

THE TRUE WITNESS

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 MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, 4.—Office of the Blessed Sacrament. Bp. De Neckere, New Orleans, died, 1833.
 FRIDAY, 5.—St. Lawrence Justinian, Bishop and Confessor.
 SATURDAY, 6.—Office of the Immaculate Conception. Cons. Abp. Heiss, Milwaukee, 1888.
 SUNDAY, 7.—Fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Gal. v. 16-24; Gosp. Matt. vi. 24-33. Abp. Henni, Milwaukee, died, 1881.
 MONDAY, 8.—Nativity of the B. V. M. St. Adrian, Martyr. Mr. Rappe, Cleveland, died, 1877.
 TUESDAY, 9.—Of the Octave of the Nativity. St. Gorgonius, Martyr.
 WEDNESDAY, 10.—St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Confessor.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Mr. VAN HORNE, General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has returned from an extended tour through the North-West, says that Manitoba and the territories will not have less than seven million bushels of grain to export. These are large figures and, if not exaggerated, speak well for the agricultural development of the North-West. Mr. Van Horne says that plenty reigns everywhere and that in every district good crops have been raised and saved.

Mr. GLADSTONE has started on his political campaign through Scotland. It promises to be a repetition of his famous Mid-Lothian triumphs, which gave him control of the Government and of the country four years ago. In his address at the first stopping place, he said the Government would do their duty, but, in the consideration of a national crisis, the issue depended upon the action of the country. This means that if the Lords exhibit any more pig-headedness and reject the Franchise Bill at the reassembling of Parliament next month, an appeal will be made at once to the people to put the peers in their proper place.

The enmity between France and England growing. The *Republique Française*, the leading French organ, is out with an article denouncing in the severest terms the course which Great Britain is pursuing in Egypt. It characterizes the mission of Lord Northbrook and General Wolsley to Egypt as a challenge to Europe, and a public assumption that England has exclusive power in the land of the Pharaohs. It also wants to know if England has considered her strength before taking so grave a step. The English Government has evidently lost the friendship and sympathy of France which it seemed to possess but a few months ago.

JOHN DILLON's contemplated return to Ireland will cause his countrymen deep gratification. No one played a more distinguished and patriotic part in the Land League agitation than honest John Dillon. The strain, however, was too much for him, and his shattered health forced him to retire for a while from the ranks of the National party and from active politics. He has been sojourning for the past eighteen months in Colorado, and his health is now said to have so improved as to permit him to enter upon the stage of public life once more, and to renew with increased vigor and energy his able advocacy of his country's rights.

DIRECTORS and managers of Banks in France, who bring their institutions to ruin, are not so tenderly dealt with as imbecile directors or dishonest officials are on this side of the Atlantic. Two years ago the Banque de Lyons et Loire failed, its managers and directors were arrested and placed on trial. The trial was concluded on Tuesday last and Mr. Savary, president of the bank, and who an ex-deputy of the French Chambers and ex-Under Secretary of State, was sentenced to five years in jail, to pay a fine of 20,000 francs and to suffer ten years suspension of civil and political rights. The other officers were similarly treated according to the prominence and responsibility of their position in the bank.

THE Board of Trade returns of emigration show that during the month 4,141 persons emigrated from Ireland to the United States, against 4,893 for the corresponding month of last year; 374 to Canada, against 1,137 in July, 1883; 906 to Australia, against 1,131; and 37 to all other places, as against

15. The total for the month is 5,458, as against 7,167 in July last year. The total number of emigrants of British origin is 21,739, so that Ireland still contributes one-fourth of the living exodus for those kingdoms. There is a marked decrease in emigration to Australia, and an increase from England to the United States. The total number of emigrants who have left Ireland, in the seven months ending July, is 51,459, as against 81,153 for the corresponding seven months last year. The disclosures respecting the manner in which the unfortunate people who are expatriated by English philanthropic companies are treated, has had a very salutary effect in checking this disastrous outflow from Ireland.

