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WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 22, 1886

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS." All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay. The amount thus outstanding is so large that we are under the necessity of pressing all to an immediate settlement.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

OCTOBER. THURSDAY, 23 .- Office of the Blessed Sacra ment.

FRIDAY, 24.—St. Raphael, Archangel. SATURDAY, 25 .- Office of the Immaculate Conception. SS. Chrysanthus and Daria,

Martyrs. MNDAY, 26.—Twenty-first Sunday after Pen-tecost. Epist. Eph. vi. 10-17; Gosp. Matt. xviii. 23-35.

MONDAY, 27.—Vigil of SS. Simon and Jude. TUESDAY, 28.—SS. Simon and Jude, Apostles. WEDNESDAY, 29.—Feria.

LAND OWNERS in Great Britain have very poor prospects before them. Within thirty miles of London 176 acres were lately sold for £2,400, for which £5,000 were refused a few years ago. In Essex no less than 30,000 acres vainly demand tenants.

THE London Standard, which got hold of and published the Government draft of the Redistribution Bill, had to pay a good round penny for its triumph of journalistic enter-This one item of information cost it the substantial sum of three thousand dollars.

THE Democrats charge the Republicans with having carried the State of Ohio by spending the enormous sum of \$1,300,000 in hard cash. The State was so much "soaped that the Democrats couldn't get a firm hold on it. It would, on the other hand, be interesting to know how much the Democrats lavished on the State without carrying it.

A VIGOROUS prosecution of dealers in olcomargarine and butterine is carried on in New York, under a recent act of the Legislature, making the sale of these articles a mis demeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 or by imprisonment of not less than six months, and one year for each subsequent offense. It would be well if the health authorities in Canada looked after our articles of daily food with equal vigilance and carnest-

LORD DUFFERIN, in his position of Viceroy of India, intends to surround himself with bachelors, and he has accordingly adopted the rule of appointing no married men on his vice-regal staff. The position of aide-de-camp in royal or vice-regal households, says the London Truth, is extremely analogous to that of footmen, and it is quite enough to have a large establishment of such functionaries the state of the without adding their wives and children to the strength of it.

THE following morsel is from the editorial columns of one of Chicago's leading newspapers:-

Last Saturday evening a colored ruffian entered a place on Dearborn street, half saloon and half bagnio, in which dissolute white females of the lowest grade are kept, and the patrons of which are mainly colored imitators of the Buffalo career of the democratic candidate for president.

is, however, only a sample of the unparalleled nastiness of the present presidential campaign, out of which every sentiment of not be sanctioned nor justified by a lapse of decency and respectablity seems to have been time.

military merellip of the press reports from

nondents a clittle more latitude than they. enjoy at present.

Some idea of the extent to which opium eating and smoking are indulged in by our American heighbors may be gained from the records of the San Francisco Custom House. a pound the California dealers brought in several million dollars worth, and as the supply exceeded the demand it had to be stored away in various banks and warehouses. Recently that which came in under the old rate was nearly exhausted, and the first shipment under the new, consisting of 131 cases, netted the government in the way of duties \$65,000.

DR. GRIMSHAW, the Registrar General of Health for Ireland, has published a remarkable and exhaustive paper on the comparative death-rates of the two kingdoms. Some of and must furnish food for serious reflection to the scent." those who have the general welfare of 'the people at heart. Regarding the infant portion of the population the figures show that there 29 babies in England to 20.3 in Ireland, a fact which will be a surprise to For the past six weeks the canvass on both many. Not so with regard to old people. In Ireland there are of persons above 60 years of age 106.2 per 1000, for 73.8 per 1000 in England. In England the death rate among infants under one year old is 152.7 per 1000. whereas in Ireland, it is only 109.4. Again comparing Dublin to London, we find that in has a Democratic State Government, it has the former the total death-rate is 277 on every. 10,000, while in the latter it is only 230.

