

tions of trust and responsibility, the premium that is placed on steady habits, are all great forces working on the side of temperance. As a result of these influences, the cause of temperance has made gigantic strides in recent years and increases in power as the struggle for existence becomes keener with the growth of population and the demands of civilization. The repeal of the Act in so many countries is not to us surprising when the facts are considered. It should have the effect, we think, of inducing the advocates of temperance to redouble their efforts, not in the way of securing more repressive legislation, but of directing their energies through the ordinary means of moral reform to bring about the change they desire in popular sentiment.

LANDSOWNE'S CREEK.

It has been announced that the Evictor of Laggacurran intends to hold a reception in the City Hall in this city previous to his departure from the country. This man has more than ordinary impudence to thrust his unwelcome presence in so offensive a manner on a community where he must know he is held in detestation by a majority of the people.

In this display of execrable bad judgment he not only challenges popular indignation but does a thing which no man, having the instincts of a gentleman and anxious to limit the consequences of his mistaken conduct, would do. He must know that there are a number of our citizens who will feel between their desire to show proper respect to the Crown and their fear of giving deadly offence to people before whom they must afterwards appear as candidates for popular favor, a very disagreeable alternative is presented. For we can assure him and them that every one who bows and scrapes before the Evictor of Laggacurran in Montreal will thereafter be a marked man, who will be made to feel as long as he lives the resentment of that powerful class who esteem a highwayman and a pirate as far nobler specimens of humanity than a racking Irish landlord, whom

—All the curses reach
That famine, plague and pestilence breathe,
That cold, that cold bloods doct with sternness,
Ignorance with pride; all that is mean
And villainous which the world is full of,
Which hopelessness of good and self-content
Alone might kindle.

We will not give the advice the Montreal Gazette gave the people of Toronto, when Lord Elgin was on his way from Montreal to that city on board the Cherokee gunboat, and say to the black flag when he arrives, but we will say that whoever welcomes the Evictor of Laggacurran shall enjoy the distinguished consideration which such a display of "loyalty" will so eminently deserve. Governor-Generals come and go in this country, most of them crowned cormorants, principally remembered for their long bills, and

"Though hundreds were whipped at their word,
They were but kites for a that."

But for this fine gentleman to take advantage of his position, as representative of the Queen, to wrest from an unwilling public an appearance of personal attention to adopt the device of a cad. Of course, among our 200,000 of a population, a sufficient number of persons will be found to bow down before any thing called a lord. But the mass of the people, the workingmen, the strong of arm, the true of heart, will keep away from one who, all his life, has fattened on the proceeds of the labor of others, and who, when he could no longer plunder the toilers at will, desecrated their honors.

But the masses of wealth creators have grown tired of seeing the idle, the vicious, the worthless, devouring the fruits of their labor while they remain in poverty. The tax-hunters, the dukes, those who seek a heaven for their pride in what the call "society," may pay their respects to the Evictor, but the masses will whistle the tune an amateur band played in this city when escorting Sir Edmund Head to the dock on his departure from Canada,—
"Get out of the way, Old Dan Tucker."

MATHEW ARNOLD.

By the sudden death of Mathew Arnold England loses a man who for a long time has been regarded as an oracle of literary taste among the dilettanti of English literature. Although often referred to by magazine writers, he never touched the heart of the people. If an American he would have been regarded as a true representative of "Boston-town Calcuthaw." He was a poet such as we imagine Gray to have been, without the affectation of melancholy. Exceedingly fortunate in having been the son of the most popular of schoolmasters, he early in life passed under the patronage of the nobility who take a family pride in advancing the fortunes of young men of merit. Placed in the civil service with a sinecure office, to which was attached a comfortable salary without much occupation, he had ample leisure to devote his respectable talents to literary pursuits; he in his later years managed to improve his position in a way that enabled him to travel on the continent at the public expense and enjoy all the advantages of wealth. Unlike Goldsmith, whose only source of livelihood when he made the Grand Tour was his flute, Mr. Arnold floated through the salons of the continent with the best introductions and his travelling expenses paid. From one so happily circumstanced some good work should have been expected, but it may be safely affirmed that the best of his writings will not survive the century. Possibly his name, like that of "Euphues and his England" may occasionally come up in after times, as a leading light in that ephemeral literary school of pious ecstacy, who made Agnosticism fashionable when Morley was editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, but whose sugary sentimentality acted like an opium on the British public. The key to what philosophy he had is expressed in one of his sentences—"There is in this world a