The Dublin Freeman is exercising very necessary caution in the management of the fund which it is collecting for William O'Brien, M.P., editor of *United Ireland*. The object is to prevent any of the money from getting into the hands of Bolton, the infamous Crown Solicitor, in the shape of damages. O'Brien will not, if he can help it, pay any portion of the sum awarded by the Orange juries of Belfast. He has said he would sooner be declared a bankrupt than give the enemies of his country the gratification of getting any money of his. O'Brien's personal outlay in working up the Cornwall and Bolton cases is said to be not less than thirty thousand dollars. Bolton was preparing to dip his hands into the Nationalist pocket and swoop down on the testimonial fund, but the Dublin Freeman has checkmated him by intimating that the contributions sent in must be placed absolutely at the disposal of the proprietor, Mr. Dwyer Gray, M.P., to be disbursed according to his judgment. In the mean time the towns and cities throughout Ireland are getting up demonstrations in honor of Mr. O'Brien, and are conferring their civic freedom upon him in acknowledgment of his eminent services in exposing the Castle abominations and hunting down the criminals.

Some public writers in the press have lately been making common use of the term "Her Majesty's subjects" in speaking of the people of Canada. Of course such expressions don't hurt anybody, nor will they encourage our Canluhawa Indians to go any sooner to Egypt, but the Ottawa Free Press thinks the practice degrading and one to be checked. Our Ottawa confere says:—"No Canadian journalist who has any respect for the Democratic principles which prevail in the government of this country will ever use the expression. By the usages of tradition the term may be correct, but in these days of parliamentary government when the sovereign or Queen is simply the executive head whose name carries into effect the will of the people, we are not, in fact, the Queen's subjects, but simply citizens of the British Empire, of whose sovereignty the Queen is the chief representative. The word 'subject' is a degrading one, which revives memories of all the tyranny exercised by kings and queens in the past, and the treatment of the people as serfs, which ill comports with the spirit of these times, when the queens and kings are the mere servants of their masters the people."

REFORM in the electoral franchise of Great Britain is much needed. In England, Scotland and Ireland there are 8,500,000 males of voting age, and yet only 2,500,000 of them can vote at Parliamentary elections. Six millions are without the franchise. This disfranchisement is caused by property qualifications. The operation of these qualification laws is such that in England there is an average of one voter to about ten inhabitants; in Scotland one to 11½, and in Ireland but one in 23. The objectionable theory that only possessors of lands or goods of prescribed value are worthy of the franchise, will have to retire before the advancing tide of English democracy. This wholesale disfranchisement is, however, only one of the weak points in the parliamentary system. Such is the distribution of members among the boroughs and counties that one-fifth of the voters or one-seventeenth of the population elect one-half of the House. Six millions of the people of Great Britain residing in the eighty-five counties send 136 members of Parliament, while the same number in 217 boroughs send 290 members. Another 6,000,000, living in small cities and towns, send only thirty-six members. An instance of the inequality of distribution is found in the fact that Warwick, with 12,000 inhabitants, has two members of Commons, while the great city of Birmingham, with 400,000 population, has only three members. Four members from what is known as the "Black Country" represent 60,000 people, while four other members represent about 600,000. The great cities of Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow, each with about a half million population, have but three members, while 120 boroughs, each with a population of less than 20,000, return 144 members. One of these borough districts has but 2,426 inhabitants, and another but 7,000. It is clear from the foregoing figures that the English people have more than sufficient grounds upon which to work their agitation for an increase of parliamentary liberties and rights. The Lords are exceedingly unwise in opposing the popular demands.

THOSE "DEATH SENTENCES."

A Parliamentary Return is published in the London, Eng., Echo, which gives the number of evictions by humane and generous landlords from Irish farms during the three months ended July 1st, and which is emphatic proof of the inadequacy and non-success of the much lauded Irish Land Act that was to have definitely settled the Irish land question and give the tenants unlimited protection against rapacious landlords and an iniquitous feudal system. During the three months covered by the return,

no fewer than 1,358 families, comprising 6,320 persons, were evicted from their holdings. Of these only a small proportion were re-admitted as caretakers; the remainder were left to starve by the roadside or take shelter in that most hated of abodes, the government poor-house. Upward of 6,000 persons have been turned adrift by the landlords since Easter, and, assuming that things go on as they are going until the end of the year, there will have been about 25,000 evictions during the twelve months. Now, if we refer to the Return of Evictions during 1880—that is, during the year immediately preceding that in which the Land Act was passed—we shall find that the total number of evictions for that year was only 10,657, and for the three months corresponding to the period covered by the present Return the number of families evicted was only 687, numbering 3,508 persons. These figures are full of deep significance. They tell more than anything else that the arbitrary and cursed power of Irish landlords has not yet been destroyed, and that, in the forcible language of Mr. Gladstone, they can with impunity pass "death sentences" upon their fellow-men. And still there are well-meaning people who ask: Why keep up agitation on this subject, now that the Land Act is law? Is it true the Land Act is law, but the law is a failure, a mockery and a snare.