EARL SPENCER is said to be greatly agitated by the revelations obtained by Mr. Harrington, M.P., in his search for information among the Connemara peasants who lived near the scene of the Maamtrasna murder, and for which Miles Joyce and others were hanged on perjured testimony. This is one of the Government crimes which the Lord Lieutenant refused a short time ago to have investigated. But the Irish party will not be trifled with if they can't get the Crown to move they will do all the moving themselves in the broad daylight of Parliament. Mr. Harrington's discoveries go to show that political exigencies required an exhibition of the English government's power in Connemara that the Joyce murders, which were brutal and revolting, but in no way connected with politics or agrarianism, were seized upon as a pretext for a wholesale admonitory hanging, which was made needlessly horrible by the bungling of Marwood, and that all these facts were known to Bolton, the Crown So-

CIVIL SERVICE reform, in the estimation of General Butler, does not amount to much, He says it is got up by a class of men who think that nobody should hold office except those who can answer questions before a Board of Examiners on subjects which could only be learned, as a rule, by men who had had a collegiate education. It is a cunningly deed machine to make a class from which officers shall be appointed. Now, as educational statistics show that 92 in 100 of all the children that go to school are not kept there after they are 14 years of age, and as those that cannot proceed further are the children of laboring men, who have to go home at the earliest possible age to help support their younger brothers and sisters, it will be seen that civil service reform examination is exactly meant to exclude in future all the children of laboring men from being in office under the government. General Butler is right and he has unmasked the greatest humbug of the day with unusual force and bluntness. The so-called civil service reform would tend to the creation of classes for political or profess onal privileges. Few but the sons of the rich could find their way into the public service under such a system.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Daily Witness, cannot understand or realize the impertinence of a London congregation that paid a visit to the shrine of St. Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey, where they prayed for the conversion of England to the ancient faith. The Witness says:-

"The cool way in which a Romish procession took possession of Westminster Abbey, on the times of Henry Seventh or of Father Chancer. Westminster has long been the stronghold of outspoken tolerance, but we do not hear that those people had leave from the authorities of the Church, or that they acted upon any acknowledged right in thus intro-

ducing schismatic worship into it." We would remind our esteemed contemporary that the way in which the said "Romish" procession took possession of Westminster was not as "cool" nor as unlawful as the way in which the famous Abbey was taken from the people, who originally built and owned it. The present holders or occupiers Such language is positively disgraceful. It of Westminster Abbey are not its ewners; they have no lawful title to it to-day no more than the original robbers had. Robbery can-

THE Ottawa Sun, in very forcible and in-GENERAL WOLSELEY is carrying out the dependent terms, condemns the unwarranted and unjust opinions expressed by the French Egypt with such strictness, that the leading Press of Quebec relative to the recent ex-English newspapers are talking of sending at plosions in that city. Our esteemed confrère There they can see and tell the whole truth but it cannot refrain from hazard. about the events of the campaign without the ling "the surmise that the combined from the seat of war is scandalously sparse Irish, as being the authors of the explosions,

appearances is the actual fact. Our trate all their attention on the four mys manage them and persuade them to be more contemporary acorns the dea that any Irishman ever was gailty of "so miserable a joke," and it rather per. tinently asks : "Do our French contemporaries imagine that the dynamitards who have declared war against. England are so obliging asto send their forces to Quebec in order to blow drug was to be raised from six to ten dollars up a rickety, empty building for no object in the world save to do a good turn for contraction the investigation, and prevent it from betors and enable a discreditable clique to rob the public of a few thousands with greater impunity? It won't do. The attempt to make out that the Fenians are guilty of the outrage is too absurd. Let anybody ask, who is most likely to gain by the affair! Let preceding circumstances be taken into account, and also let the singular fact of the timing of the explosions be added, and we venture to say that a pretty strong chain of circumstantial evidence will appear pointing to one direction. Meantime we would suggest to our French contemporaries the advisability of getting a his figures and conclusions are quite startling herring of less rank a flavor to draw across

THE OHIO ELECTIONS.

