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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 13, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. AUGUST.

THURSDAY, 14.-Of the Octave. Vigil of the Assumption. St. Euschius, Confessor. Fast.

FRIDAY, 15.-Assumption of the B. V. M. Holiday of Obligation. Less. Ecclus xxiv. 11-20; Gosp. Luke x. 38-42. SATURDAY, 16.-St. Hyacinthe, Confessor.

Cons. Bp. Becker, Wilmington, 186S. SUNDAY, 17. -Eleventh Sunday after Pente

- cost. Octave of St. Un vrenec, Epist and Gosp. as on last Sunday ; Last. Gosp.
- Mark vii. 31-37. MONDAY, 18.—St. Joachim, Father of the B. V. M. (Aug. 17). St. Agapitus,
- Martvr. TUESDAY, 19.-Of the Octave of the Assumption.
- WEINESPAY 20.-St Ber ord, Abbot, Confessor, and Docto of he Church. Cons. Bp. O'Connor, Om a, 75.

The official returns of emigration for the month of July from all British post ve the total number of emigrants to America as 21,-657. Of these 17,214 were bound for the United States and 4,443 for Canada-a proportion of nearly four to one.

A correspondent of the New York Herald states that a large number of desertions are reported from the Northwest Mounted Police. Such being the case, does General Middleton imagine that with inferior pay, fewer chances of advancement, and longer terms of service. he can raise an army of 10,000 Canadians to fight Imperial battles 10,000 miles away for a shilling a day?

An exchange says :-- "Old Thomas Allen,

courtesies and hospitalities until time proves that the recipient is worthy of them. Pause a little before taking fresh importations into the bosom of a family, and the chances are that no regrets will ensue.

THE French Canadian, for the first time in the political history of the United States, has become a factor of sufficient importance to be courted by both the great political parties. The Republicans are making the strongest efforts to capture him en musse because he is numerous in Maine, and Blaine must carry his own State. The New England States. where the Canadians are most numerous and most thoroughly organized, have not had a presidential candidate in the past quarter of a century, hence the heretofore indifference to the French vote. Jean Baptiste will do well to pause and consider. Such an opportunity may not occur again for some time and he should make the most of it. As a member from Nova Scotia said in the Dominion Parliament last year, the French in the Canada Pacific affair forbore to leap until the forty saw the straw in the shape of subsidies to the province of Quebec laid for them to leap upon. Let the descendants of Jacques Cartier be equally wise in the land of their

adoption.

THE Mormon agents in Euroge give a wide hirth to Ireland, where converts are an un known quantity, but England, Wales and Scotland offer fertile fields for their saintships. In the northern part of Europe they are very successful, but fail lamentably in the Catholic countries of Austria, France, Spain and Italy, where the preachers of polygamous doctrines are severely punished. The institution would die out in the State of Utah were it dependant for recruits on the other States or on Catholic Europe. The Irish may be poor, but they have implanted in them seeds of virtue that no tempting Mormon missionary can destroy. The English rural lower classes offer the most victims to this much married Moloch, and if Excter, Salisbury, and other English halls in London for the manufacture of sentiment, want to assist in curing the evil, let them capture the Mormon missionaries and make them suitable guardians for Turkish harems.

