

"THE TRUE WITNESS"

IS PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Company,
761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.Subscription per annum (in advance) \$1.50
Clergymen, Teachers & Post-Masters \$1.00
Others of 5 or more (per annum each) \$1.00

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MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 30, 1882

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

AUGUST.

THURSDAY, 31.—St. Raymond Nondatus, Confessor.

SEPTEMBER.

FRIDAY, 1.—St. Giles, Abbot.

SATURDAY, 2.—St. Stephen, King and Confessor.

SUNDAY, 3.—Fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Gal. v. 16-24; Gosp. Matt. vi. 24-33.

MONDAY, 4.—Feria. Bp. De Neckere, New Orleans, died, 1833.

TUESDAY, 5.—St. Lawrence Justinian, Bishop and Confessor.

WEDNESDAY, 6.—Feria. Cons. Abp. Reiss, Milwaukee, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have mailed to all those who are in arrears for subscriptions, &c., to THE TRUE WITNESS a statement of their indebtedness. We request those who receive such accounts to remit as early as possible. The amounts in most instances are small, but in the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been very active in our behalf of late, for which we sincerely thank them, also those of our subscribers who have promptly responded; those who are yet in arrears we sincerely desire to hear from them. Monies can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter.

It is satisfactory to find that the people of the West of Ireland are assisting the authorities to discover and bring to justice the murderers of the Joyce family, who are Ribbon men. The successful efforts of the peasantry in this direction will have a good effect as showing that whatever hatred they may bear towards the upas tree of landlordism their hatred of such atrocious crimes as that committed by the murderers of the Joyce family is still stronger.

In a few weeks the third grand annual Exhibition will open in Montreal. It augurs well for the material prosperity and development of the country to witness the keenness of these agricultural and industrial competitions increase from year to year, and to note the widespread interest which our citizens take in their success. Each succeeding year the number of exhibitors becomes more and more considerable, and the quality as well as the quantity of the exhibits becomes the object of more marked attention. Canada offers an advantageous field for labor in all its branches, and there is nothing like an exhibition to keep this fact before the people.

We fail to see that Lord Spencer gave a satisfactory answer to the deputation of the Dublin Corporation, headed by the Lord Mayor, which asked for a searching inquiry into the conduct of the jury that convicted Hynes, when he said that "no juror would be set aside on the ground of religion." That is not the point in question; what the public want to know is whether or not the jury or jurors were drunk. If the jurors were not drunk, then no one can blame Judge Lawson for the severity of Gray's sentence, although its harshness could be questioned; but if they were drunk, then Lawson should be dismissed and Mr. Gray should be released.

The refusal of Lord Spencer to order an investigation into the charges of drunkenness brought against the jury who convicted Hynes is characteristic of Dublin Castle. It would never do to let the Irish people feel that the special jury system is a failure; it would be a confession of weakness which the Castle cannot bring itself to make lest its usefulness as the headquarters of coercion would become impaired. Nevertheless, in deference to British public opinion, His Excellency will examine the affidavits. Even this concession, coming from such a source, is something to be thankful for, and will, no doubt, lead to the liberation of Mr. Gray, and perhaps to the retirement of Judge Lawson.

When the New York Graphic goes in for praise it does not stop half way. In a late article lauding England to the skies it tells a good many truths about its might and majesty, but when it asserts it is the oldest of all Christian Commonwealths it exaggerates somewhat. Spain and France and Italy are older, and so is Ireland, if it is entitled to the

name of Commonwealth. The Graphic says: "England and the other two islands that form the United Kingdom occupy an area smaller than one of our own States." What other two islands does the writer allude to if he does not think Scotland an island? He surely cannot mean the Isle of Man, or Anglesey, or the Isle of Wight, which are three islands, or the Isle of Skye, or the Island of Arran. If the Graphic were published in Montreal, to which city it properly belongs its knowledge of geography would not be so faulty, leaving history out of the question.

MR. GODKIN IN THE "NINETEENTH CENTURY."

