given him great satisfaction; at the same time he gave the Kaiser to understand, that the solution of the labor question was to be found in the teachings of christianity, the due observance of the Lord's day, and the inculcation of sound principles of morality in the rising generation. The school room

him who knows how to wait."

A CHURCH with gymnasium and lunch room attachments is the most startling innovation on religious customs yet indulged in by our enterprising American neighbors. The Milwaukee pastor who has adopted it keeps his place of worship open every day in the week as a counplaces of resort. This may be carrying the idea of getting at the non-church goers too far, but it raises the question why Protestant churches should be closed on the week days. Catholics have an advantage in this respect which Protestants have not.

WE might suggest to the reverend fathers of St. Mary's College the advisability of giving their business course of studies in the English language. English is the commercial language of the world, and its terms of expression and meaning are absolute in all transactions. French is the language of war and diplomacy. for France impressed her genius on Europe in the days when war and diplomacy were the chief occupations of governments. Things are different now, and it is the part of wise men to recognize the logic of facts.

Ms. Foster's budget speech and the changes in the tariff are too long for our columns. In a word we may say that more taxes have been word we may say that more taxes have been sissippi, in a short article, discusses "The Needs put upon us. Fruits, trees and shrubs were restored to the old duties. Food is taxed right and says a good word for the ed to the old duties. Food is taxed right and says a good word for the says a good left; when we are hungry we can console ourselves with the reflection that bull beef is four

CABBAGE-HEADS are taxed three cents each. We hope the men who put this tax on will be taken care of when they attempt to cross the

Mr. JOSEPH MARTIN has resigned. It is a good thing that he has the virtue of resigna-

PRECIOUS stones are admitted free. Fling one

CLOSING OF THE RETREATS.

At St. Bridget's—An Imposing Procession Yesterday.

The retreats commenced by the Redemptorist fathers at St. Bridget's church on the 11 ult. closed last evening with the benediction of the blessed Sacrament and the distribution of momentoes. The retreats, which commenced with services for married men and young ladies and ended with services for married and unmarried men, have been most successful, especially the night meetings, which have been attended on an average by 3,000 persons. Rev. Father Fievez has sen director of the retreats, and the majority of the sermons have been preached by Rev. Fathers Strubbe and Hendricks. By way of

whose remarks were principally on the significance of the cross. The procession, which was headed by a cruoifix borne slots, was a pineau road, on St. Catherine and back to the church, where Rev. Father Strubbe delivered a brief address, explaining that when Constantine left Constantinople be erroted a cross in a public place and asked Almighty God to have meroy on the city. As those then present were ab ut to leave, the rev. father, in the presence of the crucifix which had been erected in the church as a memento of the retreats, asked God to take charge of this city, and especially of the parish of St. Bridget's. The benediction was then pronounced, and the gathering dispersed. The priests who took part in the procession were Rev. Fathers Lonergan, P.P., Hendricks, Strubbe, Landry, St. John and Defoy.

LITERARY REVIEW.

"When we were boys," is the title of Mr. William O'Brien's new Irish novel of which Measrs. Longmans will be the publishers both in England and America. The book will contain a faceimile of a letter of Mr O'Brien's declaring that the Longmans edition is the only one from which he will receive any benefit.

The prospect is that the exploration and conquest of Africa will be the absorbing problem of the twentieth century. Already nearly every nation has its Stanley. France has here in the person of M. Trivier, whom she prefers, however. to call her Livingstone. An article on this "French Livingstone" by Henry Fouquier has the post of the honor in The Transatiantic of April 1. The peaceful method implied by Trivier in his recent two years' journey across Africa is contrasted by the writer with the warike and bloody methods of Baker, Emin Pasha, and Stauley. This article heads a very enticing array of literary attractions. Caliban (Emile Bergerat) mercilessly ridicules the anti Jewish crusade, Enrico Panzacchi critically sketches the Decadent school of writers, and they are extracts from the new volume of Edmond de Concourt's Memoirs, accounts of new novels by Zola and Tolstoi, and an interview with ouis Michel regarding her operetts, "In the foon." The novelette, "Totor's Drum," is by Moon. Jean Richepin, known in France as the modern Rabelais, and the prevrait of this author on the cover is perhaps the most striking of the series of admirable pictures which The Transatlantic is giving its readers. The music of the num force this question to the front. In due course we will know Mr. Mercier's intentions without attempting to force his hand. Then should be not do justice to the Irish in the way mentioned, we shall be prepared to act. Meantime we leave the season, and so does the poetry, the former being an Easter mass, "O Salutaris," written by Samuel Rousseau, and the latter a delightful translation of Arno Holz's "The Heart of the Spring." 328 Washington St., Boston. \$2.00 per year.