HONORING A CANADIAN SCIENTIST.

The Governor-General, in his address at the general meeting of the Science Association last evening, made the announcement that the honor of knighthood had been conferred by Her Majesty on Principal Dawson of this city. His eminent abilities are worthy of the distinction, and the services he has rendered to science have fully earned it for him. Sir William Dawson is one of the many distinguished men Nova Scotia has produced. He was born in Pictou, in October, 1820. After some years spent in the best seminaries of his own Province, he went to Edinburgh to complete his scholastic training in the great University of that city. On his return home he devoted himself with enthusiasm to the study of the geology of the Maritime Provinces. When 22 years old he accompanied Sir Charles Lyell in his exploratory survey of Nova Scotia. He became Superintendent of Education for his native Province when only 30 years old, and five years later he was called to the high position of Principal of McGill College, Montreal. His name has ever since been identified with that institution. Sir William was elected a fellow of the Geological Society in 1854 and of the Royal Society in 1862. In 1881 he was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and in the same year was accorded the Lyell Medal by the Geological Society for distinguished services to geology. In 1882, when the Royal Society of Canada was founded, he was unanimously elected to be its first president. That which must entitle Dr. Dawson to rank among the great scientists of all ages is his discovery of the Eozoön Canadianse of the Laurentian limestones, the oldest form of life yet known. This discovery, when published, was regarded with intense interest by the whole world of science. The geological survey of the Dominion published Dr. Dawson's "Devonian and Carboniferous Flora of Eastern North America," a work which is a monument of patient labor and scientific knowledge. It is, by common consent, held to be the most important work on the subject of which it treats, which has ever been issued. In 1872, in a work entitled "The Story of the Earth and Man," Dr. Dawson combated the Darwinian theory in a manner which won for him world-wide praise.

NEUTRAL IN THE ANTI-LORDS CRUSADE.

In connection with the agitation against the House of Lords, a point of some importance was discussed and settled in Irish political circles. All over England and Scotland monster meetings are daily taking place to denounce the Lords for throwing out the Franchise Bill; but in Ireland no such movement has been inaugurated. Mr. Parnell and his party came to the conclusion that the Irish people should take no part in those demonstrations, and even that the Irish in Great Britain should not help the Liberals and Radicals in their anti-Lords crusade. The reason assigned for this policy of neutrality is that the quarrel between British Liberals and the House of Lords is a matter in which Ireland need give herself no trouble. The Lords have not been a bit more hostile to Ireland than the Liberals. The latter were the initiators of all the coercive legislation of the past four years and are responsible for the cruel and despotic administration which filled the jails with suspects, sent innocent men to the gallows, and ridiculed the bodies of women and children with buckshot. It was the Liberals who imprisoned Parnell, Davitt, Sexton and Healy and the other leaders of the Irish people. It was the Liberals who suppressed the right of public meeting and trampled on the liberty of the Press. They also are the men who have endeavored to screen the Sodomite officials of Dublin Castle. In fact British rule under Gladstone's regime has been more tyrannical and more hated than under any Tory ministry during the present century. How could Irishmen follow the leadership of such men and help to swell their political demonstrations? The Irish people do well not to assist enemies in fighting out party contests in England. With or without a franchise extension the national party will secure the great bulk of the Irish representation at the next elections. In the meantime they can afford to play the role of spectator and watch with what vigor the opposing English parties can pitch into each other.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN QUEBEC AND ONTARIO.

The report of the Hon. Odeon Ouimet, Superintendent of Education, for the year 1882-83 contains some very valuable statistics, as showing to what extent public education has progressed and is fostered in the Province of Quebec. This Province is largely supposed to be plunged in darkness and to be more or less an enemy of the schoolhouse. How erroneous such an idea or supposition really is, may be seen by a comparison with the educational movement in enlightened Ontario, and by the figures furnished by the Hon. Mr. Ouimet. The report shows that during the year mentioned the number of school houses in the Province of Quebec was 4,864, a significant and notable increase of 424 over the number in existence in 1881-82. The schools under control are set down at 5,017, an increase of 500 over the previous year. In 1881-82, the number of pupils attending the schools was 236,699. In 1882-83, this number was increased by 6,024, making in all 242,723, while the average attendance for the latter year was 185,892, an increase of 5,429. These results are produced by a Province which numbers only 1,339,027 of a population.