Mr. Godkin, Editor of the New York Nation, and one of the most brilliant writers of the age, has, to use a vulgar but a forcible expression, just sat upon that ambitious scion of the house of Smith, commonly called Goldwin, an ex-professor of Oxford, an ex-radical writer and essayist, an ex-annexationist, but now a raging, war-like Jingo afflicted with Hibernophobia in its acutest form. Smith wrote a magazine article which was published in July, and it is to flatten out that excellent man that Mr. Godkin enters the Nineteenth Century for August, pen in hand. And he has succeeded admirably in the flattening out operation, leaving nothing of Mr. Smith left but his inimitable style, a gift which he uses for the purpose of telling lies in the most charming manner. Mr. Godkin is an American, having no sympathies with Ireland but having a great liking for truth. Indeed he rather admires England and considers her a great nation, which nobody can deny. But a man may admire England and her institutions and still not consider the Irish the miserable wretches this man Smith attempts to picture them. Every paragraph of Mr. Godkin's article—and it is a long one—is so pregnant with truth and force and logic that it is impossible to give a synopsis without spoiling it. The substance of his argument is that the English hate and despise the Irish and the Irish return the feelings with compound interest, and that so long as the two peoples view each other in this lurid light peace between them is improbable and harmony utterly impossible. Few will doubt the justice of this opinion. Mr. Godkin says that the best index of the opinion of a people is to be found in its comic journals, and he instances Punch—one of the best-natured satirists ever printed when dealing with any people but the Irish, against whom it is insanely bitter and contemptible. In its cartoons the average Irishman, when not drawn as an ape is drawn as a pig, while the average Englishman is always sketched as an amiable gentleman carrying a corporation in front of him. Mr. Godkin contends that Punch is a true exponent of English public opinion, and he is right.

He accounts for the fact that the Irish in America—even to the grand-children of Irishmen—hate England with more intensity than do the Irish in Ireland, by saying that they are more intelligent. The hatred and contempt of the Englishman—who has the ears of the world—follow them all over the earth and act as bars to their social, political and commercial advancement. And yet there is no reason for this contempt, thinks the writer, for the average Irishman is in no way inferior to the average Englishman, or if there is a difference as between races to near akin, it is in favor of the former. Taking them according to population all over the world since the beginning of this century, and Irishmen can count more men of genius, while socially they are much superior, that is to say, in that quality on which so much of our happiness depends.

Mr. Godkin is too polite to say so, but he leads us to infer that the hatred existing between the two peoples would die out, if not fed by such men as Froude and Smith, men whose writings have done more, and are doing more, to breed dissension than all the Fenians within the four walls of the world. If some one could get Froude and Smith together and tie them by the tails and throw them across a line—for they are literary rivals—and let them devour each other like the immortal cats of Kilkenny that some one would deserve to have a statue erected to his memory as a restorer of harmony and a benefactor of the human race.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

A Republic is a glorious thing when wisdom prevails in its councils and corruption does not defile its ranks; but an ill-tempered Republic becomes a source of ever-pending danger to the welfare and peace of the nation, which is made to sink deeper and more effectively in the mire of pollution than under any other form of Government. Practical illustrations of this fill not only the pages of past history, but even those of our contemporary annals. France, notwithstanding her immense material prosperity, appears to be fast reaching a stage in her Republican career which will prove disastrous to the present existing system, as it is fraught with the worst of evils for her people. A Government which does not fear or hesitate to raise the hand of rage and hatred against the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and encourages, or at least countenances, infractions of the Laws of Nature, is decidedly one which contains within itself the worst elements of disintegration, and which cannot meet but with an end as ignominious as its conduct. Its impotency is self-decreeed. And such, we believe, is the present Republic of France, as can be abundantly gathered from daily occurring events. A temple whose grandeur would have excited the admiration of generations and whose object should have commanded the respect of

