# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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### and a second NOTICE.

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#### Notice to Correspondents.

Communications on all matters concerning Catholiointerests are respectfully solicited, and will be cheerfully inserted, when written in conformity with the spirit of this Journal. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions that may be expressed by cor-

respondents. Gorrespondence communicating Catholic news will be gladly received. We solicit the atten-tion of our friends in the Dominion to this matter. We cannot undertake to return rejected manu-

scripis.

## CATHOLIC CALENDAR

#### For July, 1880.

For Jaly, 1880.
THURGDAY, 22.—St. Mary Magdalen. Bp. Egan, Philadelphia, died, 1814. Bp. Chanche, Natchez, died, 1852.
FRIDAY, 23.—St. Apolinaris, Bishop and Mar-tyr. St. Liborious, Bishop and Confessor.
EATURDAY, 24.—Vigil of St. James. St. Chris-tina, Virgin and Martyr.
SUMPLAY, 25.—Tenth after Pentcoost. St. James the Greater, Apostle. St. Christopher, Mar-tyr. Epist 1 Cor. iv. 9-15; Gosp. Mait. xx. 20 23; Last Gosp. Luke xviii. 9-14. Cons. Abp. Bianchet, Oregon, 1845.
MONDAY, 26.—St. Anne, Mother of the B. V. M. TUESDAY, 28.—St. Nazarius, Celsus, and Victor, Martyrs, and Innocent, Pope and Confessor.

Mn. HUGH O'DONNELL, M. P. for Dungaryan whinks he is a great man and should lead the Irish party. He makes noise enough to lead an earthquake and the Falls of Niagara combined, but the trouble is, no one that as it may, the forty days fast is a wonderseems to heed him. He is now seeking fulthing. alliance with the Times, but the Times does not want him, and so he must remain an in-

seems to be the fashion to try and commute the sentence of murderers both in Canada and the States, though why we are at as much loss to imagine as that low-necked dresses should be considered the mode. The of the workingmen, and the comparatively murderer sends his victim before his Maker without preparation, while he himself has generally some months given bim to repent and go to beaven. All the advantages are on his side ; he may escape, he may be found not guilty, his sentence may be commuted, and at all events he is sure, except in Texas, of being allowed time to prepare. Why it is, therefore, that such compassion should be

shewn him, and, inferentially, so little for his victim, is one of the mysteries.

#### MR. PARNELL would like to see the Irish tenant farmers emigrate, but his idea of emigration differs from that of the landlords, for while they would wish to see them cross the Atlantic and be thus rid of them forever, Mr. Parnell wants them to leave the barren, sterile patches to which they are condemned and settle on the sheep pastures and deer parks of enobling. Mr. McNaught of Toronto, Secrethe absentees, and cultivate them for the benefit of themselves, their children and their country. What good does the raising of mutton do them when they never eat, and as for venison they know of it only in name. If Mr. Parnell's plan were adopted, of settling the tenants on the grazing lands, it would give them an opportunity of becoming purchasers on easy terms. His idea is to issue land debentures at 41 per cent. interest, guaranteed by the State. Nothing can be simpler, nothing more just, and nothing half so plain as that something like it must be done before the people of Ireland are content.

Dr. TANNER has now fasted over twenty days and still lives, and, if the reports are correct, begins to grow fat. His extraordinary feat is the wonder of America. There is hardly a doubt of its being genuine, for the doctor is too well watched to be able to deceive were he so inclined. All the functions of nature seem to be in a complete state of rest, and one eminent surgeon thinks that not only can he fast for forty days, but for a whole year if necessary. Meanwhile, marvellous stories come pouring in concerning fasting people and their fasts, compared to which the case of Dr. Tanner is but child's play, it they are true. One young girl is reported to have fasted nineteen years. One of the Governors-General of India, once upon a time, was called upon to witness a proceeding which beats the doctor's fasting all hollow. It was no less than the burial of a live man in a vault bricked completely over, after his mouth, eyes, nostrils and ears had been sealed up. A guard was then placed over the grave night and day for a year, when the man was resuscitated, but not before he had undergone intense agony. Those who buried and revived the native were in possession of secret they would not reveal, and it may be Dr. Tanner knows something like it. But be