THE State elections in Ohio were held Tuesday week without the shedding of much blood. sides was most intense, and there never was such lively interest in any election in Ohio since the memorable campaign of 1840. The whole people were stirred up and every influence that could possibly be brought to bear was called into action. Although Ohio now invariably gone Republican on national issues. With this State at his back the success of Mr. Blaine becomes probable and that of Mr. Cleveland very doubtful. Democratic organs admitted before the election that a Republican majority of 20,000 in Ohio would be reasonably conclusive as to the final result in November. According to the latest returns that majority has been secured; it will no doubt dishearten the Democrats and fill their opponents with courage and enthusiasm. The campaign from this point onward may not exactly he a walk over for Blaine, but it will be in every way advantageous to him, with most of the chances in his favor. As neither party, however, will accept the re sults of the Ohio elections as decisive, the contest will at once be transferred to the doubtful territory of New York, and from now until the close, on the 4th of November next, that State will become the rendezvous of innumerable politicians and election manipulators, who will make the closing struggle one of the deepest political excitement ever experienced in the State of New York.

FUN AT POLITICAL MEETINGS.

The cable sends a pithy and graphic description of most amusing scenes at the rival political demonstrations on the other side. A large Tory meeting was held on Monday night at which the leading lights of the party appeared; the Liberals got up a counter demonstration, which was held in the insulediate vicinity. The friction was great and the fun to the commercial status of the Dominion. was lively. The following is a short account of the proceedings :- "After some Radical speeches had been made at the Liberal meeting, denouncing the Peers and House of Lords, the crowd became boisterous, and. breaking down the walls around the Aston smaller hall, in which the Right. Hon. Edward Gibson, M.P. for Dublin University, was speaking. The mob stormed the platform and a fierce hand-to-hand fight ensued between the intruders and the Conservatives, during which chairs and benches were used as weapons. Finally the platform collapsed, precipitating the combatants in a mass to the floor, several being injured. The mob then turned its attention to the larger hall, where similar scenes were enacted. Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Randolph Churchill were howled down, and finding it impossible to restore order they hastily quitted the hall. Many Conservatives and Liberals were injured in the numerous brawls that took place before the police could succeed in clearing the premises." All this did not happen in Ireland : if it did, there would be no more right to public meetings or free speech for an indefinite period; but as it took place in Birmingham, one of the political and commercial centres of Great Britain, the unseemly conduct of the Liberals will meet with no other organs.

THE QUEBEC EXPLOSIONS.

THE dynamite explosions which threw the peaceful and sober citizens of Quebec into such a high state of excitement and which did so much damage to the new parliamentary buildings, have opened it somewhat foreshadowed the conduct of a fair field for our Canadian detectives to display their shrewdness and sagacity. It will pay them to bestir themselves, as rewards to the amount of some five thousand dollars are offered for the discovery and conviction of the perpetrators. As the explosion was caused to benefit or injure the contractor, it ought not to be very is no other theory to be accepted but that him good-bye. A constable endeavored to they were interested in the commission laid the constable prostrate on the ground. formidable proportions that the Onterio im the most desperate odds; sustained migration agents at Point Levi found it necess only by the knowledge, that he was revenge or by a desire of profit. There is and in the struggle to get on board fell through the circumstances to the On carrying on the struggle handel down nothing in the circumstances attending the the coal slide and was carried to his berth. affair to justify the holding or even the for- Another in his struggle fell into the water. mation of an opinion that the explosions were but was instantly rescued." special batch of correspondents to points is loath to impute motives to those journals, an act of public malice or were in any way. The result was that the ship was delayed ca culated to produce a political effect. In in the harbor and could not set sail before any case, the public will expect the Governpermit of the commander-in-chief. The news attack by the Quebec French press on the ment to push the search after the missing. And now when they have arrived

terious strangers" who are said to have been loitering about Levis. We find the Quebec Telegraph complaining that the investigation is not as thorough as it would wish to see. Useless men are said to be in the work, as well as too much "red tape." Our contemporary wisely suggests that outside detective talent be brought to Quebec to help coming a farce.

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SIR JUHN'S MISSION TO LONDON.