THE LADIES HOME JOURNAL-There is a pleasing atmosphere of happy domestic life about The Ladies' Home Journal which makes each number as welcome as annshine. The brightest stories vie with the best of home poetry, while its articles always bristles with helpfulness for women. And never was a stronger number issued than that for April. alive to the interests of all sections of his flock,

The Emperor William of Germany, having informed his Holiness that Bishop Kopp of practical inside view of Life In a Church Choir; Henry Ward Beecher's love for rare stones is told by himself in several unpublished letters; Ella Wheeler Wilcox takes up An Evil of American Daughters; Mrs. Moses P. Handy has a timely article on How to Move easily and Well: Dr. Talmage talks familiarly to women: Allan Eric gives A Man's Idea of a Good Wife; Maud Howe, Mrs. Whitney and Caroline Leslie Field each have a novel or a story; Margaret J. Preston, Lee C. Harby, Charles Henry Luders and Nellie K. Kellog, supply the poetry; Margaret E. Sangster and "The Duchess" discuss literary matters; there are delightful Side-Talks With Girls, and a hundred and one other things catering to every possible taste, and all beautified with illustrations by such artists as W. Hamilton Gibson, W. St. John Harper, and others. No magazine of its kind is better worth its modest price of One Dollar per year. Published at 433 435 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for April fully sustains the high reputation which that periodical has long borne. The list of contributors contains names that are well and widely known in America, France, and England. Anter attraction to more worldly and less worthy other instalment of the highly important discussion of the Tariff, which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Blaine opened so brilliantly in the January issue, is furnished by the Hon. William C. P. Breckinrige, Representative in Congress from Kentucky, who was a member of Committee on Ways and Means which prepared the Mills Tariff Bill. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, whose labors in behalf of the Indians have won for him a more than national reputation, writes an exceedingly interesting eketch of "My Life among the Indians," in which he embodies some of his personal experiences, told in a quaint and charming way. The Rev. Lyman Abbutt, D.D., Mr. Beecher's successor in the pastorate of Plymouth Church, contributes a reply to Colo-Plymouth Church, contributes a reply to Colo-nel Ingersoll's two papers in answer to the question "Why Am I an Agnostic?" Dr. Abbott's styles is so clear, the temper of his reply is so admirable, and presentation of the case of Christianity vs. Agnosticism is so frank and succere, that this article will be certain to command wide attention, Mr. Oswald Otten-dorfer, writes of "Socialism in Germany," with special reference to the result of the recent special reference to the result of the recent elections. The near approach of the time for the initiation of the eight-hour movement gives Master-Workman Powderly's "Plea for Eight Hours" especial timeliness, and his position as the head of the Knights of Labor lends it especial weight. Ex-Governor Lowry, of Mispossible to improve upon the negro for work in the cotton field. Mr. O. B. Bunce furnishes the literary feature of the number .- "English pence a pound and Sir John Macdonald still and American Book Markets,"—wherein he apparently proves beyond dispute that the notion that there are more readers of books in the United States than in England is without any substantial basis. The figures and facts which Mr. Bunce adduces will surprise most readers. The weightiest article in the number is contributed by an Englishman, Francis Galton, F R. S., whose studies of heredity and allied subjects are so well known; and the lightest by a Frenchwoman. Madame Adam, whose salon in Paris is one of the features of the social life of that gay capital. Mr. Galton writes of "Kinship and Correlation," describing in an interesting way the result of some researches the key to he accidentally stumbled upon. Madame Adam, with a light and facile pen, touches upon some of the innumerable phases of "Society in Paris," Mrs. Amelia E Barr contributes a readable and timely article on "Conversational Immoralities." Among the Notes and Comments, Marion Harland's paper on "The Defamation of Char-lotte Bronts"; what Dr. Edward Beecher and C. K. Tuckerman have to say regarding Lymon Beecher's views on infant damnation; and State Senator Saxton's description of the amendments made in his Ballot Reform Bill while passing the Legislature, deserve special mention.

