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will see by the date on the address label when their subscription expires. Sample copies sent free on application. Parties wishing to become subscribers can do through any respectable news agent, when there is none of our local agents in theur locality. Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 4, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

APBIL, 1883. THUBSDAY, 5-St. Vincent Ferrer, Confessor. FRIDAY, 6-St. Gabriel, Archangel (March 18). SATURDAY, 7-St. Benedict, Abbot (March 21). SUNDAY, 8-Second Sunday after Easter. Epist. 1 Pet. ii. 21-25; Gosp. John x. 11.16. MONDAY, 9-St. Francis of Paula, Confessor (April 2). TUBEDAY, 10-Feria. Bp. Quarter, Chicsgo,

died, 1848. WEDNESDAY, 11-St. Leo 1, Pope, Confessor,

and Doctor of the Church. Bp. England, Oharleston, died, 1842.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

While appealing to the friends and supporters of THE TRUE WITNESS to redouble their efforts in further extending its circulation, we desire at the same time to assure them that every assistance we are capable of, will be given, so as to facilitate their work in the interests of this paper. With this object in view, we have decided to reduce the price of THE TEUE WITNESS, and thus expect that every English-speaking Catholic family in the Dominion will become a subscriber to the oldest, best and cheapest Oatholic weekly paper on this continent.

For the inture the price per annum for THE TRUE WITNESS will be one dollar, payable strictly in advance. This condition of pay-Ing in advance will be strictly adhered to in all cases. At the same time we wish it to be distinctly understood that any who will allow the date of their subscription to expire without remitting will be National Policy, and resites in simple but charged at the rate of \$1.50 per annum.

in reality they and no more staten to 20 per cent. duty to pay. The only remedy to check this fraud and to place, our Canadian manufacturers on a level for fairer competition is to establish a specific duly equal at least to that imposed by the United States. This Sir Leonard proposes to do. I It is nothing but right that our Canadian manufacturers should be enabled to supply the market in the Northwest, where the demand for sgricultural implements is largely on the increase. The money that is to be spent on these articles should remain in Canada, for the benefit of Canadian mechanica Canadian' factories and Canadian manufacturers. If we want to build up a nation, we

have got to help one another.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT DE CLINES TO INTERFERE.

THE British Minister, at; Washington has called the attention of the United States Government to the utterances of the Irish. agitators in that country, and requested that they be gagged and suppressed. President Arthur gave the Minister's communication' his serious consideration and invited the members of his Cabinet to submit their views. on the question in writing. They have done so, and on comparing notes they have found that all their views coincide and that a sameness of opinion prevailed all around. It was to the effect that the United States Government would not be justified in interfering with the sympathizers of Ireland who carry on the agitation in the Union. Of course the British Minister received kindly assur. (estimated) or 30 per cent. Our expenditure ance that all national and international obligations would be observed by the American authorities; but what do these obligations amount to when the most widespread, and powerful agitation of modern times can be carried on with impunity against the English Government, and is protected irom all hostile interference? One member of the Cabinet was not satisfied with the expression of a simple opinion on the question raised by review the policy of the British Government i by the Bishops' of Ireland, the popular reprein reference to its own political refugees; and other characters from foreign countries. He did not find this policy in harmony with the one which England wanted the American Government to adopt towards the Irish people in America. He thought the British Government had considerable "cheek" to demand the extradition of a political refugee or the suppression of the liberty of speech of any citizen when the invariable rule of Great Britain was to refuse to surren. der or interfere in any way with the enemies

of European peace and society in the absence of the commission of any overt acts. The American Government have come to as wise a decision on the matter as sould be arrived at.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