How do they stand in comparison with the flourishing province of Ontario. With a population of, in round numbers, six hundred thousand more than Quebec, Ontario had in 1882-83 only 5,203 schools, or 186 more. The total number of children supposed to be in attendance was 471,552. This is, at first sight, a very much larger percentage than in Quebec, but figures don't always unveil the truth. The number of children in Ontario who are on the roll is fifty-five per cent. more than the number who actually receive any benefit from attendance at school. Thus the average attendance with us is 185,892, or considerably upwards of 75 per cent., while in Ontario the average attendance is only 45 per cent., or only 202,069 children out of a total on paper of 471,552. According to these figures Quebec is away ahead of Ontario, and this lead is obtained against heavy odds, as our winter season is more severe and less conducive to school attendance than the winter in Ontario.

Again, as to the number of teachers: Quebec employs no less than 6,871 male and female, while Ontario has only 5,857 at her service. In other respects the exhibit of relative progress is quite unfavorable to Ontario. In the matter of teachers, schools and pupils, Quebec has not retrograded but has steadily advanced. The contrary is taking place in Ontario and equal progress is not being made. Eight years ago, in 1876, Ontario had 5,042 schools, in 1882 she had only 5,203. What, however, is most unsatisfactory and we might say discouraging, is the fact that the total number of pupils on the roll in 1876 was given as 400,537, while in 1882 it is put down at 471,512, a falling off in six years of 19,025. This, we suppose, will explain the reduction in the number of teachers. In 1876 Ontario employed 6,185 teachers, in 1882 she employed only 5,857, or 328 less than six years ago. We hope, in future, to hear less of that stupid talk of some people and papers, who have the habit of pointing to Quebec as one of the rare spots on the earth where public education makes no progress, and where they say it is even antagonized by the clergy.

The following statistics may also be of use to those who take an interest in our educational development: In 1882 the number of primary schools in the Province was 4,404, of model schools 333, of academies 246, of colleges 31, of special schools 18, of normal schools 3, and of universities 4. The lay male teachers were 499, male teachers in religious orders, 602, lay female teachers 4,448, female teachers in religious orders, 1324; total, 6871. The municipalities containing schools numbered 1071, and the number of schoolhouses was 4864. The Superintendent and School Inspectors distributed 20,884 books to the various schools.

The general contributions paid by the rate-payers in 1882-83 were, annual and special assessments, \$639,566; assessments for construction of buildings, \$60,745; monthly contributions, \$1,181,034; annual expenses of institutions of superior education, \$928,394; total \$2,869,739. The general contributions paid by the Quebec Government were, superior education, \$78,410; common schools, \$155,000; schools in poor municipalities, \$6,000; normal schools, \$46,000; schools for deaf mutes, \$13,000; books for prizes, \$9,500; superannuated teachers, \$8,000; school inspection, \$28,745; Council of Public Instruction, \$1,500; revenue from marriage licenses paid to Protestant schools, \$6,522; total \$352,677.

THE FRENCH AND CHINESE.

War between France and China has begun in earnest, and the French admiral, in his official report of the results of the opening conflict, says that a good beginning has been made. In four hours nine Chinese men-of-war and twelve junks were sunk, and the Krupp battery commanding the Foo Chow arsenal was completely silenced, with a loss of only six killed and twenty-seven wounded to the French fleet. Of course, nothing can be easier than for France to harass the Chinese seaboard and destroy defenceless towns, but the whole resistance will by no means remain there. It is scarcely probable that the other European powers will tolerate any serious interference with their trade or interests in China, or consent to see French influence made dominant at Peking. England has a good deal at stake, as her commercial relations with China are worth over a hundred millions annually; Russia is equally interested. A blow struck at the Chinese which would injure either of these two countries would certainly act as a boomerang. The English are not likely to follow a *laissez faire* policy and see the Celestial Empire cut

up in a manner that will not commend itself to Her Majesty's Government; while the Russians, on the other hand, have their eye on several wealthy inland provinces. The French will, accordingly, have to be very careful how they conduct their campaign, so as not to force other European nations into the field as allies of the Chinese. As for justification of the French in declaring war, there seems to be very little. It has been entered into without adequate or just cause. The Chinese have violated no treaty nor committed any wrong. They are attacked because they refuse to indemnify the French for an act which the latter brought upon themselves at Tonquin, and for which the Chinese Government could not properly be held responsible.