St. Patrick's Day in Woodstock, N. B.

The Hibernian society held a grand concert in Cole's Hall on St. Patrick's night. The an Cole's Hall on St. Patrick's night. The spacious hall was crowded with an appreciative audience, standing room being at a premium. Mr. J. J. Gallagher delivered an eloquent and powerful address on the life of Sa. Patrick. He graphically portrayed the condition of the Irish people before and after the arrival of the Apostle of Ireland; briefly eketched the life

stock on an Irish subject. A grand concert consisting of quartettes, duetts, trice, soles and tableaux followed. Songs were rendered by Misses McCormac, Cole, Wilbur, and by Misses McCormso, Cole, Wilbur, and by Messrs. Lyuch, Waddleton, Judge, Kelly, McCaffery and Murphy. Music was furnished

St. Patrick's Day in P. E. Island. [Special Correspondent of THE TRUE WITNESS.]

The feast of Ireland's patron saint was celebrated with unusual colat throughout Prince Edward Island this year, Although the weather was somewhat disagreeable, and the walking very unpleasant, the members of the Benevo lent Irish Society had a grand parade in Char bottetown, the pracession being escorted by two bands to the Cathedral, where High Mass was offered up and a masterly sermon was preached by the Rev. P. A. McElwell. In the evening a splendid entertainment was given in the Lyceup, the building (which is owned by the B. I. Society) being packed with the largest audience ever assembled there. The concert was opened with an eloquent and appropriate address by Peter McCourt Esq., which was frequently applauded and thoroughly appreci-ated by all present. "He described the establishment of the Benevolent Irish Society," says a local paper, "its long existence, being one of the oldest Society of its kind in America, and its object, viz: charity. He set forth the mani-fold reasons why Irishmen celebrated St. Patrick's day, and laid a high tribute to Ireland and her sons, famous in literary, religious, mili-tary and political life. In conclusion he spoke of the advance of the Home Rule cause under the able leadership of Parnell, and the Grand Old Man, and held that those two of Britain's ablest statesmen, combined with Sir Charles Russell, and other advocates of the cause formed a combination which would eventually carry the banner of Home Rule to victory.

The occasion was also honored at Summer-side by High Mass and a sermon in St. Paul's Church, and holding an entertainment in aid of the Convent at that place, in the Town Hall, where a large audience assembled, and a very elequent address was delivered by the Rev. A. E. Burke of Alberton. Another celebration took place at Emerald, under the auspices of a Funeral of the Late Mrs. O'Leary. Branch of the Benevolent Irish Society, a con-cert being also held in the evening, which was largely attended, and also opened with an eloquent address by R. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., of this city. In Souris, the Sons of the Emerald Isle did credit to themselves and added imtown by celebrating this anniversary in the most enthusiastic manner. At 10 a.m. High Mass was celebrated by the pastor, Rev. D. F. McDonald, and an elequent and echolarly sermon was delivered by the Rev. D. J. G. McDonald of St. Margarets. At this place the members of the Benevolent Irish Society had a grand parade, and concluded the day's celebra. grand parade, and concluded the day's celebration with a very successful and enjoyable entersainment in the evening. On the whole, Saint Patrick's Day was never observed with such enthusiasm as was manifested on this occasion; and we heartily congratulate all concerned upon the success of their efforts.

The Second Scotch-Irish Congress. The first Scotch Irish Congress, held at Columbia, Tennessee, last May, resluted in the organization of the "Scotch-Irish Society of America," with Mr. Robert Bonner, of New York, as President. The Second Annual Congress of the race will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., May 29 31 hevt.
The objects of the society are: First, historic-

ai ; second, social. While the Scotch Irish were the first to declare independence from Great Britain, and have since been first in all that has been most hereic and patriotic in our national ife, no history of them has ever been written. The first object of the society is to write this history, not only as an act of justice to the fathers, but for the purpose of educating the children in the great principles and achievements of the race. The data is being collected through the members, and the historical papers at the great Annual Congresses.

The Scotch-Irish in America" has recently been issued by the society, and will be fur nished by the secretary.