The Budget Speech was delivered yesterday afternoon in the House of Commons by Sir Leonard Tilley. It is another ecouraging and brilliant chapter in the history of the emphatic language the unquestionable facts in relation to the commercial prosperity, industrial development, and especially to the sound financial condition of the young Docount of which the people did not hesitate to give it their sanction. It has given a backbone to the country by encouraging the establishment of home industries and ensuring their permanence, by fostering trade and commerce, and by a general development of the various resources of the country. The three principal results or effects of this policy, as pointed out by the Finance Minister in the course of his speech are, first, that the oredit of Canada abroad ranks second to none, and that Canadian securities are counted among the best and most acceptable of all the colonies on foreign markets; secondly, that the financial position of the Government at home has been greatly improved and strengthened ; and thirdly, that employment in every We take this opportunity of thanking our branch of labor has been more generally and fully afforded to the willing hands of the people. These are results of which the Government may well feel proud, and they are benefits which the people thoroughly appreciate. Sir Leonard Tilley was, therefore, perfectly in harmony with his surroundings when he dilated with feelings of exultation on the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the Dominion. He expressed his confidence in the soundness and progressiveness of our material condition, and could see nothing which would dim the outlook for the future. Sir Leonard counts on the revenue yielding, at the lowest computation, a surplus of three million dollars over expenditure for some years to come, and in that case the Government will not be in the necessity of negotiating a foreign loan during the period of the construction of the Pacific Bailway. He, moreover, pointed out that the increase of Customs revenue had been derived for the greater part from the import of luxuries, and that the taxation per capita was less during the last year than during the previous years. The total estimated revenue for the current fiscal year is on account of Consolidated Fund of added \$5,250,000, the increase in the Government Savings Bank deposits, and \$1,750,. 000 proceeds of Dominion land sales, making a total available surplus of \$13,000,000. This money will go towards decreasing the public debt and towards the construction of the Pacific Railway, and the prosecution of other public works. These are hopeful results, and

cannot but command the approval and just

DOMINION EXPENDITURE.

THE Dominion of Canada is doing romark. ably well in the way of increasing its annual expenditure. In the first year of its existence. 1867-68, the Government managed to sominister affairs at a cost of \$13,486,092. Since that time the expenditure has more than doubled, and according, to the estimates of Sir Leonard Tilley, for 1878 84, it will reach the respectable sum of \$29,961;989, exclusive of the supplementary estimates which generally amount to \$2,000,000. Thus, since Conederation, the expenditure of the Dominion has increased over \$18,000,000, or 137 per cent, while in the same period the population of the country has only increased about 30 which has increased from \$75,728,641 to \$153,661,650, or 103 per cent., and the gross debt, which has increased from \$93,046,051 to \$205,365,251, or 121 per cent. In comparing the years in which the Administration was in the hands of the Conservatives and of the Liberals, we find that the increase in the expenditure is mainly due to the former. In the first period of Conservative rule, extending from 1867 to 1874, the expenditure increased from \$13,486,092 to \$23,316,316, or 73 per cent. In the period of the Liberal regime, extending from 1875 to 1879, the expenditure increased about 3 per cent. or from \$23,713,071 to \$24,455,381. In the second period of Conservative rule extending from 1879 to date, the expenditure has increased from \$24,850,634 to \$31,961,989 has, therefore, increased about four and half times as fast as our population and our debt four times as fast. These figures represent a pretty heavy load of taxation, and from all appearances the people are not to have the burden lightened in any respect.

THE PINCH OF EXTERMINATION. The scheme of wholesale emigration which England proposes as a panacea for Ireland's ills has been discountenanced and opposed "Emigration," says the Nun of Kenmare " as at present forced on our people is neither healthy nor honest. The whole system is the outcome of either spurious philantrophy, or religious hate."

There is something repugnant and fiendish in a plan which aims at making thousands upon thousands of unfortunate people exiles from a country to which they are attached by every tie of humanity. Irishmen will not quit their native land as long as they are allowed to eke out any sort of an existence in it. The British Government, to ensure its game, stubbornly refuses to give the poor people any work, and makes it obligatory on applicants for relief to give up their homes and enter the poorhouses before they can obtain any assistance whatever, the object of this measure being to give the Government an excuse for sending out of the country the inmates of the poorhouses and shipping them like so many cattle to Canada and the States. The landlords have aided the British Ministers in carrying out this project of exterminating sufficient to meet expenditure, and that the

could earn more than six times that amount in another country. The laborers should not Irish will be forced to emigrate after they be made to, suffer under these circumstances, and whatever may be the scarcity of labor tion." What THE POST is strongly opposed here, they should not be prevented from doing good for themselves. How can any person Episcopate recently pronounced, "the exterthink that a laborer here can support himself and a large family with six or seven shillings per week, and when the weather is wet he may not earn near so much." Thus the landlords are beginning to feel elsewhere to obtain a competency, we

the curse of their own and the Government's wicked policy to the very quick. It was but and philanthropy against the crueler plan of the other day that these lords of the soil appealed to the British Parliament to adopt The Times then explains, in its own light and the Land League, and now we find them seek their fortunes in other countries thanfeeling the "pinch of extermination" and crying out against it. Evidently the day of happy country are no doubt to blame for retribution is near at hand.