generations of men was gradually springing from its foundations and casting its hallowed and mighty shadow over the gay metropolis. It was to be the rallying point of not only the Christian people of France but of Europe, and from the blood-stained heights of Montmartre would have gone up an eternal hymn to the glory of the Deity. But the French Republic, carried away by its evil genius, and jealous, as it were, of the honor prepared for the Omnipotent Ruler, stepped in and prohibited this most honorable work of man. It ordained the rising structure, already noble in its dimensions, to be razed to the ground. A thrill of horror ran through the nation, but the Republic had willed it and it must be done. This infamous outrage and unjust action of the Government has had its effect, and has exercised its natural influence upon the people. The national festival was being celebrated, and to mark the day the staunch admirers of the Republic blew up a church with dynamite amid loud and prolonged cries of "Vive la Republique" and to the tune of La Marseillaise. We strongly doubt if infamies like these, both on the part of the Government and its supporters, will secure even temporary respect, not to say a long lease of life for the Republic which has for its motto "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity." But not alone is the divine object of the mad attacks of the Government, the purer instincts of human nature are also outraged most viciously by its minions, and morality is publicly violated and trampled upon to the scandal of civilization. When State officials, formally and in the name of the Republic, attempt to laugh to scorn and to destroy the virtue and modesty of the sex, it is time that it be crushed and cease to exist. It is no wonder, therefore, to see the Bonapartists, or Monarchists band together and cry "Death to the Republic" for its death is preferable to that of the nation. Whether it shall be *Vive le Roi* or *Vive l'Empereur* no one ought to mourn the extinction of a polluted and sacrilegious Republic.

ITALY AND THE "WITNESS"

What does our religious contemporary mean to convey when it says that "Evangelistic work is progressing in Italy"? Does it wish to compare the land of the Caesars and the Pontiffs to the new diocese of Algoma. To listen to its exultation over the statement, one would imagine that the Gospel had never been promulgated among, or accepted by, the people of this favored clime, and that the tract distributors and salvation fanatics were really carrying "the war into Africa." The work of the Gospel is progressing in Italy! Well, that is news; and no doubt the readers of the anti-cockercrow daily will be delightfully surprised to hear of the fact.

But if our pious contemporary will not be alarmed or offended we will venture to state that there is more of the Christian religion, or the work of the Gospel, to be found at any Italian street corner than in the whole of its air-fanned establishment from top to bottom. It is to be sincerely hoped that the readers of the Witness will not be led into the belief that Italy is a heathen country and that it has been neglected for so many centuries by the Apostles of Christ. We were painfully aware for a number of years that our contemporary's appreciation of the Catholic religion was founded on the three-cornered stone of prejudice, false assumptions and envy, and that as a consequence it denounced Catholicism as antagonistic to Christianity, liberty and progress, and wanted to have it banished from off the face of the earth, or, at least, from under the shadow of Mount Royal. But we came into existence under the banner of liberty, in the name of progress, and to ask the Witness to be a little more tolerant, and not to paint black what was really snow white. We requested that the Catholics be recognized as just as good Christians as the adherents of the multitudinous sects of which it was the mouthpiece.

Our request was at first headed with considerable reluctance, but finally and gradually common sense seemed to prevail with our neighbor, and Catholics were allowed to go their way in peace, not, however, without an occasional knock or reminder that they were on the road which leads to perdition. We suppose that it has succumbed to one of those periodical fits, and woke up proclaiming that the work of the Gospel is progressing in Italy. We would not mind this equivocal assertion so much, but that it is followed by an astounding statement to the effect that "the Church of Rome has expunged the second commandment from the law of God." Really that is a terrible thing for the Church of Rome to do, but we think that it was more than despicable on the part of the Witness to give it away. It would be useless, in the face of its assertion, to attempt to refute or deny the alleged fact. Besides, the followers of the Church of Rome will have a "soft thing" of it in having only nine commandments to keep. Publishing Houses will bless the Church for the change, as it will necessitate the reprinting of some 300,000,000 of prayer-books and catechisms.

We will not proceed any further with such an exasperating subject, but simply ask our contemporary to respect the truth and the public a little more, and not to allow its bigotry to efface so frequently.

IRELAND UNGUARDED.