Is the Honorable Mr. Blake would only the means of increasing its circulation at the read an article in the Glasgow Herald of July nell as its head and tail, uutil Dungarvan gives the 3rd, he would perhaps change his views as regards his darling scheme of federation of the Empire. That paper laments in melancholy strain the course the colonies are | effusion ever saw the light for far different so blindly pursuing in the matter of tariff. especially Canada. It regrets the Colonies have been given so much latitude, but especially the power over their own tariff, which prevents England forcing free trade upon them, and it hopes for federation of the empire or some scheme whereby a great federal Parliament, (in which Great Britain and as we are the more numerous the result will of course be supreme) which will en. able imperial wrongs to be righted. According to the Glasgow Herald, all the world is letters can accomplish in twenty-four hours. wrong except Great Britain. The European countries go in unanimously for protection, and the Colonies follow suite. It is only natural that England and Scotland should third of the population of Canada, the wish for protection, having half the machinery agitation may bring about, for we are almost of the world at their disposal and all the labor they require, but it is also natural enough when other nations do not view industrial affairs through the same spectacles. When England did not have such immense workshops and such a large merchant navy to carry the produce of her mills and her factories all over the earth, she was protectionist. If all the nations agreed on free trade with England, she would gradually attract their wealth and leave them beggars, and entirely dependent upon her, but they are not fools, and Canada, though only a Colony,

simists. Those who have eyes, however, can see. They can notice the vast difference that exists between the summer of 1880 and that of 1878, especially in the outward appearance small numbers of them forced to remain idle spectators on the corners of the streets. Whether this hum of industry is an effect of the national policy or not, we care not to enquire ; it is there and we are satisfied, but, we certainly think the national policy has done no harm.

LACROSSE, Canada's national game, is spreading and recommending itself to the lovers of manly sport more and more every day, not only on this continent, but in Great Britain and Ireland, while in Canada itself it is fast superseding the inferior and less scientific game of base ball, and has beaten cricket out of the field long ago. Being the recognized national game of this country, we should take a pride in it and foster a love for a pastime that is at once munly, bracing and tary of the Convention, thinks a good deal of lacrosse, for he has written a book on it, and a very good and well written book it is. Lacrosse is extensively patronised by the public, who are so much interested in it that it pains them to learn that dissensions have arisen among clubs, brought on principally through sordid motives. If this impression becomes general it will do a good deal to bring even lacrosse into discopute. The Montreal club is especially to blame in this regard, for they it is who are chiefly responsible for the jealousies and bickerings that have arisen, not only by their pettish, childlike action, but by their eager desire to make money. They withdrew from the Convention because they could not succeed in beating the Shamrocks, and they now want

to play them, but not, it seems, for the championship. What, then, is it for except money? If they really want to play the champions, nothing is easier than to challenge them fairly and squarely, or have done with it. If the Lacrosse Convention should so arrange that the game would be kept free from money matters, which should be foreign to it, it will be rendering a service not only to lacrosse, but to the public, for otherwise we shall see it degenerating and hear of games being sold quite as often as boat races and prize fights.

#### MR. O'CONNOR'S LETTER.

The celebrated letter of the Hon. John O'Connor has become almost historical, and would most assuredly be so if it had been written in times of religious excitement. The Catholic press is divided on the epistle. The Liberal secular press of course condemn it, while the Conservative papers discreetly hold their tongues when they do not deal with it very courteously. The London Catholic Record is enthusiastic in its approval of the letter, while the Toronto Tribune is delighted, not because it agrees with it in the abstract, but because it may be