It is now definitely settled that there will be a quadrilateral contest for the Presidency. Many were of the opinion that General Butler would leave the election between Blaine, Cleveland and St. John, the prohibitionist candidate; but the doughty ex-Governor has dispelled all doubts on the subject by declaring in a letter to the N. Y. Sun that his intention is to stand by the nomination of the greenback and laboring men and anti-monopolists. He intimates that he will make public the reasons for his action as soon as he can lay his hands on Cleveland's letter of acceptance, so that where he disagrees with the Democratic candidate he may do him no injustice. With Ben in the canvass there will be a lively fight all along the line. He may turn the scales so as to throw the election a survivor of the Balaklava charge, died the into Congress. If this happens to be the reother day in a London poorhouse. The sult of the election, there will be a regular split in the Executive, the House of Repre ficent pension of 12 cents a day." This kind sentatives electing a Democratic President of information will make Canadians eager to and the Senate choosing a Republican Vice-President. THE crown prosecutors in Ireland are about as infamous as the laws they are sent to enforce and vindicate. In their eyes no proceeding is too foul by which they can secure conviction which will send a "suspect" to the gallows or to penal servitude. To satisfy their unbition and to please their masters do they employ their devilish ingenuity. It is an old saying that murder will out, and a true one. To-day, almost two years after the accomplishment of a judicial murder, which is no re thing in Ireland, United Ireland, that fearless organ of the National party, publishes the information that Thomas Casey, the approver in the Maantrasna murder case, has declared in presence of the Archbishop of Tuam and members of his flock, that Bolton, the crown prosecutor, compelled him to swear against that crime. That is how the law is administered in Ireland under Mr. Gladstone. Casey is not the first one who, under judicial or official pressure, has sworn away the lives of only crown prosecutor who has thus compassed the legal murder of his fellow men. THE Scotch Land League quietly continues ing even the Liberal newspapers, have formed a conspiracy of silence in respect to its meetings, which are either not reported at all or are disposed of in an invisible paragraph. To checkmate this move of the landlord press. the League has under consideration a propo sition to start a paper of its own, as was done by the National League in Ireland in foundforcible instrument of the agitation. The Scotch League are also thinking of engaging Henry George for a series of lectures, and of keeping him in Scotland for several months. To aid in furthering these objects, Mr. William Forsyth, the president of the League, has been requested to come to America to anpeal to his countrymen for financial assistance. Mr. Forsyth is an able man and an eloquent speaker, who will be no discredit anywhere to Scotland or her sons. The Scotch League can see no reason why the Scotch residents of the United States and Canada, who are numerous and wealthy, should not help their kindred at home to get rid of the evils of landlordism, as the Irish in America so liberally did for their countrymen.

in the social scale, and considering how many old country people we have in our midst, it long since thrown off many of the galling fetis not surprising that the clubs have found an abiding place in Montreal, both among the French and English. These places are, unfortunately, mere gambling dens, and many a young business man rues the day he was ever brought under the malign influence of club life. A check is n-eded and we hope it will soon bc applied. Some of the characteristics of club houses have come under discussion of late in Engand, owing to a judicial decision in the case of a club whose managing committee had been convicted of keeping a gambling house. The learned judge said that the club is supposed to be a social organization intended to provide home comforts, as far as possible, for gentlemen who are either homeless or whose homes are at a distance. Viewed in this light they are decided conveniences. But there is another view of the case, namely, in the facilities which are provided in these club houses for indiscriminate gambling and drinking among the members. Where the law forbids gambling, as it does in Montreal, it is a great convenience for those who want to play to have a place where they can do so with impunity. associates and intimates were gamblers Again, where the sale of liquor is restrict-

ed to certain houses and forbidden on Sun day, the man who wants to drink can indulge to as great an extent as he wishes if he only burns upon all the people's candibelongs to a club, and for members of these institutions there is practically no restriction. Now if the principle of protection from social vice be a good one, it is good for the rich as well as the waste any regrets, was its blood then so pure? poor, and if the tavern must be closed to prevent the poor man from squandering the an immense concourse of people. John Bright money needed for the support of his family, asked and answered the question amid trethe rich man should also be restricted. If ho mendous cheering: "Who were the peers? gambles and drinks to excess in the luxurious privacy of a club, he can ruin himself and his family just as easily as the poor man can in the convenient saloon, and he can bring ruin and loss upon himself by the failure of his business. A man disposed to drink will not, as a rule. drink so much at a public bar as he would when he sits down in the comfortable private room of a club. Few can get credit in a gambling hell, but a member of a club can always manage to get funds to includge in high play. If our hotels are obliged to close their bars on Sunday, why should the clubs be allowed to sell liquor at all hours and to enjoy privileges which are denied to the rest of the community?

CONCERNING IMPERIAL CONFEDER-ATION.