The second great object is the promotion of closer social relations among members living in all parts of the country, by correspondence and by personal association at its State and National gatherings, thereby binding us together in the strong bonds of friendship.

The organization is entirely non-partisan and

non-sectarian. With a history and a member-ship intensely American, the society will prove a strong factor in upholding and perpetuating American institutions in their purity. It has already enrolled hundreds of the leading men of our country, and is still advancing with rapid

All Scotch-Irish people are cordially invited to Pittsburgh, but as members will have special privileges, it is hoped that all who attend will join the society before the Congress. Correspondence is earnestly solicited. Communicaions in reference to the local arrangements should be addressed to Col. J. W. Echols Secretary of the Local Committee, Pittsburgh, Pa.; it in reference to the society proper,

> A. C. FLOTD, Secretary of National Society. Columbia, Tenn.

In harmony with the foregoing, we, as repre sentatives of our Local Committee, and in the name of the Scotch-Irish of Pittsburgh, the great work thop of America, send greeting to our kith and kin all over the land, and cordially invite your presence and promise you a roya

It will do us all good to look each other in the face and try to measure the shadows of the great men of our blood who have preceded us, and in whose footsteps we are called to

Let us have a grand rallying of the clans,

Let us have a grand rallying of the claus, such as this Continent never before witnessed.

I. N. Hars, Chairman,
JOHN W. ECHOLS, Secretary,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Physician's Sad Death:

AENPRIOR, Ont., March 30 .- Dr Jamieson. of Pakenbam, Ont., nephew of Joseph Jamisson, M.P., for North Lanark, was found dead in bed in O'Neil's hotel here this morning. He re-tired at ten o'clock last night in good health and spirits. Deceased suffered for years from insomnia and nervousness and was in the babit of using chloroform to produce sleep. When found his face was lying in a towel saturated with chleroform and a bottle which had conbained a pound of the fluid was standing on the dresser three parts empty. Hs was a skilful physician, very popular, and his death is deeply regretted. He leaves a widow and smail

Russian Students Still Rioting.

LONDON, March 27.-There has been a renewal of the disorders at the St. Petersburg university. Monday and yesterday there were riotious demonstrations by the students which were suppressed by the police. There has also been further ricting at the Charkoff and Kazan universities.

The St. Petersburg university is closed, and cordon of police has been drawn around the grounds.

The "City of Paris" Safe.

QUEENSTOWN, March 30,-The Inman steamer port side of the engine, the flying pieces of metal forcing the bulkhead and disabling the starboard engine. The passengers became panic she has been so long subject have ceased entire-

excitement reglected to shut. The atarboard engine was shattered also to pieces. The pore engine room was filled with water and the port

engine was entirely useless. All went well until 5.30 p.m. on the 25th, when, while the steamer was going at full speed, the starboard engine suddenly collapsed, and the low pressure cylinder broke, smashing the injection of ter pipe connection and bursting the iron bullihead dividing the port and starboard engines.

OBITUARY.

Again we are called upon to chronicle the death of an old and much respected resident of Haldimand Township, Northumberland, Ont. The deceased, Thomas Dodd. Esq. was born in County of Sligo, Connaught, Ireland, in 1823. At the age of twenty-four he emigrated to Canada and took up his residence in Grafton, remaining there for eight years, then removed to his farm Lot 4, Concession 3 in the Township of Haldimand, where he resided until death March 18th, 1890. Shortly after his arrival here he married Miss Ellen Flannigan who ever since has proved a truly devoted helpmate, and who now has the heartfelt sympathy of all in her sad bereavement By his candor and strict adherence to truth by his firmness of character and genial disposition, Mr. Dodd won for himself respect and confidence of a very large circle of friends, For fitteen years he was Sec. Trustee of the School Board in his section, and for many years held the position of Justice of the Peace' in which position he always exercised marvellons executive ability and always dealt with the cases brought before him to the entire satisfaction of all. He was always a true adherent to the Catholic faith and by his death will be greatly missed at home and abroad, in the church and in the state, On Friday March 21st his remains were followed by a large concourse of friends to St. Mary's Cathedral, Grafton. After the obsequies were performed by the Rev. Father Larkin, the body was interred in the cometery. The sympathy of the entire community is cordially extended to the sorrow. ful family.