power that makes for righteousness." He was as far from robust infidelity as he was from single-hearted Christian faith, and filled to admiration the role of Byron's Dilettanti Curran-lifter. He deserves credit, however, for purity of taste. Like Addison he never wrote a line that would call a blush to the cheek of innocence. Perhaps had he been compelled to face a world so cruel as that which confronted Burns, he might have written something that would have touched the human heart. True poets only can say—

"Those who love and suffer may
Find solace in my songs,
For only unto such as they
My wild, and strain belongs."

Yet his sudden death was a shock to many as breaking another link with the past, and though he never achieved the rank in the Republic of Letters which his patrons expected him to attain, it may be said of him, as the banker-post Rogers said of himself, that if he did not reach the summit of Parnassus he managed to cultivate a very pretty garden at its foot.

LITERARY REVIEW.

VIA CRUCIS; THE WAY OF THE CROSS. By Very Rev. E. Sorta, Superior General of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. Third edition. Revised and improved. Notre Dame, Indiana.

This little book, written after the author's return from the Holy Land, is published with the episcopal approbation of the Bishop of Port Wayne, who styles it "This beautiful and devout Way of the Cross." As the introduction truly says: "Of all the devotional exercises with which the Church encourages and sustains the faith and piety of her children, next to Holy Mass and Communion, the oldest and most universally approved, as a first acknowledgment of love and gratitude to our Blessed Redeemer, and the most abundantly enriched with plenary indulgences, is that of the Way of the Cross." It is to be had at the above address. Single copies, 10 cents; by the 100 copies, 5 cents.

SHORT ILLUSTRATIVE SKETCHES from the Lives of the Saints. New York, J. Schoefer, 60 Barclay street.

Published under the imprimatur of the Archbishop of New York, this handsome little volume is intended for the use of Parochial and Sunday Schools, Academies, etc. A work which places before the eyes of the young the inspiring stories of the lives of the holy men and women who have glorified humanity with their virtues, must have a permanent value, and we have much pleasure in recommending this book to parents and teachers.

We have received from J. Schoefer, publisher, 60 Barclay street, New York, "Thirty-Oat Pious Exercises for the Month of May." It is got up in small pamphlet form and can be carried in between the covers of an ordinary prayer book. It has the approbation of the Archbishop of New York.

"DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE" for May is replete with articles of sterling merit. The paper on "A Pleading for the Worthless," by Cardinal Manning, is given entire. "Our Catholic Schools," by Rev. P. A. Bant, is also given in this issue, with other articles of interest to all readers. The poets are well represented by Eleanor C. Donnelly, Rev. James Keegan, and others. T. D. Sullivan's "Lays of Tulimore" are given entire. On the whole it is one of the best numbers yet published. Only 20c a copy, \$2 a year. Address, "DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE," Boston, Mass.

EARMERS AND THE TARIFF

To the Editor of the True Witness:

SIR,—In discussing the reciprocity question the other day, with a friend who is largely interested in a manufacturing enterprise, my friend said:—"Well, the working people make a living, my fellow-shareholders get a fair return for their investment, and the factory has attracted a population around it that has greatly enhanced the value of my property. Yes, a high tariff suits me best." Yes, the great motive of those who support the National Policy is a selfish one; we make a fair living, and a few individuals make immense fortunes. But who pays for it all? I answer: It is the farmers, who furnish seven-eighths of the exports of the Dominion, who pay for it. The price of everything I have to sell is regulated by its price in the markets of the whole world, but the price of everything I have to buy is regulated on quite a different principle. I must have buildings, offices and utensils which require constant repair or renewal; I must have help to till the soil; I must buy hardware, dry goods and groceries for my household. When I tell the storekeeper I think the price of an article is higher than it used to be, he shows me there is 35 per cent. duty on it, and that he gets less profit now than when it was cheaper. The blacksmith and his cartmaker must raise their prices in order to live, or they will go elsewhere. Even my hired man, who has been with me for years, asked a rise, and when I remonstrated with him, answered he could live better when wages was lower, because everything is so dear now. I know it is all true, and that I must pay them the high prices which the fiscal policy of the country has created; but I think it hard that every class should have some way of balancing the public burden except the class to which I belong.

It costs at least 30 per cent. more to work a farm under conditions created by a high tariff than it would under a low tariff. Now, suppose the produce of an acre is worth four dollars, and that half the crop pays for the cultivation, then thirty per cent. on the cost of cultivation would be sixty cents an acre, but for convenience let us put it at fifty cents, or fifty dollars a year for a farm of a hundred acres. I know I have put the figures ridiculously low, but as I do not wish to occupy much space, I leave them so. There must be fifty millions of acres of cultivated land in the Dominion, which, at fifty cents an acre, is equal to \$25,000,000 annually, or capitalized at three and a half per cent., amounts to over \$700,000,000.

The reader may now see the reason why farmers are not in love with the National Policy, and why it is so many farms are mortgaged. But where does all the money go to? Some of it goes to the Government in impost, and the remainder is divided among monopolies, combines and financial jugglers. We farmers do not object to bear a fair share of the public burden, but we most decidedly object to bear the whole of it.

JOHN FLOUGMAN.

The political speaker is always plausible, even if not plausible.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIALLY REPORTED AND TAKEN FROM "THE MONTREAL DAILY POST."]—

LONDON, April 17.—The very grave condition of the Emperor Frederick has for the moment killed all interest in the Bismarck crisis and practically the crisis itself for a time, and has nullified to a great extent the effect of the Boulanger boom and Nord election, although Boulanger's affairs are, in a considerable degree, inseparable from the fate of the German Emperor. Kaiser Frederick appears to fall victim to realize the immediate danger of death which he stands. He has abundant confidence in his own vitality and force of recuperation and profound faith in his physicians. Whether cognizant of the exact condition of his constitution is not known, but if he is, he must realize the peril, although by report he is quite ignorant of the gravity of his present state. His illness at Schloos was accompanied with scenes which recall vividly the last days of the late Emperor William. The air is instinct with anxiety and apprehension of the worst is evident on every face and in every tone about Charlottenburg. Carriages are constantly coming and going in quick succession, bringing and carrying away the German Emperor. An expression of gloomy preoccupation is manifest on every hand. Orderlies telegraph, other messengers glide about with noiseless step, a whispering crowd is clustered about the gates, keenly observant of the slightest sign that may indicate to their curiosity a suggestion of what is passing within the walls of the palace. The position of affairs has become so critical during the past forty-eight hours that there are being taken in expectation of a speedy fatal termination of the powerful suspense. Yesterday Dr. Bergmann, believing, with other attendants, as a physician that the end was approaching, took occasion to convey a hint of the probable calamity to the Dowager Empress Augusta and prepare her for the bad news which might be sent to her in the morning. An expression of the same condition of affectionate consternation as the people passed through a short time ago. It is rumored that the serious release of the Emperor will probably deter the Queen from visiting Berlin and Charlottenburg at present. It will be at least shelve the marriage difficulty. Bismarck and his family political understanding will remain in abeyance until the end of the crisis. And what this end will be now there is no question anywhere. Since midnight the scene at Charlottenburg has been a family death bed scene.

LONDON, April 18.—The Duke of Marlborough is going to return to the United States on another visit in June, and is in circles in which good of this sort prevails. His Grace crosses the Atlantic this time for the express purpose of continuing his suit for the hand of a young wealthy American widow whom he began to woo during his previous trip and to whom rumor also attributes beauty, charm and character.

