The True Witness

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30

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CATHOLIC CALENDAR For April, 1881.

FRIDAY, 1 .- Most Precious Blood of our Lord. SATURDAY, 2 .- St. Francis of Paula, Confessor. Bunday, 3.—Passion Sunday. Epist. Heb. ix. 14-15; Gosp. John viii. 46 59. Monday, 4 .- St. Isidore, Bishop, Confessor,

and Doctor of the Church. Tonsday, 5 .- St. Vincent Ferrer, Confessor. WEDNESDAY, 6 .- Feria.

THE following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers :- J. C. Ryan, Coomer, Niagara Co., N.Y.; Jno. Doyle, Frampton, P.Q.; H. McPharlin, Luttrell, Ont.

THE Gazette of this morning rays that Mr. Rennedy, the defeated candidate for East Northumberland, " is a most respectable Irish Catholic." This is very flattering to the rest of the Irish Catholics.

THE Coercion Bill in Ireland is a miserable failure, a fizzle, a fiasco and so forth, and so forth. Not a man has left the country but Mr. Egan, the Treasurer, and Mr. Nally who has gone to the Cape of Good Hope, perhaps to assist the Boers. Boycotting is in full vigor, the tenants refuse to pay unjust rents, and those who are evicted are supported by the Land League. This much we learn from the English and Irish papers come to hand by the mail.

MR. J. M. HURLEY, of Belleville, Ont., one of our most zealous agents and assistants in that district has, owing to stress of business of his own, been obliged to give up our agency, for which we are heartily sorry, as the gentleman has done us a great deal of good without profit to himself but purely con amore. His place, we are happy to state, is taken by another gentleman, equally zealous and intelligent, in the person of Mr. C. P. Lynch, who is authorized to act for the TRUE WIT-NESS in Belleville.

FROM a New York despatch received today we learn that a few thousand Germans. enants in that city mostly, held a meeting la st night, at which a reduction of rents was tated and co-operation with the Land iguers advocated. Do those good souls Let that there is a slight difference bekne n Irish and American landlords and the twee tions surrounding them and the ten-We trust the Land Leaguers will deants? cline s re imagine to be Socialists. whom w

that a large number of our lrish WE see have a story to the effect that exchanges O'Donovan Rosa was lecturing in when Mrs. ome badly-disposed person fired at her with ' intent, we presume, to kill. This is a sli ght mistake on the part of our exchanges, wh lich we request of them to correct for the 8, ske of Montreal. The fact is that a youth of mischievous propensities threw a bullet through a window of the lecturing hall w. bich burt no one, and went within less than a mile of the fair lecturer.

The peace made with the Boers in the Transvaal will not r. adound to the prestige of the British Empire however much it may add to its credit as a dispenser of justice. Disguise the matter as we may, the Boers have conquered the independ ence taken from them by an arbitrary act, at the muzzle of their rifies, and this fart the world will recognize and not the plea of humanity put forward by the vanquished. If the Billish Government had opened negotiat. ons for peace after the first defeat of their tro. Pp., or even after the second, they might claim, with some show of reason, that they were not forced into terms by a victorious enemy, but the radvances lost grand scheme will not be complete if he canall gracefulness when they delayed until the not control our lakes and railroads.

Boers had gained their fourth and crowning victory. We may feel perfectly satisfied that if the sturdy Dutchmen had been vanquished their country would now be overrun by the British, their leaders shot or in prison, and a British General would abolish the last vestige of their liberties with the tap of the drum. Before the Boers resorted to arms they tried diplomacy and prayers, and when those were scoffed at by a Tory Government first, and a Liberal Government next, they took to the field resolved to regain their independence or perish. They have gained their independence, and it is the British who have perished. The action of the Boers teaches the lesson that people who deserve liberty, even in this last quarter of the nineteenth bravely. It is good for people who do not possess the means of wresting their rights by force to try and gain an instalment of them by peaceful means, but even then the threat hird, else even the best of Governments will and they have emerged from the struggle, the applause of the world sounding in their ears and the praise of even the greatest sticklers for moral sussion not withheld. And so may it be forever; may right and justice prosper, and the doers of evil be put to shame and confusion.