One who delights in metaphor tells us that the British Empire is not to be disintegrated, but that the colonies are earnestly anxious and eagerly longing for a closer connection with the mother country. England is pictured with the colonies as her daughters, sobbing on one another's shoulders, and vowing never to separate. How tenderly touching ! How dramatic ! And does poor old Britannia really imagine that her grown-up chicks are goirg to roost under her limited pair of rings? We are afraid that she will find that she has hatched out a brood of ducks that can swim alone without her aid. Spain was the greatest and wealthicst power in Europe so long as she had the treasures of the new world to draw from : but when her colonies won their independence, the day of her decadence set in. England is apparently nearing the same predicament, and is preparing to take refuge in Imperial federation. She has employed apostles to preach the doctrine of Free Trade throughout her colonies; but though they piped to them, the wilful colonists would not dance. They considered they had been long enough tributary to Manchester, and were determined to build up factories of their own. Though wild with illsuppressed rage, England dissembled her animosity, and instead of bringing out the cat-o'-nine-tails to punish the presuming youngster, as she once did with Brother Jonathan, she pulls out the gaudy bauble of Imperial confederation and tries to play the Myles Jeyce and others who were innocent of confidence game. Let Canada once give its consent to Imperial confederation, and what will be the result? She will lose her identity, be overruled in the council by mul. titudinous Hottentots and Hindoos, innocent men and women; nor is Bolton the free trade between the mother country and all the colonies will be carried by a large majority, our infant industries will be strangled, and once more we shall pay tribute to Manchester. If the National to make rapid progress. The press, includ- Policy is the backbone of the country and of the Conservative party, how can that party sanction such a farcical Utopian scheme ? Would the colonies consent? No, legislating for forty-five colonies thousands of miles apart, with different habits, products, races, and climates would be as lifficult as getting all the animals in a menagerie to eat the same food. Professor ing United Ireland, which has been the most Grant, of Kingston, and a few others are Quixotic on this subject and love to dream dreams. Let us see what the next President of the United States has to say on the Monroe doctrine question. It may make some change in the destiny of this Dominion.

ters of feudalism, and now looks for its very source of life to its commerce and its manufactures ? Is the impractical young lordling, dandled and fondled into a legislator, to override the will of a practical people who send practical men to represent them in Parlia. ment? Is young Lord Tom Noddy, a boy just of age, a fit person to sit in the Upper House and pronounce adverse judgment on bills framed and passed by men of intellectual power and mature judgment? Would many of the peers be even tolerated in the House of Commons, and how many noble lords, had they to hold seats by the suffrages of the people, would ever be heard in either House ? For the past years have not the public journals been teeming with accounts of the scandalous conduct of England's proud nobility in the divorce and criminal courts, on the race track, or when under the hammer of the auctioneer heirlooms are parted with to supply funds for debauchery and culpable extravagance. Were such men as Lord Clinton, son of the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Hastings, the Duke of Hamilton, and a score of others whose and turf blacklegs, fit representatives of a great nation's conservatism? Could such men with the fierce light that dates ever hope to stand a chance of being even put in nomination, much less of being elected, by any party in the United States? If the House of Lords should perish, why In a speech delivered on Monday last before They were, he said, the spawn of blunders and a corruption of the dark ages of the nation's history. They had entered the temple of honor, not through the temple of merit but through the sepulchre of their ancestors. They were no better than their fathers. Some of them were worse, for their privileges had produced ignorance and arrogancy." Mr. Bright forcibly pointed out that the creation of new peers to pass popular measures would only get rid of the present difficulty and would not mend matters for hereafter. "Should the people sub mit or should they curb the nobles as their fathers had curbed the Kings of England ?" was another suggestive question which Mr. Bright put to his immense audience, and the ringing cheers with which it was greeted and answered plainly told how the people are disposed to act. They had ceased, in the words of Joseph

insolent pretensions of the hereditary class.

Chamberlain, to remain subservient to the

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

It is a pretty difficult task, if not altocether impossible, to get our estcemed contemporary, the Toronto Telegram, to admithe unreasonableness, and sometimes the fall sity, of its statements that happen to bear on religious questions, more especially when these are Catholic. Inwardly it may be convinced of its mistakes; outwardly, never! It is never guilty of any such thing as honorable retraction of its errors, even when they are plainly unmasked. It is a pity that our contemporary should cultivate such an evil habit. The Telegram has no love nor admiration for separate schools, and anything that it does not like or admire is sure to meet with scant courtesy at its hands. Last week our contemporary ventured to make some very unfair and harsh remarks regarding the separate school system. were clear to the naked eye, and there was no difficulty in dispelling them. We, for instance, showed that the Catholics secured their separate schools by the influence and weight of their numbers as well as by the justice and right of their demands, and not by the influence of the Church in the field the Telegram could not carry. Thereupon our contemporary returns to the discussion and says "this is all very well, but the "fact remains that the politicians gave the Catholics separate schools 'in exchange for Catholic votes." If our arguments were all very well, why not stop at that? But no, the Telegram must make it appear that the existence of the separate schools is due to political trickery and dishonesty. The separate schools exist on their merits; Catholics have them on account of their usefulness and because they are entitled to them. Certainly, the Catholics