THE "GLOBE" ON CANADIAN KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The Toronto Globe, in its issue of the 17th inst., contains a bitter article, headed # Know-Nothingism in Canada," in which it supports the Hon. Mr. Crooks in his policy of bringing English professors to fill the chairs in the Toronto universities, and denounces what it chooses to call the "yell of the cultured youth of Canada" against such a policy. lish professors, and English snobbery generally, should be stopped. It does not speak well for Canadian universities that they canit were true, which it undoudtedly is not. There is no analogy bet ween the importation of English professors to Canada and the importhe Toronto University, but it would damp iecame general, and this is what the Globe would not object to. Herbert Spencer thinks the bias of patriotism is good if not carried too far, but the Globe tries to take care it shall minds of Canadians that not only are they not capable of governing themselves, but of teaching themselves and drilling themselves. All other things being equal, the Globe seems to imply that the cultured, aristocratic Englishman should get the preference. Some four or five years ago a Mr. Forsythe came to this country from Dundee, Scotland, and was immediately given a position in the P. O. Department by the Hon. Mr. McKenzie, and he was scarcely two years in Canada when he was promoted over the heads of fifty deserving seniors, with a salary of \$2,000 a year. In fact, an office was specially created men. As we have remarked, the continental for him. And why? Not because of superior ability, but because he came well recommended from Dundee. How long shall we continue to look abroad for prophets? Every year that rolls over witnesses some of our most intellectual young men going to the States to push their fortunes, w<sup>1</sup>" cording to the Hon. Adam Orooks, we BC-3 to look to England for teachers of classics and cultured education. If Mr. Warren, the famous Oxford scholar, is so great a pundit, why does not Oxford keep him? Or does the Globe want latin taught in a Canadian University with a cultured London accent? If it be found that Canada cannot produce a professor of classics, by all means let us import one, either from Oxford or elsewhere, but if we can find one to the manor born let us have him. It is high time charity and rewards and emoluments should commence at home, and be distributed there, if Carada is ever to amount to anything besides an appendage of the British Crown, If the Globe and Mr. Crooks be given their way, it will come to pass that this country will be the other cannot last for ever, and it is more classed in the same category as India, " a

a post which he reached at one bound, thus proving that there is a royal road to promotion in the masonic order. We say their secrets merely through the force of habit, because we more of the building of the tower of Babel or Solomon's temple, or the pyramids of Egypt, than they do of the manners and social habits of the inhabitants of the planet mercury, or For our own part we sympathize with the if they have a secret at all, it is that of making cultured youth. We believe that the policy | the most delicious whisky punch. It is true of introducing English aldes-de-camp, Eng- that Morgan was murdered in 1826 by the ireemasons, it is alleged, because he threatened to disclose their secrets, but the truth may be that it was because he threatened to disclose not produce men of sufficient intellect to that they had no secret to disclose, that what educate the youth of their country, that is, if i they knew that other people don't know was not worth knowing, and that all the sublime titles of Orient and Grand Orient was harmless nonsense, intended to mystify the outside tation of Irish immigrants to the United public and make them anxious to enter an States. There is certainly nothing wrong in order to discover the grand secret. One bringing professors of classics from Oxford to | thing certain about them is, that they are hostile to the Catholic Church in England and the patriotism of Canadians if the practice America, and perhaps, although we do not assert it, to Christianity at large, while in Europe they are opposed to the idea of a Supreme Being. It is not long since the Grand Orient of France solemnly denied the existence of a not exist at all, and would instil into the God, for doing which their brother bodies throughout the world, with the exception of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, did not think fit to enter even the faintest protest. When a Freemason dies his body is taken possession of by the fraternity (we speak now of Canada and the United States), they robe it in a habit of their own, read a set of prayers over it to the Great Architect, and thus give it masonic interment, and if this is not taking the trade out of the hands of clargymen proper we are at a loss to know what does. -It is apparent, then, that the brethren do not recognize any necessity for the existence of Christian clergy-Freemasons go still further, and turn up their enlightened noses at religion altogether in Germany, as well as in France and Italy. But as Prince Bismarck believes in little or nothing himself but the sublime dogmas of blood and iron, he is about the last man to proceed against a guild because it had no religion at the back of it, or even to be jealous of his superiors in mixing whiskey punch Bismarck smells a rat dangerous to Casarism and he pants to squeich it as eagerly as does a cat to squelch a less figurative quadruped. The Jesuits and Freemasons are bitter enemies; Bismarck has persecuted one body, and he is represented as about to assail the other, no one knows for what but his own inscrutable self. Taking all the Prince's hostilities into consideration, the Catholic Church, the Freemasons, the Ultramontanes the national Liberals, the Socialists, the Progressionists and the Conservatives, his final and overwhelming defeat, if he shall live long enough, is not doubtful, for the game of playing one party or section against than probable they may unite some fine day deuced fine country, you know, to place the | and crush him. But, in the meantime, the world will look anxiously for his campaign against the riders of the goat.