THE fund being raised in Ireland and America for Michael Davitt will meet the approval of the admirers of that staunch Irishman all over the world. Heretofore many an Irish patriot, who sacrificed all for his country, has been allowed to sink into a pauper's grave, leaving a family in poverty behind him. This was not encouraging to others. It is nothing but right that men who have devoted their genius to Ireland should at least be exempt from want, for if they had seltishly dedicated the talents given them by God to the building of a fortune instead of to the regeneration of their country, poverty would not overtake them at the close. Regular Governments pension those who have rendered their country service, and even spies and informers are salaried by the State. But Ireland has no Government of her own, and hence her self-sacrificing sons must depend upon the voluntary generosity of the people for whom they have striven. British dungeons have broken Davitt's health, and when he emerges once more, if ever he does emerge, it will be a consolation to him to find that the thoughtfulness of his countrymen has placed himself and those dependent upon him above want. It will also encourage others to enter the gap, in the consciousness that their services will not have been unrecognized when the time comes when their harness grows too heavy for them to bear.

THE despatches received announcing the terms the Boers were prepared to submit to in order to establish peace with their vanquished enemy, were of so strange a nature as to astonish everybody at all acquainted with the character of the "Africanders." One would suppose from those terms that it was the Boers who had been so badly beaten, and the British so victorious in the struggle. The British were to exercise a suzerainty over the Transvaal; to conduct its foreign affairs; to keep a resident in the Transvaal, in fact to act as if they had made themselves complete masters of the situation. People rubbed their eyes with amazement, and we can well believe the honest face of dear old John Bull beamed with pleasure at coming out of a contest so easily. It was thought, in fact that no matter how bravely the Boers could fight they were but diplomatic babes in the hands of General Wood. Why, the Boers could hardly have more exacting conditions imposed upon them if they had been completely conquered. The latest despatches. however, change the complexion of affairs somewhat. Peace is not yet concluded: it is only an armistice which has been granted, and now we have ominous rumors of a South African Republic and the total expulsion of British power from the Cape. The first despatches were sent to London colored in a way that satisfied the amour propre of John Bull, but later news takes the sugar-coating off the bitter pill. We must wait before we

conclude the war is over in South Africa. THE people of the United States are now fully alive to the peril they incur if they allow the creation of monopolies to continue. When rumors first began to spread that Vanderbilt, Gould and others were completing my proposition tendered by those men, their arrangements for purchasing the roads a few advanced watchers in the Western States sounded the alarm, and were at once hounded down as Communists and Socialists by the newspapers owned by the monopolists. Communist is in fact a name applied to every man who denounces what is wrong, or stands up for the rights of the people. The monopolists are now practically the owners of the railroads, telegraphs and newspapers, but that does not satisfy them, for Jay Gould has just placed a fleet of barges on the Mississippi river, while himself and Vanderbilt have also placed a large number of steamers on the lakes, which will give them control of both land and water transport. It is noticeable that the members now being elected to Congress, and the State Legislatures are either creatures of the great monopolists or connected in one way or another with these entercrises, and we shall soon see that they will control the country through its legislatures and construct a system of white slavery from which it will take a civil war to extricate the people. Vander- Isabella, and fly across the Pyrenees for bilt has also been operating in Canada, and though he has ceased it is only for the present. When his business on the other side is properly consolidated he will once more turn his attention to Canada, knowing his

TFIE SCARE IN ENGLAND.