Ir the mission of Sir John A. Macdonald to

London is, besides consulting emineut physi-

cians as to the state of his stomach, to solicit an imperial subsidy for the Canadian steamships which must necessarily be nut on the route between the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, in British Columbia, and China and Japan, all Canadians will wish him undivided success in his endeavour to build up large commercial relations between the Eastern Continent and the Dominion. There can be no doubt or question as to this new highway being a protection as well as benefit to British commerce. By this route London and Liverpool are brought ten days nearer the Orient than they are now by way of the Suez Canal. . Then othere to is of no. guarantee against the possibility of the Suez Canal being shut one day or another to British ships. The ruin which such an event would inflict upon British commerce would be almost irreparable; but the Canadian Pacific route removes that difficulty. It would, therefore, be no surprise to find Sir John successfully urging the political leaders of the control of the Government and is managed tion not only serious, but favorable attention. When it was a question of opening up any new commercial highway. British statesmen never made it a difficult matter to take from landed in Conada about two years ago. She the imperial treasury and accord handsome subsidies to steamshiplines running from their received immense gifts on the pretext of paying formailservice; others got their own prices for carrying Government stores, but in the end the treasury was reimbursed by the revenue duties on the increased imports. If a ary of \$900 and perquisites besides. The new steamship line were opened from British lady's hotel board bill last winter was at Columbia to the Chinese free ports the trade be materially increased.

The value of British imports into China now exceeds one hundred million dollars annually, while the value of the exports in British bottoms is about seventy-five millions. This trade has assumed these proportions in the face of great embarrassments and A -y incident to its carriage. How normous month has been \$550 during the present seawould its development be wise there would be little or no embarrament and much less supplied the girls during their short stay. delay? England some would not be benefited by the adoption of the new route. The val-s of the immense traffic which would be reated by the transfer of freights by rail rom British Columbia to Atlantic tidewater, would give the Canadian provinces increased vigor and life, and would add immeasurably

ANTICS OF THE CANADIAN VOYA GEURS.

The Canadian voyageurs are proving them selves to be very naughty boys. The "Ocean King" bore them off from Montreal and Quegrounds, set of fireworks prepared for the bec while they were unconscious and suffering Conservative meeting. They then invaded the from the stupefying effects of superabundant whisky. When the gallant ship put in at d unk, Beautiful example of virtue for the Sydney more riotous scenes were enacted. to the disgust of the officers and of the inhabitants of the place. Strict orders were issued to the men not to go ashore, and every precaution was adopted to prevent them from doing so. But it was all in vain. The vovageurs were bent on mischief or fun, and they were going to have it coule qui coute. The orders of the superior officers were disobeved and the precautions of the guards were eluded. Several of the royageurs changed their uniforms and walked ashore with inpunity, passing the officers who took them for strangers who had visited the ship. But the secret of the stratagem soon leaked out and after that no one, was allowed to pass out without the closest scrutiny. The men, seeing that they were about to be balked, held a council and resolved to or ganize, overpower the guards and officers and march out in a body. This they did in a triumphant manner, and in a very short time they had painted punishment but a sharp rebuke from the Tory the whole town of Sydney a glaring red. The Globe correspondent, describing some of the scenes and events which followed this outbreak, says: "It is needless to state that they became intoxicate! and some very amusing incidents occurred at this stage, and some very embarrassing and detrimental to the dignity of our mission, for beasts of Irish women." She made use of of some when in Egypt and foretold stringent measures to be applied to tion agent, who very properly called her to breach with all the ardor and impulse of a enforce discipline. One young man order. entered a schoolhouse and delivered a speech to the shildren, and endeavoyed to mash the teacher, and concluded by excust the English agencies are "unfortunates" of years later Mr. Sullivan became sole ing himself for being drunk. He next enter ed the court house and addressed the magis. streets of London, or taken from female the death of Lucas and the emigration of hard to lay hands on the guilty parties. There | trate and told him that he had come to wish the miscreants belong to Quebec, and that put him out. He resented this injustice and

instituting a search for the men that were and suggests greater difficulties and gloomier has been suggested for the purpose of divertises than should exist. General ing attention from the true culprits and concealed and unwhipt of justice for lack of scene of strife with the Africans the veyageurs and suggests greater difficulties and concealed and unwhipt of justice for lack of scene of strife with the Africans the veyageurs and concealed and unwhipt of justice for lack of scene of strife with the Africans the veyageurs and concealed and unwhipt of justice for lack of scene of strife with the Africans the veyageurs and concealed and unwhipt of justice for lack of scene of strife with the Africans the veyageurs and concealed and unwhipt of justice for lack of scene of strife with the Africans the veyageurs and concealed and unwhipt of justice for lack of scene of strife with the Africans the veyageurs and concealed and unwhipt of justice for lack of scene of strife with the Africans the veyageurs and concealed and unwhipt of justice for lack of scene of strife with the Africans the veyageurs are very strictly and the very st