ledge of their secrets, for he is Grand Master, in Ireland magnificent harbors, with ne ship. ping in them, though they are better situated geographically than these of any other Euro. pean country for being the entrepot of a great trade between two continents; there is water do not for a moment believe they know any power in the island, the value of which, for manufacturing purposes, is incalculable. there are ample materials for manufacture, but nevertheless, English policy has prevented commerce or manufacture. We repeat, then, that the people must live by the land, emi, grate or die. Within the past thirty years respectable portion of the Irlah people has died of famines and plagues superinduced by famine : another respectable portion has emi. grated, while another portion, equal to boild the dead and the emigrant, tried to live on the land, as of old, and are now making a deal perste effort to solve the problem. We shall explain to the Gazette why the fraction left finds it necessary to make such an effort to obtain three square meals in a country which British and foreign statists pledge themselves, on their reputation, can support twenty millions. In doing so we regret to say that we must go back a few centuries rather a disagreeable retrogression to Toris and those who find it convenient to let brgones be bygones, but, nevertheless, abso. lutely necessary if we would understand the subject. From the time of Elizabeth down to the end of George the Third's reign the land was transferred, by confiscation, from the Irish to the English and Scotch, and the ancient owners-not to say the rightfuleither fied to the continent or become tenany of the upstarts of Elizabeth, Cromwell and William. They held the land and prospered they became the aristocracy, and knowing that without England they could not retain it, they held to their loyalty and imperialism and cared not what restrictions England placed on the trade and commerce of the people; provided they live in luxury their seris could and did starve. It is true that after awhile they entertained a sort of national feeling, which, however, was not strong enough to prevent them selling their country for gold, and places, and titles, in 1800, but they never considered themselves thoroughly Irish. They were a garrison which held Ireland in trust for England. backed by an Imperial army and navy. After the Union they became absentees and span: their money abroad, thus impoverishing Ireland, until it now has come to pass that the Irish agriculturists, or tenant farmers, have to remit to England at the rate of seven million pounds sterling annually as tribute. without reckoning that they pay their share of the enormous taxes of the Empire We read in the Freeman's Journal that during the week ending 30th of June apwards of 39,700 cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., were exported from Ireland to England. The money realized en their sale came to Ireland, but was again returned to England, for the most part, as rent to absentees, so that we are not far astray in calling it - annual tribote. Now, this drain has at length ruined the country, and the tenants have arrived at the end of their tether. They are unable to pay, and as, to use a homely expression, "one cannot extract blood from a Swedish turnip," they refuse to pay. When

dependent party of his own, with Hugh O'Donhim his conge.

THE New York Sun of the 17th inst. says "An appalling disaster, or rather disappointment, has fallen upon Newport in the sudden and unexpected announcement that Prince Leopold has 'been obliged to cancel all his Newport engagements.' This, however, could be borne with a certain degree of sympathy, save for the trivial excuse proffered-'owing to a slight injury to one of his ankles, received while salmon fishing.' The thinness of the apology is mortifying; it is a lame ercuso."

IT is related in Holy Writ of the prophet Jonah that he was angry because Nineveh was not destroyed and his prophecy thereby sustained. To read some of the British journals, one would be led to think that the Irish leaders are sorry because the dreadful lamine they predicted, if relief were not furnished, has not come to pass. If the Irish leaders really wanted a famine and its concomitants, all they had to do was to hold their peace, for it certainly would not be the Lord Lieut. of Ireland or the London Times who would be inclined to sound the alarm. The Times thinks another great depletion would not be a very great misfortune.

The election campaign has now fairly begun on the other side of the lakes, which will not be over before the 4th of November next. All kinds of cries are gotten up to gather\_votes, and all sorts of tricks resorted to. some of them being disreputable in the extreme. The Republicans, among other efforts at bulldozing the people, have given out that General Hancock is a Catholic, and, as we all know, that is much worse than being an atheist, and a letter purporting to to be from Cardinal McCloskey appears in some of the papers, which, after thanking God for Hancock's nomination, concludes as follows :-- May the earnest prayers of the faithful place you in the highest position in the Republic. "(Signed), John, Cardinal." Of course, this is an impudent forgery and a very clumsy piece of electioneering strategy, but it goes to show what an amount of bigotry still lives in their partys one of whose sub-divisions is Know-Nothingism.