There are a good many clever, industrious

people in England and Ireland who do not

or ject to draw salaries from the Secret Ser-

vice fund, in lieu of the means of earning an honest living. It is pleasent to them when conspiracies are afoot, for it gives them remunerative employment, and they cannot be blamed overmuch if they take advantage of public excitement and the spasmodical thrills of John Bull to think it their duty to create sensations with a view to cause the stream of gold to flow faster from the aforesaid Secret Service Fund. John Bull is gullible, and John Bull is, therefore, easily imposed upon by detectives and informers. Who does not remember Titus century, have to fight for it and to fight | Oates, and how he drove honest John actually crazy with stories of Jesuits and Papist armies marching under ground to overturn the Protestant religion and cut the throats of all honest men? John is rather a conservaof a resort to physical force should lie be- tive animal, and has not changed to any great extent since the days of Titus Oates. He grant nothing. This is what the Boers did, is still willing to swallow any mortal thing if told that it will assist his constitution. A month ago a few score of English laborers and mechanics entered Sheffield looking for employment, and John was told they were Fenians, and believed it. Since then the detectives and informers have kept up the scare, never for one moment allowing it to drop, and John is in a continuous state of perspiration. Never a day passes that some place is not reported about to be blown up, and though the rumor is reported to be a canard almost immediately after so sharply do the operators on his nerves find him another sensation, that John is not allowed to subside for one instant. When it is not the Mansion house which is to be blown up it is Salford Barracks, and when it is not Gladstonewho has received a threatening letter it is the genial Sir William Harcourt who has received a pistol which is to blow his brains out when the little box containing it is opened. Singular enough the Fenians or Nihilists attempt nothing that the victim is not warned beforehand of. Now, we at this distance from the scene of the terrible catastrophe contemplated are, because of our own nerves not being acted upon, in a position to take a calmer view of what we may term the latest raid upon the generous Secret Service money of the Imperial Government, and this is what we candidly think. We think that Sir William Harcourt, the Home Secretary, knows more than he is willing to acknowledge about those plots. We do not say he is the chief manufacturer of them, but it is not impossible that he winks at the clever detectives who are. A man who tampers with the letters of members of Parliament, who are not conspirators. is capable of any little trick of State to serve his party and make honest John Bull think him indispensible. His p-pularity will increase fifty per cent after this terrible pistol discovery. We would not entertain such a pitiful opinion of English statesmen did history not inform us that they deem no act too low when it is conducive to the proper subjection and degradation of Ireland. It is a well known fact, admitted by Froude and other Jingo historians, that the rebellion of '98 was forced upon the Irish people by a conspiracy of Pitt, Castlerengh, Cooke and Chancellor Fitzgibbon, and we take it that few will disagree with us when we say that Sir William Harcourt is in every way inferior to those great conspirators except in meanness. Let us then receive this blowing up business with large grains of

AFFAIRS IN THE IBERIAN

PENINSULA. The Iberian Peninsula, which has been so quiet since the accession of Alfonso, is once more in a disturbed state, and we may hear any day of a military Pronunciamento. The leaders of the so-called Republican party are not happy out in the cold; they only form one of the wings of the Opposition, but they think they can help themselves better by the bursting of petards in the streets and the circulation of incendiary appeals among the soldiers in the barracks. Sagasta and Marshal Serrano are the leaders of the party, but the sincerity of their Republican opinions is questionable. The gigantic frauds perpetrated in Cuba by some of the highest men in Spain do not add to the strength of the Monarchy, and it may be that Sagasta and his friends are inclined to take advantage of the clamor raised, in furtherance of their own views. Successful Pronunciamentos in Spain are only half revolutions, and generally mean about the same thing as change of Ministry in England, except that there is promotion all round for the officers of the army, each receiving a step in rank and an increase of pay, while the machine of State travels along in the rame old groove, until another party becomes hungry and desperate enough for a pronunciamento. Espartero, O'Donnell and Prim were the most successful hands at that kind of thing, but as Serrano has also been pretty successful we may hear of him again before he leaves the stage. The stability, or seeming stability of the French Republic, may effect the minds of the progressive party in Spain, and incline them to once more aim at the subversion of the Mouarchy, for French ideas have a potent influence on the Spaniards, allied as both nations are in race, religion, and partially in literature. At all events, the beginuing of a storm is easily discernable; the dust is rising round Alfoneo, and he may yet have to follow the example of his mother, shelter. Portugal, the quietest of small kingdoms, perhaps because it is a small the States might have done something generkingdem, is also passing through a crisis. ous only for the treachery of Napoleon the

goes in for a revolution this time the Union

of the Peninsula may be effected under a men in Portugal who favor the idea. The overthrow of the late Ministry and the ouietus given to British influence may have the effect of teaching the Portuguese populace their strength and lead to yet greater changes. Spain was once a great nation and it has yet the materials and the situation to recover some of its former power and prestige if the Government be only honest and the people

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND.