MR. WURTELE'S RESOLUTIONS FOR BETTER TERMS.

When Hop, Mr. Mercier initiated the move ment for "better terms" from the Federal Government and supported the claims of the Province, he was laughed at, his idea was scouted and his pretensions were characterized as chimerical. But the feeling and views of gone a radical change. It has ceased to attack Mr. Mercier's plan and has actually taking hold of it as one of its own measures. The Treasurer, Hon. Mr. Wurtele, has been giving the subject his attention lately, and after a thorough study of it he finds that there is not so much chimera in it as was first imagined. He has prepared a set of resolutions which were introduced in the House yesterday afternoon and which deal with the question of "better terms" in plain and unequivocal language, demanding that the Federal Government increase the subsidy to the Province. Mr. Wurtele's resolutions set forth the fact

that the provinces, previous to Confederation, had the right to levy moneys from Customs and excise duties; and all other sources of taxation, for the administration of affairs, and that this right of levying taxes was transferred to the Federal Government in consideration of an annual subsidy to the Province of eighty cents per head of the population, according to the census of 1861. Sir Alexander Galt, then Minister of Finance, declared at the time that these eighty cents per head were destined with certain local revenues to meet the expenses of the Local Government. including the local revenue, the administration of justice and the support of hospitals and charitable institutions; and he, moreover, expressed the hope that the subsidy being in itself fixed and permanent in its character, the local Government would see the Importance and necessity of exercising a vigilant and proper control over the expenses. In opposition to these declarations of Sir Alex. Galt, Mr. Wurtele contends that the resolution of the Union Act, not to increase the subsidy in the future. was based on false grounds, in as much as the subsidy of eighty cents per head of the population of 1861 was desmed

the people. But it would appear that the | Local Government could prevent the expen-

outstrip our alleged logic, by saying that the have been made to feel," the plach of starvato is the forced emigration, or, as the Irish mination of the native race." So far from holding the cruel view that Irishmen should prefer, to starve in their native land rather than to remove to Canada or join in the unanimous protest of civilization starving the people to make them emigrate. the most radical planks in the platform of fashion; why the people of Ireland should rest the Trish agitation on this alde of the their own. It says :- "The laws of the un-

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many of the national disorders, but the prime difficulty rests upon the fact that Ireland is not and cannot become a manufacturing country, and therefore offers no employment for the surplus population." Our contemporary first attributes many of the national disorders to the unwisdom and injustice of the laws which govern the country ; then it seems to regret having admitted so much and qualifies the Government on the question have under- or rather attempts to render bugatory its admission by stating that the prime difficulty rests upon the fact that Ireland is not and cannot become a manufacturing country. Our contemporary is right when it says that Ireland is not a manufacturing country. But, why is it so? Because British laws have ordained so, and because the Government; do not want to place within the reach of Irishmen the means of earning a livelihood at home. The Times on the other hand is altogether wrong, when it says that Ireland cannot become a manufacturing country. It has ventured an opinion on a subject with which it seems to be acquaint. ed but very slightly. Our contemporary may be surprised when we tell it that there is more water power wasted and unused in Ireland than would run all the machinery throughout the Empire, but such is the fact. Then there is an unlimited supply of skill and labor in the land; what more do you want to make of any country a centre of busy manufacturing life? The only drawback is that the millions which are wrung from the people are squandered in the continental palaces of sin and luxury instead of being invested in works which would develope the resources of the country, and ensure the prosperity and welfare of the people. In regard to the last remark of the Times about a surplus population we have to say that there would be as much sense and propriety in our contemporary asking the people of the Northwest to emigrate on account of surplus population as there is in telling the Irish people they are too numerous for their country to hold and feed them. We thought that the Times was old enough to know that Ireland, if England would but allow her, could easily furnish homes, employment and food for twice its present population. If it does not know It-we tell it so now.

> AT a meeting of the committee of the Irish National League in Dublin, Mr.T. D. Sullivan,

paper, report, does not render a man incompetent as a juror. This was the roling of the courts in times past, and although we "have lately been loose on the matter, we will now go back to first principles." It remains to be seen whether his brother justices in the other courts of the county, will take the same common sense view of this question.