Emile Zola is about to astonish the world with a perfectly clean novel. "La Reve" is free from all the objectionable features of the increasingly disagreeable Rougon Macquart series of which "La Terre" caps the climax, and is said to be so correct a character that it might be described by some persons as "Goodly-Goodly." At the same time, it contains an accurate, inimitable analysis of the character and circumstances upon which real life has been based. "L'Immortel" is now in the hands of the printers, and is looked forward to with the highest interest. Herbert Spencer is in much better health now, although he is still restrained from the labor of writing. He is able to work three hours a day, and dictates everything to his secretary. His favorite recreation is billiards, and this game is a source of great benefit to him by his gentle exercise and entertainment.

LONDON, April 18.—The Nord election has driven home to the Republicans of France the necessity of uniting all their forces for self-preservation, and dismissing for the present the smaller disputes which have split their party into antagonistic groups. They are now working together in preparing as rapidly as possible to combat the Boulanger movement and stem the flood tide of popular idols in extraordinary vogue. Something must surely be done quickly if the dictatorship is to be kept out of the hands of a man on horseback. There is talk of a purgation of this policy, and of remodelling the Cabinet in order to strengthen the security to keep the position in face of the electoral onslaught. All plans hinge in the direction of creating a compact anti-Boulanger majority in the Chamber of Deputies in order to overthrow Boulanger's preconcerted attempt to bring about dissolution. It is proposed that Gollie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Freycinet replacing the latter in the British embassy, where his opportunities of making mistakes will be less. General Ferrier will take the war office, which would be a good step, putting a military man in charge of military affairs, as doing something towards pacifying the army. M. Rouvier would take the finance, Mr. Ribot taking another portfolio. Such a Cabinet would support the creation of electoral districts and do away with the chances of an indirect plebiscite, which is Boulanger's chief weapon. It is not yet officially announced, and may not be made, but it is certain the Republicans will make a strenuous effort in this direction and hold their own against the reactionary party. It is reported that Combe de Paris will make a public protest against the charge brought against him of connivance with the attempt of Boulanger and his friends to control the electoral process by the purpose of advancing the interests of the Orléanists, but he is not likely to do anything of the kind whatever. In any event, silence is the best policy of the Monarchists at present, and the Comte is probably wise enough to learn that the Bonapartists will do all the open work and take the odium, while he hides his time for public action. It is estimated that the electoral electoral count has thus far cost the party ten thousand pounds. Some place the expenses at double that. The question is asked who pays. Unless the business is a commercial speculation shared in by the proprietors of the Magazine de Louvre and other wealthy shopkeepers, I do not see where the funds come from.

One of Boulanger's agents lost a thousand francs at gaming without seeming the least concerned. This looks like abundant means or wildest recklessness. The General himself is poor, his friends are not burdened with riches, and the Imperialist clique is not supposed to be quite inexhaustible.

Emile Ollivier, the veteran politician, believes the Boulanger movement will sweep away opportunism, which he considers the cause and great damage to the political stability of France, and will thus give a sincere tone to the nation at large by putting a direct earnest effort in the most serious questions of the time. He refuses to believe there will be a coup d'état in any event, or that the Boulanger party will play game royalists.

LONDON, April 20.—Paris yesterday was the scene of unexpected quietness, although the demonstration that greeted Gen. Boulanger on his way to the Chamber of Deputies was large and enthusiastic enough to satisfy any man. There was no disorder of any consequence, and the peaceably disposed crowd, the noisy cheering of the citizens nevertheless gave tremendous evidence of Boulanger's popularity. The demonstration gave proof his influence was almost as great in the capital of France as in the provinces, and this has given a sort of confirmation to the belief in the North which tends greatly to strengthen the Deputy's position before the nation. The crowd yesterday consisted of all classes of the people. There were workmen who must have lost a day's work and sacrificed their wages for the purpose of lending their throats to the Boulanger boom, and there were well dressed gentlemen, a sort not usually seen in a motley mob of the populace. All grades of society were represented, and it may be said Paris turned out doors to honor the hero of the day. Notwithstanding the miscellaneous composition of the mass everything was quiet, as far as a tendency to riot was concerned, and violence or anything but peaceful boisterousness