The election for a member of Parliament to the Federal House came off vesterday in East Northumberland, and resulted in the defeat of the Conservative candidate and the election of the Liberal by a majority of from 170 to 200. This is the first victory that has perched on the Liberal banners of late, and it is, therefore, welcomed by the party with all the more gratitude. It appears that the Conservative candidate-Mr. Kennedy-is a Catholic, and the Liberal-Mr. Crouter-a Methodist preacher and an Orangeman, and to this fact it is that the Gazette ascribes the Conservative defeat of yesterday. The Hera'd prudently holds its tongue about the religion of the candidates, but almost implies that the election of Mr. Crouter means a reaction, while for similar reasons its political opponent brings religion to the front, lest any one should for a moment suppose people were tiring of the too many benefits derived from the national policy. Such things have been; men have grown weary of too much prosperity. The Gazette may be right in ascribing the defeat of Mr. Kennedy to his religion, especially if it is true that Mr. Crouter balanced himself almost on the fence in order to conciliate the Orangemen of the Conservative party. But when all is said and done, what does Mr. Crouter's victory prove but that there are Conservatives whose prejudices against Catholics are stronger than their allegiance to party. Indeed the same may be said with equal force against their opponents. It would be wrong, however, for Catholies to be disgusted with such bigotry bigotry can be conquered as well as other vile passions, and the way to conquer it is increased liberality on our side, though Heaven knows we have already given sufficient proofs that we, at least, do not gaze upon political issues through sectarian spectacles. Let us, however, in order not to be as unjust as the Gazette, enquire into the facts connected with the East Northumberland election. When Mr. Keeler, the late member was returned for that constituency at the general election of 1878 his majority was only 47, and it must be remembered that almost any man who then presented himself as a protectionist would have been returned. From this we would not have it inferred that Protection is a bad thing, on the contrary we believe Canada has derived great benefit from it. What we want to show, is, that taking everything into consideration, the amount of b'gotry displayed-if any-caunot be so great, when in a constituency more than threefourths Protestant, the Catholic candidate was defeated by such a comparatively small majority. At all events the charge of bigotry cannot be charged against the Conservative leaders who brought Mr Kennedy out, when it is remembered that the probabilities of a Conservative victory, if a Protestant were the nomince, were excellent and that by supporting a Catholic they lessened those chances. We firmly believe that sectarianism is dying out in Ontario-in all Canada in fact-and we are not at all discouraged by the defeats in West Toronto and East Northumberland. The number of Catholics returned is yearly increasing, and we have no doubt it will increase until our coreligionists find the level of their intelligence, their numbers and their position in this Can-

THE SURRENDER AT YORKTOWN. The American Republic has invited its sister Republic of Europe to send representatives to America to celebrate the surrender of Yorktown to the allied armies in 1781, and the French Republic has cordially accepted the invitation. There may be differences of opinion as regards the advisability of celebrating victories gained exactly a hundred years ago, especially when the contestants of them are the bosom friends—or pretended bosom friends-ot to-day; but once it has been decided to celebrate the event it is no. thing but right that France should be invited to join in the ceremony. Were it not for France the colonies would certainly have been beaten in their revolutionary struggle, and, at all events, the surrender of Yorktown, the crowning victory of the war, need be none, and even if the question of would not have been achieved had not a French fleet prevented the English from escaping. The army surrendered by Cornwallis at Yorktown was flushed with victory over both Gates and Greene in the Carolinas, but had to succumb to the forces in front and rear, and in succumbing to yield up the best portion of a continent to His Most Christian Majesty and the General of the Congress. His Christian Majesty is dead and gone and his heirs are exiles, but France remains, and is a powerful Republic, and is perhaps invited to the celebration at Yorktown with all the more cordiality for that reason. To-day the two Republics are decidedly the two most prosperous nations on this earth of ours, and they entertain a great liking for each other, though, certes, when America saw her ancient ally crushed at Waterloo, and again at Sedan, the amount of material aid she rendered her was infinitesimally small. Perhaps, though, There is a Republican party in Portugal Third during the civil war, and his subsequent also—as where is there not—and if Spain | descent upon Mexico.

But what about the great Anglo-Saxon race expulsion.

Lord Dufferin and a thousand others gush so Federal Republic. There are a good many much about? Is it right after a hundred years have rolled over that one branch of the great Anglo-Saxon race should crow over another branch and call in the Celt to swell the chorus? Why should not blood be thicker than water? The truth is that, not with standing all the gush about the great Anglo-Saxon race, nine out of every ten Americans do not belong to it, and they know they don't. There can scarcely exist more people more dissimilar than the Americans and English, in appearance, manners and customs. They have a language in common and consequently a literature, and that is all, but that is a great deal. It is surprising how much alike is a stream of pedestrians in Broadway to a stream on the Rue de Rivoli-the same brunette complexion as a general rule, the same military appearance, and the same dress. There is no getting over the fact that both peoples—or at least the great majority of them, belong to the great Celtic race. It is wonderful what a love the Americans have for Paris, and how eager they are to learn the French language. The dime novel writers and half crazy poets may gush and "enthuse," over the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, but common sense people know it is all nonsense: there is no love lost between them, and if they keep their eyes open and see for themselves on the coming anniversary of the fall of Yorktown they will measure the amount of find that there are a number of the most refriendship that exists both between England and America, and France and America.