docile and respectful of the Queen's authority. The Government has seen fit to give a semiofficial denial to the statement which was the War Office has no knowledge, of any such state of affaires ลิก ชีวิกุล โด ผลิกมสัง หรือกายุม าศร But it should be borne in mind that be cause the War Office is ignorant of the facts is no reason why to deny the truth and accuracy of an enterprising war toorrespondent's statements. It is to be hoped that the experience which the War Office has had with Canadian volunteers will impress upon it the more than uselessness of any such contingents for future service. Canadians, on the other hand, are much better off on their the scandal. farms, looking after their crops, or felling trees, than away out in Africa getting killed by negroes or killing them, and helping to increase the number of widows and orphans all rounder of the later of the area.

IMMIGRATION SCANDALS AT POINT

LEVIS. A correspondent, who apparently has an intimate acquaintance with the facts which he relates, writes a letter to our esteemed contemporary, L'Electeur, of Quebec, in which he brings to light the most censurable scandals in connection with Immigration matters at Point Levis. It is but proper to remark at the outset that the scandals do not affect what we might call the business sections of the department, but, the Christian" branch thereof, There is an institution at Point Levis called the " Home for immigrant girls." This place is under both parties in England to give his proposi- by a certain Miss Richardson. This lady, who it appears has seen considerable service on sailing vessels and steamboats, and has journeved to several corners of the earth. directed her steps towards Ottawa, where she was not long before she got into the good ports to any quarter of the globe. Some lines graces of the Minister of Agriculture and persuaded him to make her matron of the "Home" at Point Levis. It is a snug and comfortable berth, and a profitable one, too. Miss Richardson receives a sal the rate of \$70 per month. Nothing but Windbetween the two countries would necessarily sor prices would satisfy her ladyship. What were the odds as long as the Minister of Agriculture footed the bill for her out of the Federal treasury? high living during the winter at + - public expense she does not abando- .. nen surrounded by paupers and un-._ .unates during the summer, The cost of maintenance of girls for one

> If this Christian adv was worth the expense, there might be some excuse for it, but she is not. On the contrary, she is totally unfit for the postion, and her un seemly conduct makes her unworthy of it. Her habits are of the most depraved description. We are told that her indulgence in intoxicating liquors goes o excess, and that this fact is a matter of public notoriety and common talk. She has appear on the public streets, squares, and in public institutions while under the influence of liquor. It is charged that even the immigrant girls of the 'Rome" have had to take their matron up-stairs and put her to bed while helplessly young immigrants! While in her sober senses, however, the matron figures in another light. She develops into a Sunday school marm and an inveterate proselytizer. After a good dinner and a bowl of punch, the next thing she has most at heart is the conversion of the Catholic girls that may fall under her tender care and solicitude. She takes a short cut towards their conversion, or rather perversion, by placing in their hands such vile and immoral books as "Convent Life Unveiled," by Edith O'Gorman, the escaped Nun. Miss Richardson is a knowing one, and with a fine sense of discrimination. She knows how to encourage her "converts"; and she can tell which place to send them where there will be no danger of their "conversion" being affecteds Benevolent ladies in England are in league with Miss Richardson in this work; they tempt poor Catholic girls by payment of their passage to cross the Atlantic and place them-

For respectable Irish immigrant girls and women who refuse to be "converted," Miss Richardson can find nothing better than contempt and insult. A favorite expression of hers, when she fails to convert, is "Those the brutal words once too often in the presence of Mr. Stafford, the Dominion immigra-

selves under the charge of the Point Levis

It is also charged that very many of the girls consigned to Miss Richardson through that mortal man ever faced. Two the lowest order, who are picked up on the proprietor, of the Nation, and on reformatories and dumped at Quebec for Duffy to Australia, was left almost singledistribution through Canada. This outrage handed to fight the national battle in Dublin. upon Canadian hospitality had assumed such The young journalist maintained; it against persons free transfer to their province. "A; of his race never to surrender; Aided by his Christian clergyman; the Rev. Mr. Fyles of Rour brothers—the eldes being Mr. T. D. the Church of England, is supposed to work. Suitiven, the girled manonal poet he suring conjunction and in harmony with Miss beeded in making the Yought's greater Richardson but they don't seem to pull power than it had been even in its together. They are known to induge in early days. He imparted to Irish political quartels and unseemly squabbles; they ties a firmness of intional from that