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April 4, 1883

THE N. Y. Herald, which has displayed un. usual hostility and bitternees towards the Irish people and their leaders during the past few months; has the following in relation to the request of the British Minister that steps be taken by the American authorities to ar-Atlantio:assu and had

"Mr. Gladstone, at whose orders Mr. West's representations must have been made, was a leading 'agitator' against the United States just twenty years sgo. He went out of his way to declare publicly that Jefferson Davis had made a nation. At that time nearly every English journal was filled with tirades against the Union and misrepresentations of the cause and the conduct of the United States, in language as extravagant and far less truthful than that used here by the Irish agitators' whoj now excite the virtuous indig. nation of the British Government.

"Mr. Gladstone, it would seem, has instructed Mr. West to speak 'n an entirely friendly way, and without any demand for redress, other than might be suggested to this Gov. ernment after a full investigation of the whole subject.' The President, who is a sensible man, has determined, so reports say, that there is nothing to investigate. He is entirely right. Speech is free here, and lawful action is free. Nobody has so far broken the neutrality laws, and until some one does there is no wrong to 'redress.' The English are making a Poland of Ireland, and when they complain that their Irish policy is criticised in other countries they become as ridiculous as they thought the Bussians when these complained, in other days, of English criticisms of the Eussian policy in Poland.

"But John Bull never could understand that 'what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.' Suppose Secretary Fre. linghuysen should declare in a public speech that the Irish chiefs had 'made a nation? John Bull would roar with empty fury-but would this be any worse than Mr. Gladstone's similar declaration about Jefferson Davis? No "Alabamas" have been built and manned and provisioned and sent out of our ports as yet. to prey on British commerce in the name of Ireland.

ALBANL.

THE TRICKPH OF THE CANADIAN CANTATRICE. The concert held last evening in the Queen's Hall will be a memorable event in the musical annals of the Canadian metropolis, and one of the proudest and sweetest memories in the career of the Canadian Queen of song. The admirers of art and genius had flocked in their thousands to see and hear Albaui, and they be held art and genius personnified in the fair daughter of Chambiy. Albani had come to show her fellow-countrymen on what her fame rested, and she gave evidence of her unquestion-able title to the universal admiration and praise which have been lavished on her in the great musical centres of Europe. The concert was a perfect triumph for the Canadian artiste, and for her encharred audience it was a two delight, whose sweet memory will last forever. The concert held last evening in the Queen's hours' dream of mingled joy, enthusiasm and delight, whose sweet memory will last forever. An overflowing house ratified and endorsed by sincere and warm demonstrations of pleasure, the judgment which the masters of song and the most critical audience have pronounced upon our cantatrice. Having heard the greatest artists of the day, and judging from the superb performance of last evening, we find Albani but with one rival on the lyric stage, Adelina Patti, and then, if her merits would be but fally and fairly recognized, she stands not even second, but is equal to this great favorite in every respect. Albani's mame figured three times on the pro-

All those who wish to have the benefit of the reduced rate-\$1.00 per year-must first pay up all arrears of subscription. All privileges that formerly were allowed, with respect to minion. The National Policy has now, beclubs, to, are cancelled from this date. youd the shadow of a doubt, amply accom-"We hope that every reader of THE TRUE plished the object for which it was inaugurat-Wirmsss will induce her or his neighbor to] ed by the present Government, and on acbecome a subscriber, and whilst benefiting and assisting us will at the same time be the medium of promoting Catholic journalism. The leaders of the Irish people in their constitutional struggle for Home Rule are systematically misrepresented; the orimes committed in Ireland are grossly ex. aggerated in number and character, and the whole people made responsible for the crimes of a few, as far as telegrams and newspaper articles can make them. The TRUE WITNESS has continually labored to correct all such calumnies, and to place the policy and conduct of the leaders and people in a proper light. We shall continue to keep our readers well acquainted with the last and most reliable news of all events that transpire both at home and abroad.

friends and subscribers for the generous support that they have given to THE TRUE WITmass in the past, and hope that they shall continue to extend to us the same kindness in the future; and the best proof of that appreciation to us will be an effort to increase the circu. lation of THE TRUE WITHESS.