CHASTINE Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, that city on Friday. He was surrounded by clergymen, sang the usual limmas, and ex-

THERE can be now no mistake as to the revival of trade, in so far as Montreal is concerned, and, we sincerely believe, in the Dominion of Canada as a whole. ' It is a fact that must be admitted, if figures are of any earthly use. The Internal Revenue receipts as bitterly opposed to each other as the Globe for the month ending June 30th are \$86,982, and Mail. The Teronto Tribune, for inagainst \$36,147 for the same month of 1879. The increase of vessels in port from sea for the same month compared with June of last year is 15 vessels and over 30.000 tons. There have to make out a case in his favor or comhave arrived this month sixteen more mit suicide. With regard to the Record it is steamers than in June last year. The Cus- different. The Record has up to this acted ing for the time being. If the masonic body toms receipts for June, 1880, are \$573,363.86 against \$248,207.61 for June, 1879, an increase of \$325,156.25. For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, the total amount is \$5,232,-806.19. There were 20 vessels laden with sugar this month against seven in this month

is intelligent enough to learn.

last year. But leaving figures out of the oftener erratic in its policy, and still oftener deed, the fact that half the crowned heads of in New York, in August last, was hanged in question, the most casual observer walking our streets, except he is a grit politician, must confess that Montreal is as prosperous pressed the usual assurance in his eternal sal- as during any time within the past decade. vation. The murder was one of the most The business men themselves are the last to it for granted that it has already been conatrocious and unprovoked on record, and we. acknowledge that the depression is over, for demned by nine-tenths of the Catholic popuhad almost forgotten to say that the usual the reason that the past stagnation has made lation, and hence, we still allow it to sink efforts at commutation were made. It them cautious and inclined them to be pes- into its grave without more noise.

expense of the Irish Canadian, and the same sordid motive, if we are to believe Mr. Boyle's

paper, also actuates the Catholic Record. We, ourselves, are grieved that the unfortunate reasons, and chiefly because it has done mischief through exciting the sarcasm, however well suppressed, of the secular press throughout Canada. What they say amounts to this: If it be true that Roman Catholics have to vote as their clergy direct them, in selfdetence Protestants must unite against them, is not doubtful. This is really too bad, and shows what an amount of mischief indiscreet We would not so much mind the loss of place and prestige belonging to the great Catholic body, which composes within it more than a as isolated as we can be, as the position we are driven to occupy if Mr. O'Connor's dooument has the slightest chance of being accepted by the Catholic hierarchy of Canada. As we have remarked, the Toronto Tribune is enthusiastic over the guarrel, and the Catholic Record delighted, for it affords each of them a chance to pitch into their common enemy, the Irish Canadian, and compete with it for circulation. But as the TRUE WITNESS is non-political it is ashamed and disgusted. It thinks there is something higher than miserable politics which should govern journals pretending to be Catholic. It is not a good sign when such a momentous question as the connection between religion and politics should be left to be decided by political newspapers, which must necessarily be guided by politicians, and politicians at that who, though Catholics, are | is altogether another question. It may be stance, has politics for its raison d'etre, and if the Hon, Mr. Mowatt pronounced John Calvin a saint of the Church, the political hack should qualities of snobbery and royalism, and just impartially in politics, and if it has all over the world were as united as some adopted John O'Connor's views, it is because it is sincere, its opinions being, however, action at the word of command from a strengthened by the desire to have a fling at a superior, they would be dangerous to the rival. The Irish Canadian is instinctively bonest in its course. It is often foolish, would themselves rule, but they are not. Inabsurd, but on the whole it is consistent, and | Europe belong to the body is enough to dispel never hesitates to attack any party that does not do justice to its constituents. As regards

#### BISMARCK AND THE FREEMASONS.

sons of our aristocracy."

Prince Bismarck is now an old man, and his physicians say not in a very healthy state, but, notwithstanding, he is not afraid of making more enemies, which, though he cannot deal with as he would wish in his own life time, he intends perhaps transmitting to a grateful nation. On account of the reticence of the Austrians the world is not in a position to know whether Sadowa still rankles in their hearts, but it is certainly understood that France does not forget Sedan. But besides those two powers which Bismarck has despoiled and humbled, there is Denmark, there are the Social-democrats, there are the free cities and there are the Jesuits, not to speak of the Catholic Church Herself, against which he has waged a bitter and unjust war. One might suppose that those would be enemies powerful and numerous enough even for a great man like Bismarck, but one would be mistaken, for he has lately created another onemy in freemasonry. The Prince himself, strange to say, is not an F. & A. M., and not being so, he cannot reach to the bottom of it and, like Napoleon, detests anything he cannot control or understand. At a soirce given by Bismarck last May, he is reported to have said in the course of a conversation of rather a public nature : "It is easier to negotiate with the Jesuits, who are sensible people, than with the freemasons, who can outwit the cleverest."