was manifestly not the taste of the people. Very few cries of dissent were heard when the crowd welcomed Boulanger to various points on the way, and these did not create a serious disturbance. Any feeling of hostility to the General, which individuals in the crowd entertained, was in the nature of disgust or sorrow and not aggressive opposition. The rabble are all his friends. General Boulanger's entrance to the Chamber of Deputies caused every table in the Legislature to be already engaged dividing the votes of confidence in the Government, and the entrance of the new member came in quietly enough a part of the business of the day. Just before separating the Chamber decided that M. Floquet's speech defending the policy of the country in the present crisis should be printed and placed throughout the country. The overwhelming success of Boulanger makes it over to remind all who are still capable of reasoning that there is a Government, and that the man on horseback is not essential to the existence of France, however displeased the nation may be with an inactive policy. M. Floquet's speech was not a strong one, but it may serve the end to some extent.

LONDON, April 21.—Chamberlain's withdrawal from the National Liberal Club, of which he was vice-chairman and trustee, has led to the rumor that he is about to enter the Cabinet. His position at present is in the direction of absolute separation from the party, but he denies any such story that he is going to accept office as an invention of the enemy, having no basis in anything he has done or intended doing. On the contrary, he says he hopes the time is near when the different sections of Liberals will reunite under the common programme and restore to the party all its prestige and power. This accords with the view I cabled some days ago. The pivot on which the dissidents will swing around is the Local Government Bill. The policy Mr. Chamberlain expects the factions to agree upon is that of justice to Ireland with justice to England. He believes a line of conduct can be laid out from which will ensue the co-operation of all Liberals. The reason he gives for his resignation from the National Liberal Club was that Mr. Gladstone had used the organization as a caucus to further his political plans. Gladstone, Harcourt, Chamberlain and Chamberlain radicals expected to unite on a proposal to extend the operation of the Local Government Bill to Ireland in the course of the debate on this measure. Mr. Chamberlain declares in favor of conceding the control of the policy to county councils in Ireland. This is an important item. To surrender this main point of contention to the Irish party is to give the Liberals a Parliam. For more concessions as soon as the reunited Liberal party are again in power. The confidence of the Liberals in their approaching good fortune is steadily on the increase. They firmly believe that another year will see a local government bill in operation in Ireland, practically granting Home Rule to the country, and actually preparing the way for a local parliament in Dublin.

LONDON, April 23.—The latest comment on Boulangerism of any consequence is that of Pere Hyacinthe. His advocacy of the man on horseback created no little disturbance. For some time he has been exchanging letters and compliments with Boulanger and delivered lectures before him, but he has not been an enthusiastic follower of the Boulanger policy, trying its fulfillment even to a disavowal. His behavior had not excited much attention until yesterday, when he passed all proper bounds. He touched the question of the hour in his sermon, and was proceeding eloquently to enlarge the merits of Cuzarism and the inevitability of putting a strong mass of power in the hands of the nation, and had just remarked that France now enjoys too much liberty when suddenly a number of students broke into exclamations and called out to the preacher to drop politics and keep to religion. Lyesen was extremely angry, and with the interruption and sharply rebuked the young men, called them foolish, and told them behave. The students however walked out. But Hyacinthe argues that France is fast going down hill and wants a steady hand to govern her. He has lost all faith in the Parliamentary regime as applied to the national affairs of France, and would be glad to see the return of any sort of dominant power like the empire or monarchy.

It is stated that Bismarck, at the latest conference with the Emperor, discussed the question of the co-operation of the Imperial authority and executive powers up in the Crown Prince in view of the Emperor's constantly failing strength, and the needs of public business which he cannot properly perform, and which may suffer from neglect during the few remaining days of the ruler's life unless such provision is made. The details of this new proposal are thus far lacking, but a long step further in this direction is contemplated by the Emperor and Chancellor.