> FROM a letter written by a Dutch gentleman to Le Temps, of Paris, we learn some interesting particulars about the Boers and the Transvaul. It appears, if this writer is correct, that the Boers had over 3000 men massed at Laing's Nek, exclusive of a contingent of 500 men furnished by the Orange Free State, led by one Villiers, protected by numerous earthworks, and the force would be strengthened by a similar number to meet General Wood's reinforcements if the armistice had not been agreed upon. Laing's Nek is a defile which could be easily defended by such men as the Boers against the largest army England could hurl against it. It may be also mentioned that justice, but liberal justice! on account of the the position is in Natal, and not in the Transvaal, as erroneously supposed, so that the Boers were acting on the offensive, in a measure, in their late battles. Tabing the strength of the Boers into account, their unparalled bravery, the outbreak of the Basutos, and the dislike of British rule by the great majority of the Africanders, who in a crisis would join their countrymen, the British did not offer terms a day too soon. The correspondent says: The term Boers, in Dutch Boeren, by which the white population beyond the River Vasl, and who occupy the Orange Free State, are designated, signifies peasant. The Boeren, or peasants, number about 50,000, scattered, 5,000 in various villages, and 45,000 in the country, isolated in vast farms, the carbine constantly on their back, the pibroch was heard on the mountain; and Castre. The Transvaal is as large as where once the merry voices of France. The Boeren, amongst whom it is the hillside or paddling in the neighboring easy to recognize some French elements, burn, all is gone, their houses even razed to e are for the most part Dutch in race and in the ground, and their once happy homes are language, although they speak a patois unintelligible even to the Dutch. In religion Vice-President has been kind enough to they are Calvinists and Predestinarians, allude to the British army in very flattering They are accustomed to guerilla warfare, terms, but I cannot agree with him that the marvellous marksmen and excellent horsebeing very precocious, a child of ten or have been successful in war, have had their eleven years of age is a huntsman; it is rank and file largely filled from the rural disnot rare for him to be a father at eighteen. The young girls are engaged at fourteen. They have very large families. The Boer is kind and hespitable, of unswerving rec- the Scots Greys raised in the allers titude, but unbends with difficulty."

St. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC COLLEGE has been affiliated with the Toronto University. This is a matter for congratulation, as it secures to | this law, they have only inherited it. Sir, I Catholic youth a superior University course. hope when next St. Patrick's day comes Students of St. Michael's will, of old, study in the College, but will go up for examination before the Alumni of the University. This happy consumation is due to the exertions of | toast. Archbishop Lynch, and the liberality of the University authorities who met him half way and arranged matters to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Christian Guardian ob- to Mr. McLeod, for his noble sentiments in jects to this affiliation, and says "it looks the cause of reform for Ireland.—Editor Quevery like an attempt to exclude the works of Protestant authors from being text books in the University, and preventing any facts or teachings not favorable to Rome from being included in the course of study." To which the Globe replies:-

"If there is any bitch in the working out of the plen, the difficulty will be of a practical, not a religious character. In History there affiliation had never been raised the proper way would have been to define the periods for examination and let the student read wherever and whatever he thought right. It may be more difficult to divide the subjects of Mental and Moral Philosophy so as to admit of a certain course of study being prescribed without text books being specified, but it has been done in London University, and there ought to be no more trouble in doing

The following is the basis of agreement. 1. St. Michael's College is to be a College in affidation with the University of

Coronto. 2. In the sub-department of History (Medieval and modern) no authors are to be specified in the University curriculum. The periods of history embraced in the curriculum are to be the subjects of examination without necessary reference to any particular authors, and examiners are to be instructed by the Senate to so conduct examinations as to carry out the spirit of this memorandum,

3. In the department of mental and moral science and civil policy no authors are to be specified in the University curriculum. The questions will have no necessary reterence to any author or school of authors. In matters of opinions, answers will be judged according to their accuracy of thought and Mr. D. R. McLeod's Speech at the St. Patrick Dinner.

QUEBEC, 24th March, 1881 J. J. FOOTE, Esq., Quebec.