Now, Prince Bismarck is no fool, and if he used the expression attributed to bim, we may feel sure that he meant something by it, and also that he intended it as a warning against a large and influential guild whom he does not like, though why he does not like them that the German freemasons are permeated with socialism, just as the franc-masons of France are with red radicalism, and as those of England are tinctured with the two kindred in fact as the freemasons in all countries adapt themseives, to the national idea obtainseem to think them, and as unanimous in ruling power of the world, or rather they any fears that may be entertained of danger emanating either to society or government the celebrated letter itself, we of course take | from the mystic body. The Prince of Wales is a freemason, so that we may feel pretty sure his beloved brethren of the British class of men, and he has a thorough know- for subsistence on her agriculture. There are Joseph will meet shortly at Gastein.

#### THE GAZETTE ON IRELAND.

The Gazette is sadly at a loss to understand the case of Ireland, and why it is that it is in such a wretched condition. In the issue of the 15th of June our esteemed contemporary says :- "It is the misfortune of Ireland that " it is as a house divided against itself. Pro-" testants and Roman Catholics, Home Rulers and Imperialists, Celts and Saxons, a landlords and tenants, rich and poor, aris-" tocracy and commonalty-all these cases of antithesis represent so many parties of " classes more or less bitterly opposed to each "other." This statement was true of the Ireland of a century ago, or, perhaps, later, but it is not true of the Ireland of to-day. Celt and Saxon. Catholic and Protestant, are no longer at daggers drawn; they have, for the most part, become blended and united by a common interest, and the only two parties really in opposition are the landlord and the tenant. The Catholic Celts, Sullivan and O'Donoghue, are not more earnest in their denunciations against the misrule which keeps their country prostrate than the Protestant Saxons, Parnell and Nelson. Narrowed to its proper space, the case may be briefly stated as follows :-- Ireland wants to govern herself, that is to say, the great majority of the Irish people, the exceptions being the comparatively small, imperialist party, including landlords, office holders, the frothy portion of the Orange body, and all those whose interests are immediately bound up, or who fancy they are bound up with Imperialism. If O'Connell had succeeded in repeating the Union, in 1843, an Irish Parliament would long ere this have legislated away the grievances of which she now has just reason to complain, and the famines which form part of her gloomy his. tory would not have been heard of. The Gazette does not understand the matter at all. simply because it does not want to understand. In its role of a Conservative journal, in an Imperialist and Canadian sonse, it has only one ear, which it keeps open for Tory slanders upon the Irish people, while the other is closed to the popular rendering of the question.

The landlord system handed down from the feudal ages is a vicious one, and affects England and Scotland as well as Ireland, though for obvious reasons, in a different degree. In those countries which have abolished it, as France and Prussia and Belgium, we never hear of famines. But the system oppresses Ireland with a terrible intensity, for the simple reason that England, having destroyed Islands are not a sanguinary or revolutionary | her trade and commerce, she has to depend

the crops are good they half starve them selves and pay, when the crops fail they half or wholly starve and cannot.

The simple remedy for this disgraceful state of things is home legislation, which would transfer the land, on compensation, from the absentee to the cultivator, and to this it must surely come or revolution will be sought for as a panacea for what is a tremendons evil.

Let our contemporary open its ears and eyes therefore, and stop this arrant nonsense of Celt and Saxon, Protestant and Uatholic, Home Buler and Imperialist, for they have little or no meaning when people are starving. Canada would not permit such a state of things for a day, and Canada is in a better position than Ireland of suffering such a wrong. "Is there no remedy," says our contemporary, "tor this absurd dissension? Whatever it is, we believe "that if it were found and applied, all other grievances would pass away as the morning cloud and the early dew." There is a remedy, and we have mentioned it s hundred times; it is Home Rule for Ireland. Let the Irish Queen, Lords and Commons govern Ireland once more, and, in the words of the poet, " Let fair plenty smile from her Emerald throne."

The Toronto Globe of the 15th July

Clergymen, School Teachers and Religious Houses, during the present vacation, are respectfully invited to examine the extensive stock of Pianos and Organs now in the Warerooms of the N. Y. Piano Co., 226 & 228 St. lames street, which are sold to clergymen, religious institutions at exceedingly lew prices. George Woods' beautiful Vesper and school Organs; at \$75 to \$125. Fine rose wood Pianos at \$200 to \$300. The celebrated N.Y. Weber Plano is sold by this house the public institutions at wholesale prices. 48.3

-The Emperors William and Francis