A NAVAL RESERVE.

SUGGESTIONS FROM SECRETARY WHITNEY AS A PREPARATION FOR EMERGENCIES.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary Whitney has written a letter to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, in which he declares himself earnestly in favor of the establishment of a naval reserve. No nation maintains a standing army and navy adequate to its needs, and the maintenance of its rights in war. All of them rely upon reserves and upon the preparation previously made for expanding quickly from a peace to a war basis. The maintenance of a naval reserve is a measure of economy. Under such a system a body of men supporting themselves by ordinary civil pursuits is enrolled and maintained by the Government sufficiently for its purpose in the event of war, and at comparatively small expense. England maintains an auxiliary naval force twice as large as the entire American navy. The suggestion that a naval reserve should be established has awakened the greatest interest in all parts of the country, and already more than one State has indicated a determination to co-operate with the Government in the effort to secure a naval reserve. The necessity for a naval reserve has become more imperative with the changes which have come about in the art of war. In former times, when the implements of war were simple in construction, and a ship was handled wholly or mainly by sail, the seafaring class were available for immediate incorporation into the naval force. Now seamanship plays an unimportant part; the ship is handled by low deck, and no man is fit to be engrafted into the naval force who has not been previously trained to a knowledge of the modern implements of war and naval tactics. It may, therefore, be said that there is no longer any naval reserve in the merchant marine. More than this, preparation which has not been previously made cannot be extemporized. The speed and power of modern navies are such that a fortnight is sufficient for a European power to concentrate an absolutely overpowering force, where months were formerly required, and hence the only time for preparation is now, in a time of peace.

"In the judgment of the department it is both necessary and economical that the Government should have in reserve a fleet of auxiliary merchant ships, previously prepared with the necessary fittings for instant conversion into cruisers, which would therefore be available upon a moment's notice for use by the Government in time of war."

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. THE APPOINTMENT OF A CIVILIAN WAR MINISTER CONSIDERED.

PARIS, April 23.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Floquet, the Premier, agreed to an immediate debate on the interpellation of Count de Martignac, regarding the appointment of a civilian, M. de Freycinet, as Minister of War. Count de Martignac declared that M. Freycinet's action in asking

such an appointment was revolutionary, and would have a deplorable effect upon the army.

In reply to the objections of Count de Martignac to the appointment of a civilian as War Minister, M. Floquet said that under the ancient monarchy there were as many civilians as military war ministers. The Count accuses us of a revolutionary act. What is revolutionary is to force a general into political agitation. (Applause from the Left Centre.) The Government thought that at a time when the Ministry of War was taking such great steps to secure administrative, scientific and material development it was best to secure the services of a man competent to execute their programme. He reminded the Chamber of the patriotism M. de Freycinet displayed in 1870 as chief of the Military Cabinet under Gambetta. (Applause.) M. de Freycinet declared that he had not sought the office. He assumed it at earnest solicitation, and would reply by his acts to accusations of incompetence. He said the national defense belonged entirely to the Republicans, to whom France had been left unarmed and mutilated. He knew his duties as War Minister, and would perform them with all his energy and patriotism equal to all eventualities. In conclusion, he said he reckoned upon the confidence of the Chamber in order to accomplish his task. An order of the day expressing confidence in M. de Freycinet was then adopted by a vote of 377 to 175.

M. Maret then tabled the report of the committee on the Panama Canal lottery loan. The committee advises that the canal company be authorized to issue the loan.