DEAR SIR:-I have this moment received your note in which you say that you have communicated with the writer of the letter referred to by me, and that he declines to allow you to give his name—you add that you shall be very happy to publish my speech;

Perhaps it is only fair to myself that should accept your offer to publish it, which please do along with this letter. I am, yours respectfully,

D. R. McLECD. Copy of speech enclosed.

Mr. President, Mr. Vice-President and Gentle, men,-I regret that the St. Andrew's Society is not represented by one more able than myself to return thanks for the handsome manner in which you have honored the toast of the sister societies. I believe that it has been the custom of the representatives of the St. Andrew's Society at this annual dinner on St. Patrick's day, to claim kindred with the Irish as belonging like them to the great Celtic race. But, sir, I feel some hesitation in doing so on this occasion, as there are a number of regiments of my countrymen quartered in Ireland at this moment who are unfortunately looked upon by a large portion of the Irish people as foreign soldier. Sir, when I find that there are many Catholic priests and Protestant clercymen, admitting that Ireland has wrongs that ought to be righted, when spectable Irishmen in Quebec whom I know very well, admitting that Ireland has wrongs that ought to be righted, nay! when I find Her Majesty's Government admitting that lreland has wrongs that ought to be righted. feel that it would not be out of place or behalf of the St. Andrew's Society and for Scotchmen at large to tender to you, sir, to the Irishmen of Quebec, and to Irishmen all over the world, their sympathy and mine for the present unfortunate condition of lieland. I wish to say this, sir, that at least nine. tenths of the people of Scotland, and I believe of England as well, are desirons that Ireland should have her wrongs righted. Sir. speaking for myself, my chidren are half Irish, yet if Ireland could only be kept in the union by chains of iron, I would rather let her go out of it if she wanted to, but, sir, I would do all in my power to keep Ireland in the union, not bound to it by chains of iron, but by the silken cords of love. by doing full justice to Ireland, not only full wrongs that Ireland has suffered in centuries of the past. Sir, we have to thank Irishmen for directing the attention of the people of England and Scotland to the land laws of the United Kingdom. There is a law on the statute book that is eating like a cancer into the vitals of the British constitution, that had it been expunged therefrom two hundred years ago, I believe that freland would not now be in its present troubles-I allude to the law of Primogeniture and Entail. Sir, we have a grievance in Scotland that would make any Irishman's mouth water. In Ireland when a landlord turns a tenant out because he will not pay a higher rent, or because he will not pay no rent at all, he puts another tenant in his place, but in Scotland, in whole districts, the tenants have been swept out of the country not to make room for other tenants, but to turn their homes into game preserves. Where once was smiling villages, where once to repel the attacks of the tiger and the the church bell in the valley, and the children were heard playing on of the partridge and of the grouse. Sir, your rank and file is altogether made of such good material as it was years ago. History tells men. Under the burning sun of Africa, us that the armies of the great nations that tricts. The Connaught Rangers and the 78th Highlanders were not recruited from the lanes of Dublin nor from the closes of Edinburgh, nor were the Enniskillen Dragoons nor of Belfast nor in the Wynds of Glasgow, and any law that tends to depopulate the rural districts is not the country a good. Sir, there is no class of men on the face of the earth the superior of the British aristocracy—they did not make round, it will find Ireland in a much happier condition than it is to-day. I again thank you on behalf of the St. Andrew's Society for

> [Yes, when it comes round again! Let us hope that then public sentiment will not be treated with scorn by bigoted men. The Irish of Quebec are under a deep debt of gratitude bec Telegraph.]

the manner in which you have honored that

THE DAVITT FUND.

We are authorized by Mr. J. J. Gahan to state that his services as a lecturer are at the disposal of Irish Societies free, for the purpose of increasing the fund to be presented to Michael Davitt. Mr. Gahan merely scipulates in this connection that his travelling expenses be paid. The offer is a generous one, more especially as Mr. Gahan's well known eloquence will attract large audiences.

DAVITT FUND.

THE POST\$50 00 A few friends of the cause, Ottawa.... 3 06 Henry J. Stafford..... 5 00 W. C.... John Curran..... 5 00

John Bodkin, a refugee Irish landlord has arrived in Toronto. He is the possessor o 2,500 acres of land in Kilcoonev, County Galway, and was compelled to leave for a time. It is his intention to visit Australia by way of

Josh Billings remarks that "Those who are too proud to enquire what a thing kosts when they buy it, are the fust ones to find

fault when they come to pay for it." Too true, too true, Josh; our neighbor is troubled with some derangement of the stomach; it may be billiousness or dyspepsia; he calls in the aid of a docto. Our neighbor is too proud to ask the probable cost of getting cured, and is treated for days, after which a large bill is sent in, and great growling and grumbling is the result. The doctor's bill need not be paid if Baxter's Mandrake Bitters are used. The result will be great joy and satisfaction.