in turn, goes for the matron for interfering with the religious, instruction of the immigrants, and gives her a spiece of his mind despatched to the London Morning Post as The matron gets mad at this and publicly charges the clerg man i himself with spiriting away a little Catholic girl and placing has beyond the reach of her friends or proselytizing purposes. Why Rev. Mr. Fyles should be more or less officially connected with the immigration department is his capacity as a clergyman, and should be given special opportunities to tamper with the religion of immigrants, is more than should be tolerated. We hope the Minister of Agriculture will take the hint and abate

As to the record of Miss Richardson, there is very little in it to praise or to encourage the Government to continue her in the public service. She is a most repugnant character. and the sooner the Minister of Agriculture gets rid of her the better

THE LATE A. M. SULLIVAN.

Widespread feelings of deep sadness attend the announcement of A. M. Sullivan's death, while still in the prime of an honored and useful life. In his death, Ireland loses one of her most distinguished sons, one who since his boyhood had proved a true friend, a wise counseller, and a valiant champion of his fellow-countrymen. Without the aid of wealth or the influence of friends, he rose by intrinsic, merit and self-resources to the foremost rank in journalism, at the bar, and on the floor of the House of Commons, in all of which he rendered most wholesome and beneficent service to his fellow-men. His name was familiar in the two hemispheres. He was a man whom all people esteemed and respected, and he was vabove all, a patriot in whom his country confided. No Irish politician, or, in fact, no public man in the British Empire commanded the respect of all parties, friends and foes, in so thorough and general a manner as did A. M. Sulivan. Tories, with whom he had not a single political idea in common; Whigs, with whom he had been engaged in a life-long conflict, united with Home Rulers and Nationalists in admiration of a man whose patriotism had never degenerated into petty fanaticism, whose deep reignous enthusiasm had known no savor of sectarian bitterness, and who, tried alike by good and evil fortune, by adulation and calumny, had preserved his honor unstained, his faith unshaken, and his love of country warm and undying. The loss of such a life as that of A. M. Sullivan will be keenly felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. There is no standard by which it can be measured. His influence and example during his comparatively brief though successful career were such as to make his fellow-men the better to know the real objects and duties of life and their obligations to God, their country, and themselves. He did not live unto himself; his talents were employed for the promotion of the interests of common humanity. The wealth of his intellect and the goodness of his heart have been showered upon the world; and he has made men wiser in their actions, richer in knowledge, and happier in social life. He was an exceedingly gifted riter and orator, eloquent and powerful, assessed a superb and masterly use of language d reason; and the virtue of this power lay in the fact that he employed them in the advocacy of the and the upholding of the ght and justice. His tings in the press, historical productions,

before the Courts, his public arguments cal addresses on the platform and the House of Commons amply attest a brilliancy and profundity of intellect which mark his name as one of the most distinguished in the public life of this century. His patriotism was unswerving and unquestioned. When the nation was exhausted, when Gavan Duffy left it a corpse on the dissecting table, and famino and expatriation were threatening to effect a complete dissolution of the Irish race, A. M. Sullivan stepped into the mortuary chamber and nursed the corpse back to life, until to-day Ireland stands more erect and robust than she has dore in centuries.

Alexander Martin Sullivan was born in the year 1830, in the little village of Bastry, on the romantic coast of the County of Cork. Here he passed his youth in quietude and meditation. He was, however, destined very early in life to become not ony a silent observer, but also an actor. In 1853 he bade adieu to Bantry and lirected his steps towards Dublin with the intention of devoting himself to art as a member of the staff of an illustrated paper. He wrote occasionally for the Nation while prosecuting his art studies. But when the traitorous desertion of the "brass band" of Keogh, Sadlier & Co., almost left Ireland in a hopeles and helpless state, the young artist threw up his post in 1855, and flung himself into the sanguine nature, and began a long wrestle with circumstances as discouraging as any