legislate for a country which has the districts where sit is availed of. This is the voice of a friend of the Catholics and is quite as worthy of respect as that of our Montreal contemporary." S . 5 . 6 We were disposed to give the Telegram credit for more intelligence than it displays in quoting this remark of Bishop Cleary as a condemnation of the separate schools on account of their unfavorable position in Ontaric. His Lordship did not arraign the separate schools for want of usefulness and efficiency, but he condemned the system and the administration which limited their usefulness and left them inadequate to theneeds of education and to the requirements of the people. If the Telegram cannot see the difference be tween the two positions, it indeed must be very obtuse. And why is the separate school system in Ontario inadequate? Because, as His Lordship says, it is limited to primary education and is laden with obstructive and unjust conditions. These conditions render it practically inoperative and tend necessarily to lower the standard of education in the districts where it is availed of. It is just like the Telegram's logic to throw the blame for these limited results on the separate schools, when the whole evil is due to the obstructive and unjust conditions which the administration ance to unfairness. places upon the system. Our contemporary

next asserts that many Catholic parents send their children to the public schools simply because they know that at these schools they receive a better education, and upon this it bases the inferiority of separate schools. That many or few Catholic parents send their children to the public schools we have no means of ascertaining, and, consequently, can't discuss the point; but that the children receive a better education in public schools than in separate schools with half a show, we deny from experience. Catholic parents who send their children to public schools are generally ignorant themselves, or have no care for the religious and moral welfare of the children. The Telegram concludes by holding that the schools should be amalgamated and says: "Those who keep them apart are simply fan-'ning the dying embers of religious intoler-'ance." We reply to this outburst in Telegram style, by simply saying that the schools should not be amalgamated, and those who keep them apart are not fanning the dying emhers of religious intolerance. In any case, it would be far preferable to fan the above mentioned embers than to have the country swarming with an infidel, irreligious and immoral breed. Se parate schools and religious intolerance. even if the one cannot exist without the other, which we deny, are to be preferred every day in the year to public schools and irreligion, which is a necessary product of the system.

We are sorry that our contemporary leaves itself open to be thus picked to pieces. Our advice to it is, to devote a little time to the art of reasoning, never to assert what it can't prove, and, finally, to practise the virtue of giving the devil his due.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS There is great diversity of opinion as to the trade outlook. The bountiful harvest, of course, affords encouragement, and many un thinking people jump at once to the conclusion that as a consequence we must have good times. The fact is, however, that the crops are above the average almost everywhere, and when that is the case the production is likely to overtop the demand. To day the price of wheat is 22 to 24 cents per bushel below the value at this date last year, and the harvest in the aggregate is, therefore, worth We found it an easy matter to refute the many million dollars less thau Telegram in the erroncous position which it it would have been if this degenerally assumes on this question. Its errors cline had not taken place. We fear farmers will see the necessity of holding back their crops for an advance, and, if so, the storekeepers will be asked for long lines of credit. Merchants as a rule are disposed to talk " bullish" to newspaper interviewers, because they probably are seeking credit at the banks or are trying to support bank stocks in which political. The shaft aimed at the Church by they are interested. Bank managers also put a hopeful view on the outlook, because they know it tends to keep stocks up and make their shareholders contented. Those who are scrupulous and don't want to say all they know, wisely refuse to be interviewed at all. The agencies, on the other hand, report that most city firms are doing a safe and moderately large business, and that very few failures are expected this fall.

land in favor of denominational colleges. Mr. Parnell contends that the interests of education are sacrificed and money is squandered to fill the Queen's colleges with ill-trained students. In this he has the unanimous support of the National press, of the people and of the chergy. But our Western contemporary rises to remark that "the 'real fact is, however, that the Queen's "colleges stand high in the favour of the most "intelligant: of Irish Catholics, who are un-"willing that their sons should go either to. "Maynooch or Stoneyhurst for their secular "training." We suppose the most intelligent of Irish Catholics are like the Telegram's other intelligent Catholics who send their children to godless public schools. All this, talk about "intelligent" Catholics is nauseating; it is low and contemptible. Will the Telegram, in the meantime, tell us who ever in the world went, for a secular training to Maynooth, which is a purely theological institution. Our contemporary is evidently not very well posted. It winds up its rigmarole by charging Mr. Parnell with hypocrisy and insincerity in opposing the Queen's colleges. It shows as usual no grounds upon which it bases its charge. In doing this the Telegram passes from ignor-