The Royal Irish Constabulary have jumped the ropes again. They, indeed, must be hirings of an ungrateful type. Their loyalty was purchased a few weeks ago by an immense number of pounds sterling, but no sooner has the jingle of the new gold ceased, than they say, "We want more money or we will be disloyal." They have got a precedent, and every one knows that

a precedent in Great Britain is everything, in fact it is more law than the law itself. Justice is dispensed according to precedent; injurious and unjust laws are kept up on precedent; members of Parliament are ruled out of the House on it, and Ireland especially gets the benefit of innumerable precedents which date back some eight hundred years. No body, therefore, can blame the Royal Irish for following up the precedent. There is a powerful incentive to do so, and that is because it pays. The dollar has been almighty for a long time on this side of the Atlantic, and there is nothing strange in seeing its almightiness spreading on the other side. No one, however, would have dreamt that it would take root so congenially in the loyalty of the Royal Irish Constabulary; but stranger things than dreams come, to pass. The news from Dublin, Cork, Limerick and other towns in Ireland reveal a most astounding state of affairs. The men are resigning right and left, and all because five of their comrades were dismissed for attending a national meeting. Limerick is without a single constable on duty, and we will be surprised if order and peace will not be better maintained than if the streets were patrolled by the whole force, or in other words, as the cable despatch unwittingly puts it, "The people of Limerick have practically become their own policemen." If the same could be said of every other town and village in Ireland, there would not be a quieter or more peaceful country in the world. Telegrams are pouring in from all parts of the land approving of the action of the Limerick men, and expressing a determination to resign in three days unless the five dismissed sub-constables are reinstated. In three days then, if the Castle does not yield to the demands of its subordinates, we will see Ireland without police and its people unguarded by armed forces. The event will be worth chronicling.

ENGLAND AND THE SPOILS.

DURING the earlier period of the present Egyptian conflict, Great Britain exercised all its powers of persuasion with the Sultan to get him to use his rights of suzerainty in Egypt and to aid in putting down the rebellion. And now the Sultan, or rather the Powers behind his throne, come before the curtain and ask England to give a promissory note that she will seek no exclusive advantage in Egypt, and submit the final solution of the question to the decision of Europe. This demand, made jointly by Russia and Austria with Turkey at their feet, is rather ominous. It looks wonderfully like the seed of a general European conflict, and it will be admitted that no better has been sown in Europe since 1854. England may not have bargained for such a result when her fleet in all its power and majesty kindled the war in Alexandria. She had invited the Powers to concerted action in behalf of the common interest and for the protection of their rights. They did not seem to know their own minds and for days and weeks they tarried in either saying yes or no, but ultimately declined. This result of their respective and individual decisions was the first blow to English influence, for while England maintained that armed force was necessary to ensure the fulfilment of Egypt's foreign obligations and the safety of the Suez Canal, the other Powers seemed, by their conduct, to hold to the opposite persuasion. England was, therefore, compelled to act alone. She had gone too far to withdraw with dignity from the critical situation into which she had drifted in the hope of being accompanied. Her prestige, perhaps, more than her actual interest, was in danger, and as she could not afford to have this lowered no other course was left open but to attempt to carry matters with a high hand both at Constantinople and in Egypt. With Europe and the world gazing on her all her movements had to be carried out with the greatest precaution and without bravado. So far she has succeeded in Egypt, her army making fair progress towards victory; but her action in Constantinople has been, if not signally, at least substantially, a failure.

The vacillation, or rather the obstinacy, of the Sultan to comply with the demands and wishes of England was a source of as much annoyance to her as it was of surprise to the world. Opposition to her will, under more favorable circumstances, might have been sorely repented by the Sublime Porte. But how came it that the Sick Man could not be moved either by promised favors or covert threats. The situation was an entirely new one. England had been the Turk's friend and ally, and the Turk refused to be advised or to do the bidding of his friend. The key to the situation was not long without being found, for it was soon discovered that the promoter of the Porte's refusal was Russia, and that the new Turkish policy was dictated from St. Petersburg. This was an unexpected political metamorphosis and the situation was now strange, for if there is one man in all Europe to whom the Czar owed gratitude it was unquestionably to Mr. Gladstone. The English Premier was always opposed to the jingo policy of Lord Beaconsfield in regard to Russia. His eloquence and influence were exercised and given in favor of the Muscovite. For years Gladstone acted as the special and powerful advocate of Russia, maintaining against all comers that its designs were not to be feared, that it needed no checkmating, and that distrust in its regard was superfluous. But now Mr. Gladstone finds himself face to face with his old friend, clothed in treacherous armour and ready for pitched battle. Surely the ways of nations are neither grateful nor honorable.