NO FIGHTING INDIANS FOR EGYPT.

THE Imperial Government wants some six hundred hardy Canadians to join in the Khartoum Expedition for the relief of General Gordon. Lumbermen and voyageurs are the class of men in demand. It is to be supposed that there can be found in the various parts of Canada six hundred foolish enough to go. The old Iroquois Indians at Canluhawa have been asked to respond to the appeal. They were at first represented as growing highly enthusiastic over the offer and eager to seize the opportunity of paying a visit to Africa. Their enthusiasm now appears to have already degenerated into cool calculations and selfish considerations. A council of the Canluhawa chiefs was called to select and receive the names of fifty of the most experienced river men in the tribe who would be willing to join Lord Wolseley in Egypt. It was expected there would be a tremendous rush on the part of the Indians to be counted among the limited fifty. But the "reds" had got down to second thoughts within the twenty-four hours; they liked the idea of going to Egypt well enough, but the thought of having to fight and defend their scalps against the Africans was what they could not resist. They appreciated the novelty of the trip, but they turned away from the glory of being killed. The Indians accordingly came to the conclusion that they would go, if the Imperial Government would guarantee them against loss of life and protect them from all bodily danger during their sojourn in Egypt. They, moreover, will refuse to remain longer than six months on account of the warm weather down in that direction. These Indians are evidently a set of practical men. Life at Canluhawa is of more value to them than death and glory on the Nile. Wise men, these reds!

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS IN QUEBEC.

In his inaugural address before the Canada Medical Association, the President, Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, dealt in an exhaustive manner with the vital statistics of the country. He found good cause for alarm in the difference which exists between the death rates of Ontario and Quebec. In the former Province he pointed out that, according to the census of 1881, there were 22,727 deaths during the space of twelve months, while in Quebec there were 25,930 deaths, although the population was some 600,000 less than in Ontario. This result astonished the learned doctor, especially as there was no reason given for the same. In looking for causes, however, he found that this excessive death-rate in the Province of Quebec was due to the great mortality among children, the deaths from 1 to 11 years being more than sufficient to explain the discrepancy. The number of deaths of children from 1 to 11 years in the Province of Quebec is set down at the enormous figure 16,142, or over 60 per cent. of the total death rate; in Ontario the number is set down at 10,471, or a little over 40 per cent. of the total. Dr. Sullivan, commenting on these figures, remarks that "were it not an official document, carefully prepared, I would not believe it; it is a matter which concerns all the Provinces, but the fair fame of the Province of Quebec is particularly impeached. It is also eminently proper that through this Society our statesmen may consider so important a matter, if only from an economic point of view, and prescribe a remedy."

The above is decidedly a bad showing for Quebec, but before pronouncing definitely on it, there is a question that should be primarily settled:—Is the census a document carefully prepared? Does it give nothing but exact and actual figures? Some people are of the opinion, and apparently with good reason, that the census of 1881 is not as accurate as it ought to be. Dr. Sullivan in his address produced the subjoined comparative statement of deaths from preventable diseases, taken from the census, and which, as the Toronto Globe remarks, is in some particulars manifestly incomplete on the face of it.

Disease.	Ontario.	Quebec	Total.
Small-pox.....	46	714	760
Diphtheria.....	1,271	1,599	2,870
Teething.....	108	2,359	2,467
Diarrhoea.....	294	585	879
Cholera Infantum	181	344	525
Dis. of throat.....	56	406	462
Dis. of brain.....	686	1,049	1,749
Scarlet fever.....	561	961	1,537
Fever—Typhoid.....	504	1,081	1,615
Croup.....	556	574	1,130
Measles.....	375	341	716
Consumption.....	2,398	2,282	4,680
	7,136	12,295	

In nearly all these diseases Quebec leads by a large majority, but it is evident that in some cases the majority is altogether out of proportion in a normal condition of things. It is absurd to say that only 108 infants die from "teething" in Ontario, while 2,359 are slaughtered in Quebec. But if such is actually the case, which must be seriously doubted, then Ontario will be regarded as a veritable baby's paradise, and we would advise Quebec mothers to migrate thither.

The *Globe* repudiates the figures and exclaims: "Why in Toronto alone there died last year of diarrhoea 70 persons; of cholera infantum, 41, and of teething 16. And Toronto has an exceedingly low death rate. The figures given in the above table are perfectly absurd."