The reduction in the annual subscription of THE TRUE WITNESS will take place from 1st April next.

We are now mailing the accounts for monies due by our subscribers, and hope that they will respond freely. The amounts in most cases are small, but to us they represent in the aggregate thousands of dollars.

Remittances can be made either by registered letter, or Post Office order addressed to THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, Montreal, Canada.

PROTECTION NEEDED.

Among the proposed changes in the Tariff there is one which will not fail to give satisfaction to those interested in the manufacture of agricultural implements. The change consists in raising the present duty on these articles from 25 per cent. to a specific and ad set down at \$34,850,000, while the estivalorem duly of 35 per cent. Up to the mated expenditure will reach \$28,850,present the American manufacturers had a 000, which would leave a surplus great advantage over our Canadian manufacturers of spricultural implements, inasmuch \$6,000,000. To this, however, must be as the former had only a 25 per cent. duty to pay on their goods to be sold in Canadian markets, while the latter had to pay 10 per cent. more, or 35 per cent., to be able to compets in the American markets. The Americans, moreover, increased their advantage by having their goods for exportation systematically undervalued, so that appreciation of the Canadian people.

feel the pinch of extermination, and to ac-There were none in the past who aimed at the destruction of the peasantry more than is a local Boss in his native county of Olare and he is a representative Peer of the British and stop the curse of emigration if he could, for he sees that "a bold peasantry, their country's pride," cannot be easily replaced increase in expenditures in 1871 of \$61,065.12, when once exterminated. At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Ennis Poor Law Union, of which Inchiquin is Chairman, the question of borrowing money from the State to assist emigration came up for discussion. One of the most influential members, Mr. Cotter, said that "if individuals were assisted the country would be deprived of all the able-bodied persons, and consequently would have no persons to work, and instead of receiving a blessing by this emigration scheme, we would receive nothing better than a curse." Lord Inchiquin followed in the same strain and turned a new leaf in his policy towards the Irish people. He bitterly de nounced the depopulation of the Island, of course, not because of its injustice to the people as of its effecting the ruin of the landlords. He was now desirous of discouraging rather than promoting emigration, and remarked that, "a certain gentleman was speaking to me and he said he should throw laborers to work for him. I need not be told such a thing, as I knew it myself that it is very difficult to get workmen. I was forced this winter to get two pensioners to work for me, as I could get no others. Some time ago I could get fifty laborers if I required them, but now it is almost impossible to getone.' Lord Inchiquin forgot to state why the ablebodied desired to emigrate, and why it was

so difficult to procure labor for the agricultural needs of the country ; but another member of the Board, Mr. Mungovan, made up for his Lordship's omissions by saying that

Irish landlords themselves are beginning to diture from increasing, while the facts are that the subsidy has provid totally inadeknowledge the impolicy of their proceedings. | quate to cover the expenses, and the expenditure has largely increased. Mr. Wurtele points out as a matter of fact that, among the Right Hon, the Lord Inchiguin. His the expenses specially imposed upon the Local write of eviction were ever staring his tenants | Government, there are some which are not in the face until his lands were pretty well susceptible of control and which necessarily cleared of human habitations. His Lordship increase in the same ratio as the population, such as the administration of justice and the maintenance of hospitals and lunatic asylums. Parliament. He has lived to see the day | The Treasurer then gives a comparative state. when he has to lament the folly of his ment of what the administration of justice tyranny and cruelty. He sees that there was and the maintenance of lunatic asyneither wisdom nor justice in the projects of lums costs during the fiscal years the ruling powers who turned out the Irish 1868, 1871 and 1881. Year 1868-Justice people to starve in order that bullocks might \$322,236.24; asylums, \$97,946.58; total. be turned in to fatten. His Lordship \$420,182.77. Year 1871-Justice, 349,024.89; would have the evicted back again asylums, \$132,223.09; total, \$481,247 98. Year 1881-Justice, \$437,490.56; asylums, \$213,828,20; total, \$651,318.76; giving an

> and in 1881 of \$231,135.99. Mr. Wurtele holds that this increase in the expenditure should be covered by a corresponding augmentation in the subsidy, and that to attain that end it is necessary to calculate the subsidy upon the basis of the latest consus. His argument is that if the Province had a right in 1861 to a subsidy which would meet the expenditures of that year it has equally the right in 1883 to a subsidy which will meet the expenditure of the present year.