This back door appearance of Russia on the scene is by no means an index of harmony or good will, and will scarcely help on

a speedy solution of the question. Russia has allowed Great Britain to sink its gold and spill its blood in support of a cause which no Power saw fit to condemn or showed willingness to aid. And now when there are fair prospects of that cause being gained and made respected, Russia steps to the front accompanied by Austria to ask England to leave the shavings of the spoils to the decision of Europe. Impertinence or coolness is no name to characterize this demand; cheek, with all its conveys to the American mind, is its fit and proper qualification. If England yields on this point it will be a piece of weakness unworthy of her name; her prestige will have vanished for ever. But what there is no danger of the English acquiescing in such a demand, no matter by whom it is made. No people who fight for an object and win it, would allow it to be snatched from them without a struggle.

ORDINATIONS.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, the Bishop of Montreal, held the following ordinations on the 24th inst. at the Grand Seminary:

Tonsure—Messrs J. E. Bruyere, A. Dauphin, J. A. Hamelin, J. H. Legault, J. A. Sauriol, J. L. Vigneault, Montreal, and A. A. Mansuet, Three Rivers.

Minor Orders—Messrs J. Beaudoin, E. Joly, O. Joly, F. N. Lavallee, E. Lessard, W. E. Mathieu, N. Preville, Montreal.

Sub-Deaconship—Messrs O. Houle, V. Pauze, Montreal; J. Peemans, C.S.V.

Deaconship—Messrs J. Deschenes and P. Lamarque, Montreal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.
Sir,—Referring to the letter of "Ossius" in your columns of 22nd inst., I desire, with your leave, to say that if Mr. Dwyer Gray had any just reason to suppose that the jury in the case of Hynes were drunk, excited, unduly influenced or in anywise in an unfit state of mind when they rendered their verdict, the above named gentleman had a perfect right to call public attention thereto. It seems to me, however, that all the publicity to be desired could have been accomplished by moving in Court for an arrest of judgment, and by showing cause for a new trial. Such proceedings would have saved Mr. Gray from punishment, unduly severe, for an offence which by reason of his high official position it is not easy to excuse.

ANOTHER CLASSIC.

Montreal, Aug. 22.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The following information will be found useful: Mails leave New York for the following countries, during the month of September, as follows:—For Porto Rico direct, 1st and 15th. For Bahama Islands, also specially addressed correspondence for Mantanzas, Cuba, 28th. For Cuba and for Porto Rico and Mexico, via Havana, 28th. For Cuba and Porto Rico via Havana 2nd, 7th, 9th, 21st, 23rd. For Cuba and for Mexico and Havana, 14th. For Cuba and for the West Indies via Havana, 16th and 30th. For South Pacific and Central American ports and for the West Coast of Mexico, via Aspinwall, 9th, 20th and 30th. For Bermuda, 7th and 21st. For Jamaica, Turk's Island and Hayti, 8th and 26th. For Venezuela and Curacao, 2nd and 20th. For Hayti and the U. S. Columbia, except Aspinwall and Panama, 29th. For Hayti and the U. S. Columbia, except Aspinwall and Panama, Greytown and Port Limon, 15th. For Santiago and Chiefoques, Cuba, 12th. For Windward Islands, 6th and 27th. For Cape Hayti, Saint Domingo and Turk's Island, 26th. For West Indies, via St. Thomas, and for Brazil, also specially addressed correspondence for the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, via Brazil, steamers sail from Newport, Va., 6th. Mails for Japan, Shanghai, &c., will leave San Francisco on the 9th, 13th, and 28th, and for Sandwich Islands, Fiji, New Zealand and Australia, will leave San Francisco on the 23rd.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

Annual Meeting.