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Montreal is threatened with a visitation of the Salvation Army. In the interests of the public peace and morals the authorities should immediately suppress it wherever it shows its monstrous form. There is no question of religious tolerance or liberty of conscience involved. The meetings of the Salvation Army are known to serve the purposes of iniquitous rendezrous and of wholesale corruption. That is the common experience wherever the "Salvationists" have got a hold in our towns and cities. Montreal is had enough without giving our unwary youths additional opportunities for further experience in that direction. Our es. teemed contemporary, the Daily Witness, in its issue of last evening published a most opportune article, specially written from the scene of war, on the subject and giving an insight into the workings of the Salvation Army, and of its abominable effects upon the community. It says :-- "This undisciplined organization of crusaders (the Salvation Army) has long been a source of trouble in Toronto and other cities of the West, on account of the persistence of its members in the practice of making outrageous noises at unseasonable hours on the streets. Advice and remonstrance are alike thrown away on the more obstreperous ones, who seem in many cases to have a hankering after the cheap martyrdom which follows a breach of municipal by-laws. It has been generally felt, however, that to be too severe on them for such practices would do more harm than good, and many have been disposed to tolerate their noisy idiosyncracies for the sake of the good they are admittedly doing. A more serious matter is the currency obtained from time to time of rumors of immoral practices and illicit connections, in which some prominent members of the army are said to indulge. To direct sus picion against the whole body on account of the lachés of a few scape-graces who have joined it for bad purposes would be most unjust, but it must be said that the highly emotional, not to say hysterical, character of many of their modes of worship are certainly not conducive to the maintenance of selfcontrol of young members of either sex. One of the daily papers this morning came out with a circumstantial account of the vile con duct of a young man who, if the story is true, must have deliberately joined the army for the sole purpose of self-indulgence in the lowest form of vice. Of course there will be an investigation and he will be expelled if the evidence necessary to substantiate the charge is forthcoming; but, unfortunately for the Salvation ists, this will not do away with the deepened impression that their organization is from its very nature likely to be constantly utilized by others equally vicious as a cover for the grossest immorality. That the shock to the public will either prevent their numbers from increasing or induce them to moderate their extravagances is not to be expected. Perhaps, all things considered, the former is not desirable, and the sloughing off of practices which at present bear a close outward resemblance to Bacchanalian orgies, must be a work of time. In any view of the matter the position and future of the Salvation Army must be admitted to be for the present un-solved, though not necessarily an insoluble problem."

Government have been paying him a munienlist in the army of "ten thousand regulars General Middleton would like to raise in Canada." Heaps of glory in fighting for a shilling a day, dying in a poorhouse and being buried in Potter's field !

IN 1876 Tilden, the counted-out candidate, received 4,284,757 votes, and Hayes 4,033,950. In 1880 Garfield polled 4,449,053, and Hancock 4,442,035. Garfield, the Republican candidate, had only a majority of 7,000 votes. From the above figures it will be seen the Democratic outlook is favorable, The Greenbackers and Temperance men will, as they have done in the past, weaken the Republican party. Governor Cleveland, moreover, is a more popular candidate than General Hancock, who had only his war record to fall back on, and as twenty years have elapsed since the war, people are wearied of such records.

Now that the Association of English scientists and formidably accomplished philosophers is about to come among the plain folks of Montreal, it behaves those who are to entertain these distinguished visitors to study up elementary science. For instance, never talk of coal if an impression is to be made. but term it a "carboniferous deposit of the silurian age." Post up on simple physcological phenomena and talk of sugar as saccharine matter, and milk as a lacteal fluid. Such chunks of intellectuality thrown judiciously at the scientists will as effectually take the wind out of them as if they were boulders of old red sandstone that caught them in the abdomen.