This morning the funeral of the late Mrs. John O'Leary took place from her late residence Fleurie street, St. Roch's, to the St. Patrick's church, thence to St. Patrick's cemetery. The tuneral cortege was followed by an unusually

requiem mass and libera, which was assisted at by a large number of St. Patrick's congregation.

The church was draped in mourning. A full choir was present. Mrs. Power, organist of the church, presided at the organ. At the conclusion of the service in the sacred edifice, all that was mortal of the remains of the esteemed lady was conveyed to St. Patrick's cometery for interment, followed by a large number of sleighs containing friends desirous of paying their last mark of respect to the deceased lady.

"A JUGGLING MEASURE."

-Quebec Telegraph, March 31st.

The Tithes Bill Resented by Wales.

LONDON, March 27.-In the House of Commons to night Sir Michael Hicks Beach, president of the Board of Trade, mayed the second reading of the Tithes Rent bill. He spologized for pressing the matter upon the House, saying the Government was convinced of the urgent necessity for an amendment to the present law. He asked the House to consider the bill as an earnest attempt to do justice to both the clerical and tithe prayers' sides in the interests of the

country at large.

James A. Picton, member for Leicester, a Liberal, opposed the bill as a juggling measure. It turned into a portable form the nation's pro perty so as to enable the party promoting the scheme to carry off their plunder easily here-after. It was an attempt to delude public opinion. The Government would not face the real grievance—the fact that the tithes system took out of the land every year moneys that ought to go to lighten the financial burden of

the people.

George Osborne Morgan, M.P., for East
Derbyshire, declared that Welshmen almost universally condemned this emphatically Welsh bill. It was regarded in Wales as a measure intended to do what only a miracie could do, namely, to set the Church of England in Wales on its feet. He did not object to the incidence of the tithe rent, but he maintained that it ought to be applied to a national purpose. There would be no difficulty in the collection of the tithe rent if it were applied to a purpose of which Welshmen approved.

The Emperor's Rescripts and the Socialists.

These proclamations, the recent rescripts of Emperor William;], immediately after their publication, received approval and acclamation at home and abroad. It was, however, soon found that the matter had also a serious aspect. The employers, and, indeed, the whole middle class of the people, were afraid that the open espousal by the Emperor of the workingmen's cause would encourage them to raise new demands that could not be complied with, and the workingmen on the other side, were induced thereby to side with the Socialists, whose aims the Emper r had indorsed by the expression of his sympathies. The organizations of the Socialists were by no means satisfied with the obscure, vapory promises; they accepted with pleasure the increase to their ranks brought about about by the attitude of the Emperor, but with one single exception gave no sign of relinguishing their opposition to the Government. The influence upon the elections was not wondered at, and could be easily foreseen. It led to a crushing defeat of those parties who supported the Government in the last chamber, the Conservatives, the Liberal Conservatives, and National Liberals, and their numerical decrease turned to the advantage of the Socialists and Radicals (Freisinner). The former will and Radicals (Freisinner). The former will number in the new body 25 and the Radicals 72, which will give them (aside from the fact that, with the exception of a few minor questions, they never coalesced) in the Retchstag, which is composed of 397 members, but a very moderate influence. The power will rest in the votes, of the Centrum, the Clericals, who, with the remnant of the former supporters of the Government, will form a bare majority, whose support the government will have to obtain by making concessions to the demands of the Uatholics. The strength of the Socialists in the new Reichstag is, therefore, in spite of the considerable increase which they have secured so far, of no importance. More significant is the in-creased vote given for them in all larger German cities. In some of the cities like Hamburg and Bremen they have elected all their dandidates. This show that the increase in the number of votes of the Socialists is principally due to the position the Emperor took in his proclamation in relation to the social question.

OSWALD OTTENDORFEE in NORTH AMERICAN

VANISHED.

REVIEW for APRIL.

Rev. H. McDonough of Lowell, Mass., vouch QUEENSTOWN, March 30.—The Inman steamer clips of Paris, towed by the steamer Aldersgate, arrived here at 4 c'clock this morning. The accident by which the City of Paris was disabled occurred Tuesday and was caused by the breakage of the low pressure air cylinder of the breakage of the low pressure air cylinder of the breakage of the surging. The subject is a young lady, who had breakage of the surging, the figure pressure of the surging the surging the surging that the surging the