This Society held its annual meeting in the Natural History Society's Rooms yesterday afternoon. Mr. W. Saunders, the President, occupied the chair, and the attendance was large, including many ladies. Mr. E. Baynes Reed, the Secretary-Treasurer, read the annual report. It had been felt that the selection of Montreal for the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the consequent gathering of distinguished entomologists from both sides of the line would afford an opportunity not to be missed and accordingly Hon. S. C. Woods, Treasurer of Ontario, had been applied for permission to hold the meeting in Montreal to which he gladly consented. It was, therefore, a point of no small importance in the history of the society and they heartily welcomed all their foreign brothers. The report referred to the endeavor made in the Dominion Parliament last session to get books for libraries on the free list, which was unsuccessful, but they were hopeful that in the next session they would meet with better success, for the imposition of this duty did no good to anyone, as our Canadian publishers did nothing in that line. It expressed regret that the Entomological Section of the A. A. S. had been merged in Section F. (Biology), which might prevent the adequate discussion of their particular branch of natural history, and hoped that members would endeavor to form a club for the more frequent discussion of their beautiful science. The report was on motion ordered to be printed. The Secretary-Treasurer also read the financial report, which showed a balance of \$55 in bankers' hands. This was also adopted. The annual report of the Montreal branch was read, and was highly satisfactory in every way.

On the election of officers being proceeded with, the retiring President and Council were re-elected, as follows:—Mr. Wm. Saunders, London, Ont. President; J. G. Boyle, Montreal, Vice-President; E. Baynes Reed, Secretary-Treasurer; London, Ont.; Ray O. J. S. Belknap, Port Hope; J. A. Moffat Hamilton, James Fletcher, Ottawa; F. W. Fyles, Cornwall; P. O. J. M. Denton, London; W. H. Harrington, Ottawa; and W. Conner, Montreal, composing the Council. The auditors were Messrs Ous Chapman and H. Bock, and the President was re-appointed editor of the Canadian Entomologist.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President on rising to deliver his annual address was loudly applauded. He said that he felt it was no common period in the Society's career, it was the first time that he had met outside Ontario and in the name of the Society he offered his felicitations to all who were strangers. The insect that had attracted the most attention during the past

year was undoubtedly the Hessian fly, which had injured the wheat crop in Ontario about 20 per cent, or to the value of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Since 1878 they had been comparatively free from this scourge, but now they had returned in very great magnitude. He described the manner of the growth of this dreaded pest and their effect on the plants they ruin. No successful measures had yet been devised for their cure or killing; some people advocating the immediate reaping and burning of the wheat; others were for burning the field as it stood, but it must be remembered that this would also kill the many friendly parasites who were the farmer's friends; and also people were in favor of harrowing the stubble and thus clear the ground. But in his opinion the only effective remedy was late sowing, which rendered the wheat better able to withstand its enemy. He referred incidentally to the parasites to which the farmer was very much indebted for their destruction of harmful insects. He had noticed in Ontario what many people doubtless thought did not exist in the country, he referred to the phylloxera which had caused so much damage in France to the vines. A person uninitiated in the matter would be greatly surprised at the extent to which it prevailed, and he explained the time and manner of the growth of the insect and the way it went to its deadly work. He showed some examples of the Diplosis, the only parasite inimical to the phylloxera and expressed the hope that it would be extensively distributed in districts where the latter prevailed. The short fruit crop of the year had been put down by many to insects, but it was in reality the very wet weather and low temperature that prevailed in the Spring. He looked forward to an excellent crop, all things going well in 1883, as it was generally the case after a short year. It was the opinion of many that California was the fruit grower's paradise, and it undoubtedly was so till 1874, when insects were rare. Since then, however, they have begun their ravages, and the State legislature has been compelled to make provisions for their prevention. An inspector is appointed, with sub-inspectors, authorized to visit each grower, and in the event of his not obeying certain regulations, he was liable to a fine. The whole process only costs the State \$10,000 a year, and he was of opinion that if it proved successful in the Far West, it should be tried here in the East. It was certainly the right thing to do in their case and why not in ours. The President resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

On motion it was decided to have his address printed in the proceedings in the usual way. This annual meeting then adjourned.