ARISTOCRATIC dead-beats who come out here, live en Prince, and fancy they can utilize every person within their reach, have of late discovered that Canadians are no longer to be imposed upon. These mean specimens of the confidence operator occasionally crop up in the Courts here, and now two lordly Britons who endeavored to defraud the Rossin House, Toronto, have just been released from jail where they have languished for the past two months, and were cruelly deprived of their beer and brandies and sodas with which they were wont to stimulate their peefv brains. When will Canadians acquire sense enough to give these importations an extremely wide berth? People here have too many antiquated notions regarding letters of introduction, which in good old times were never given except to esteemed and valued friends, and were regarded in the light of a recommendation. Now they are given indiscriminately to mere strangers, and every worthless, unscrupulous vagabond who arrives from the mother country generally carries th him a pocketful. Letters of introducin are no longer letters of recommendation and one is under no obligation to ertend

CLUB LIFE IN CANADA.

CORRUPT BLUE BLOOD.

them to be a success in every respect. On During the French Revolution a gentleman this head the Telegram makes the following remonstrated with one of the people on the reply :--iniquity of shedding aristocratic blood. The "The best answer to the statement that latter turned on his interlocutor and demandthe separate schools have not proved a suced savagely, "Is it then so pure ?" There is cess will be found in the remarks of Bishon a class who still reverence feudalism and all Cleary, of Kingston, who told his congregathat appertains to royalty, and who are busy tion that when he was abroad he was questioned upon the state of education, religious putting in special pleas for the present House and literary, in his diocese, and upon the cr Lords; but the voice of the people, as echoed by the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, says; 'With much regret I' was proclaims anew that "the divine right of the obliged to give an unfavorable acking is dangerous; the divine right of the count of the intermediate institutions, and even of the teparate school system, peers is a ridiculous figment." Is the blood of which, despite its seeming fairness w CANADIANS as a rule, owing no doubt to the present House of Lords, made up of hered- garded from a distance, is very inadequate

IGNORANT AND UNFAIR.

THE ignorance exhibited by the Toronto Telegram on many questions is truly lamen able, and is far from doing our lively conwould be very ungrateful to vote against any temporary any credit. It says that "In view man that would look after their in-" of the approaching elections, Mr. Parnell terests and secure them their rights. " is bidding for the support of the Catholic Surely the Telegram does not want people to ' priests. All along he has given them the vote for politicians who would make it their cold shoulder, but their assistance at the duty to deprive them of their liberties and present time is doubly desirable on account rights. Have a little common sense as well of the defection of Michael Davitt." Mr. as a little hones'y ! Another point which our Parnell has no need to bid for the support of contemporary attempted to establish wa the clergy or the episcopate; he has got it that the separate schools were a failure already, it is forced on him. Not-That point we also demolished and proved withstanding his Protestantism, he is as trusted and enjoys the confidence of the Catholic people, clergy and bishops of Ireland as fully as the Daniel O'Connell ever did. Honesty and faithfulness in a man are never discounted by Catholics on account of his creed. The Telegram does not tell the truth when it says that all along Parnell has given them the cold shoulder. He has had no reasons to do it and has not done so. As for the alleged defection of Michael Davitt, he is himself, the authority for the statement that there is no quarrel between him and the National movement, and that he has said and done nothing to justify

REVIEW OF BOOKS. &c. The new book entitled "Souvenirs of a

Trip to the Holy Land," by Rev. J. M. Emard, D. D., which has already been referred to in the columns of THE POST, is to hand. It is a most interesting volume, and should meet with a hearty reception at the hands of the Catholic people. The book shows the present state of the Holy Land, and how it appears to the heart of the Catholic pilgrim. Desolat-ed and almost abandoned are those places in which nevertheless our Lord was born, lived, preached His Gospel, established His Church and suffered death for the salvation of mankind. It will have also the effect, not only to recall to the Christian mind the remembrance of what God has done for us, but also to excite the generosity of the Catholic people in there in generosity of the Catholic people in favor of the many Sanctuaries existing there, and of the courageous Francis-cans who have received from the Church itself the glorious mission of shielding from profanation the sacred places and of receiving and directing thereof the plates the sacred the pilgrims coming from all parts of the world., The book is divided in ten chapters, each comprising a complete although somewhat abbreviated . idea of the whole, of Palestine. It is written in the form of a relation of a voyage, and contains several episodes, tales, legends and traditions, all of the most thrilling interest, which add greatly to the importance of this valuable work, The book is remarkably printed on first-class paper, and contains several vercel-