If the census figures were correct it would be exceedingly strange to find Toronto, a healthy city, with only the twenty-fifth part of the population of Ontario, credited with almost the fourth part of the total Provincial death-rate from cholera infantum, diarrhoea, or any other disease. The only conclusion that can be arrived at is that the census is either inexact or incomplete, and that no argument can be based on its figures.

HOW TO TREAT IMMIGRANTS.

Every care should be taken to throw all necessary safeguards around the immigrant, and if the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who profess such a desire to cultivate and develop immigration, are in real earnest, they will try and organize a system such as prevails in New York. The Port is no advocate of indiscriminate immigration, and it does not want to see all kinds and all classes of immigrants induced to come here to take the bread out of the mouths of our own people, to swell the ranks of our poor, or to cheapen the price of labor. What we want to see and what should be done, is to send the great bulk of all the immigrants in bond to the North-West, and those who are permitted to land and remain here should be examined as to the means they possess and their physical and moral fitness to earn a livelihood. We want none of the class as described by our esteemed contemporary the *Daily Witness* a few days ago, in a paragraph which reads as follows:—

"By the last mail steamer there came out a couple of young Englishmen, of the Cockney persuasion, who, so soon as they arrived, went to the Provincial Immigration Agency on Craig street, saying that they were able and willing to do anything. A groom being wanted by a gentleman on Sherbrooke street, one of the young fellows was sent up. On going to work at once, he demonstrated his utter ignorance of anything pertaining to horse-flesh. In consequence he could not fill the place, and returning to the office, he had been told that he was not experienced enough. Now this young man is the type of many who come to this country from the English town centres. Many of them are not experienced enough to become common laborers, and yet it is expected that the people of Canada shall provide for them. But while many, though incompetent, are willing to work, there are scores, my hundreds, who neither like work nor those who are prepared to employ them. No sooner do they get here than they degenerate into tramps and thieves, whose depredations at the present time on the outskirts of Montreal are neither few nor small."

It is evident, therefore, that when these people come here more care should be taken that they are not led into evil ways by hunger, idleness, bad companions, or immigrant runners. The government should organize an immigrant bureau in the North-West, and a certain sum ample for its support should be annually given. All immigrants landed in Quebec, Montreal, or Toronto, who are likely to become burdens on the charitable institutions of these cities should be forwarded at once to the North-West, where the chances of obtaining employment are necessarily much greater than in the older provinces. Asylums and hospitals should be built in connection with the agency, and when an immigrant arrives he should be properly housed and fed until he gets work. At Castle Garden in New York, for instance, when an immigrant lands his name is registered and question asked him regarding his age, family, etc. This is for the purpose of preventing fraud. Interpreters of many languages are employed, and in the building there are telegraph and railroad ticket offices, and money changing bureaus; consequently, he does not require to go out of the building. If he wishes to remain in New York and has no friends, he is handed over to a licensed boarding-house keeper who is responsible to the authorities of the Garden for his welfare. If he is poor but able bodied, he has the privileges of the employment agencies also in the building and the chances are that he soon gets something to do. In the meantime he is sent to Ward's Island, where the immigrant commission have a fine asylum, and between which and the Garden their own steamboat runs continually. The immigrant comes down by it in the morning and sits in the employment agency, and if he is not engaged is sent up at night. He has these privileges for five years. In the Dominion he gets a bed and a breakfast which he is told he ought to be exceedingly thankful, and is then turned on the world to be ill-treated and preyed on by sharpers. It only costs ten cents a day to support an immigrant, and if our Government had one iota of the organizing skill the Americans, such an institution with farms and vegetable gardens attached to it, North-West would not only pay for itself, profit, and the immigrant would write to home very different letters from what he now does as to his treatment.

A MONTREAL DIVINE ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

The Rev. John Potts, D.D., Methodist minister in this city, has just returned from a tour to Europe. He has been sought out by a representative of our esteemed contemporary the *Montreal Daily Witness*, and has been invited to give utterance to his impressions and opinions of events and things in general. The course of the interview lengthy allusion was made to Irish affairs and men. Mr. Potts' information was given, but also satisfactory information was given, the opposite. For good deal that is quite the opposite. For instance, we quite understand that he was enabled to notice a growing improvement in every particular, but he says that there is intense loyalty to the British throne and constitution, we