JACQUES CARTIER ELECTION.

LACHINE, Aug. 26.—One hundred and eleven majority in St. Genevieve and the Beaudry for the Hon. Mr. Monseigneur; St. Laurent not heard from yet; majority in Lachine 23, Pointe Claire 41, St. Anne's 52 for Hon. Mr. Monseigneur.

THE SAGE MURDER MYSTERY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—A mysterious letter which was found in the waste-paper box at the depot, giving the details of a murder, was published in the papers here yesterday, but was generally regarded as a hoax. It is now learned that the letter was the property of a Buffalo detective and was a confession of a man implicated in the murder of one Sage at Brantford, Ontario, about two years ago, and which, up to the present time, has remained a mystery. Sage was the murderer of a young girl in the county of Brant, Ont., and was last seen at Brantford. His body was found some two months afterwards in the river. It is supposed that the murderer is in Montana. The writer of the letter, an accomplice, has been in gaol at Brantford for some time.

THE RAILWAY FUSION.

SARNIA, Ont., Aug. 28.—Mr. Hickson and the chief officials of the Grand Trunk Railway had two prolonged interviews with the Mayor and representative citizens of this town to-day on matters connected with the union of the Grand Trunk Railway and Great Western Railway. Mr. Hickson endeavored to impress upon the delegation the advantages which a connecting link between the two railways running along the water front would bring to the town, and offered to build the same for a bonus of \$50,000. The delegation was divided in opinion as to the advantages of a line along the river front, but all were agreed that a bonus from the town was out of the question. An alternative line passing through the town, some distance from the front, was proposed, but Mr. Hickson gave it to be understood that in case he had to resort to such a route to make a connection there would be no prospect of the river crossing in front of the town being utilized. He would not, however, in any case pledge himself to make the present G. W. R. the passenger terminus in the amalgamated line, though he believed it would come to that in time. Subsequently Mr. Hickson agreed to accept right of way along the river front if it was secured for the railway. Steps are being taken to secure the right of way for the railway.

THE RICHMOND (ONT.) MURDER.
OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—An inquest is proceeding to-day at Richmond on the young farmer, McCaffrey, who was shot dead near this place on Saturday night. As there is no telegraph office at Richmond the facts elicited have not yet reached here. Chester Spearman and his sister Maria have been arrested, but that she has confessed is a rumor lacking foundation. The event has caused a profound sensation, as McCaffrey was very popular among his neighbors and bore an excellent character, while the Spearmans do not stand very high in popular estimation. It appears that Chester Spearman was hanging round McCaffrey's all day Saturday seeking him and said he was hiding from him. Afterwards they were seen talking together in the bushes on the road. Spearman's sister, Maria, was with her brother. A few minutes after he was shot. The theory is that there was an improper intimacy between McCaffrey and Maria and that his murder was owing to a refusal to marry her.

A SOCIALIST PLOT FRUSTRATED.
VIENNA, Aug. 28.—The police statement is published regarding the robbery of a shoemaker's house during July. The documents say that the revolutionary journals in various countries have tried to incite the working classes to the destruction of all the institutions of the State, and under the influence of these productions a section has been formed among the workmen of Vienna, representing the principles of Herr Most. The authorities received information that the robbery of the shoemaker's house was the result of a plot by the Socialists. A portion of the stolen property was found at a revolutionary leader's house. The remainder was found at houses of revolutionary workmen. Correspondence was also seized, by means of which other Socialists implicated were arrested. Altogether ten persons were arrested, including Penker, editor of the Radical workmen's paper, *Die Zukunft*. It is suspected that the robbery of Count Andrássy's palace at Buda-Pesth was planned by Socialists.