A question suggests likelf at this juncture Would it not be dangerous to keep the Federal subsidy up to the level of the local expenditure? Would it not be an open invitation to indulge in further extravagance and squandering of the people's money? These and similar questions should be fully considered and satisfactorily answered before the Dominion Government should be persuaded into yielding to this demand of "better terms

up all the tillage farming, as he could not get STARVATION AND EXTERMINATION. THE Brockville Times does not agree with the views of the Post in regard to the whole. sale emigration from Ireland. But if our contemporary cannot or will not hold an chosen to sit in judgment upon a fellow opinion similar to ours on the policy of the British Government in "exterminating the Irish race," it should at least have the decency not to wittingly misinterpret our ar- i the case from the newspaper reports, but that ticles on the subject. The *lines* tells its he could try the case fairly upon the law readers that, "according to Post logic, it is and evidence. The counsel for the defense better for an Irishman to starve in his na- immediately appealed to the court to excuse tive land than to remove to Canada and ob. the juror, as customary, but Judge Jackson, tain a competency." The POST never uttered nor meant to convey any such thing. We "a great many would rather starve than give | have too much respect and feeling for suffertheir labor for small wages. It would, there- ing humanity to trifle with it to that extent.

of intoxicating liquors in that time, or about 14,000,000 gallons every year, or three and a half gallons for every head of the popula-tion. Of this quantity of liquor 49,743,240 gallons were of home manufactured spirits; 128,495,494 gallons were of malt liquor, or bæer, and 28,173,414 were imported spirits and wines. The duty paid on all this liquor amounted to the respectable sum of \$64,-360,105. The returns for the last two years show a considerable increase in the year's

who presided, declired to do so.and announced that there was not sufficient to disqualify the juror. "I'do not intend," said the Judge, "to exclude intelligence from the jury box. fore, be wrong to keep them here working for It takes an Englishman, an Irish This expression of an opinion upon what seven or eight shillings per week, while they | Chief Secretary, Mr. Trevelyan, to | is a hypothecated case in a news- rival.

Ar a mesting of the committee of the Irish National League in Dublin, Mr.T. D. Sullivan, M.P., who presided, repudiated any connec-tion with the dynamite party, but at the same time intimated to the Government that they were not going to fight and denounce the dynamite party. O'Donovan Rosea and Sir dynamite party. O'Donovan Rosea and Sir Sullivan, must fight their own battle. The cable man sends a report from London to the effect that the V tican has expressed manual effect of the British Government and baving defended Parnell from the furious to asle which was displeased with the sotion for the sense nearer the truth. Gasale which was displeased with the sotion of His Grace Instead of the Vatican, it would have been nearer the truth. Gawadnaxs have done their share of hard drinking since Confederation. They have swallowed no less than 206,412,148 gallons of intoxicating liquors in that time, or about 14,000,000 gallons every year, or three and half gallong ior every head of the populas. h amounted to the respectable sum of \$64. b 360,105. The returns for the last two years show a considerable increase in the year's production and consumption. The Domi-inion Alliance have evidently considerable work before it, and lots of figures to work on I T has been the custom in the United States Courts to hold that a juryman who d had read the history and details of a orime in the case spectra of the crime. This practice has been the cause of great trouble and perplexity to the State prose-trouble and not read the newspapers. The result d the newspapers cauld illiteracy a bosen to slit in judgment upon a follow f clitzen. In a recent case tried at Louisville, the case from the newspaper reports, but the state d that he had iormed an opinion on the case from the newspaper reports, but the as dister on all spinor was work and encored. Signor was belated that he had iormed an opinion on the case from the newspaper reports, but the as is a will and lief the city she ad-tor atted that he had iormed an opinion on the case from the newspaper reports, but the a he could try the case fairly upon the law a and evidence. The counsel for the defense Before Madame Albani left the city she ad-

dressed two very pleasing letters, one to Mr. J. O. Dion, Mayor of Chambly, her native village, thanking him for the address presented to her on her arrival in Montreal, also stating she wished to thank the residents of Chambly with allother heart for their kind words to her. She also addressed another letter to Mr. I. A. Besuvais, President of "Le Canadian Snowshoe Club," thanking them for the hearty reception she received on her ar-