The Temps accuses the police of supporting the Boulangerists and treating the students severely. The students in the Caen, Lyons and Aix universities have telegraphed their congratulations to the Paris students.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

OTTAWA, April 23.—The supplementary estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1888, were laid on the table of the House this afternoon. They amount to \$1,794,923, of which \$458,200 is chargeable to capital account, \$1,112,275 to income, \$58,600 for expense of rebellion, and \$125,848 for unprovided items. These estimates cover the expenditure for the current year in excess of appropriation, and the items under the respective heads are as follows:—	
Charges of management.....	\$ 400
Civil government.....	11,909
Dominion police.....	500
Legislation.....	39,505
Colonial and Indian exhibition.....	16,000
Immigration gratuity to Charles Foye.....	10,000
Festivals.....	4,500
Militia retainer two D. A. G.'s at \$3,400 each.....	6,800
Barracks in British Columbia.....	400
Railways and canals (capital account).....	305,000
Intercolonial.....	37,000
Canadian Pacific.....	504
Canal.....	48,513
Railways and canals (income).....	24,516
Railways (Royal commission).....	10,000
Public works (income).....	245,493
Public works (capital).....	67,383
Light house and coast service.....	1,500
Fisheries.....	8,405
Indians.....	14,500
North-West Mounted Police.....	100,000
Labor commission.....	40,000
Miscellaneous.....	69,486
Collection of revenues.....	6,418
Customs.....	310
Excise.....	1,500
Culling timber.....	192,525
Railways and canals.....	1,000
Gas inspection.....	1,000
Adulteration of foods.....	1,383
Ordnance lands.....	5,000
Post office.....	4,603
Dominion lands.....	9,800
Territorial accounts.....	125,848
Unprovided items.....	16,000
The St. Lawrence river and canals. Construction of two bridges for foot passengers at Lachine.....	1,600
Rebuilding lock walls and building new by wash above lock No. 2.....	5,000
Montreal drill hall and armories.....	25,500
Montreal custom house, recovering roof with copper.....	6,200
Montreal Post office improvement.....	2,600
St. Regis Custom house repairs.....	300
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	13,600
Grosve Isle quarantine station.....	5,000
Montreal, removal of boiler from cellar to ground floor.....	3,700
In miscellaneous, to meet expenses Royal Labor Commission.....	40,000
To meet expenses of Washington Flavery Commission.....	18,000
Gratuity to the widow of the late George Byvel, one of the official reporters of the House of Commons.....	1,000
Summarizing amount chargeable to capital.....	458,200
Amount chargeable to income.....	1,112,275
Amount for expenses of rebellion.....	98,600
Unprovided items.....	125,847
Total.....	\$1,794,923

In the above is included a sum not mentioned to meet Messrs. McNamee & Co.'s claim for construction of the Esquimaux graving dock.

IRISH NOTES.

RIOTING IN SKIBBEREEN—THE IRISH NATIONALIST BREAKERS NOT INTERFERED WITH.

DUBLIN, April 21.—Rioting broke out at Skibberdeen last night and was continued until two o'clock this morning. The mob stoned the police, who in return used their batons upon the rioters. Several persons were injured. Nine arrests have been made in connection with the rioting in Skibberdeen last night. A constable named Deacons was seriously injured. Many civilians had received surgical treatment. All is quiet to-night.

Mr. Dillon to-day addressed a meeting of the tenants of the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at Newtownards, County Down. The meeting was not interrupted by the authorities and passed off quietly.

DUBLIN, April 22.—John Dillon, M. P., addressed a meeting at Killybegs to-day, under the auspices of the National League. The police did not interfere with the meeting. A crowd of 500 received a prisoner at Abbeyfeale to-day and stoned the police. Fifteen officers were injured, four of them severely. The police were subsequently reinforced and arrested five of their assailants.

Mr. O'Brien spoke at Fermoy to-day. He was not molested. He declared that the meeting would have been held if it had been proclaimed. Mr. Farnell has telegraphed to all the Home Rulers of the House of Commons to attend to the session on Monday and Wednesday next, on which days divisions will be taken on the budget and Irish county government question.

Madame Diss Debar, the New York spiritualist, was once a lecturer on "Romanism in America." She will probably be employed by the new management of the "Irish" in association with Julia Hawthorne, who, having failed in everything else, now takes to the anti-Irish dog, as a last resource to make a living.

LEO XIII AND PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

We have the pleasure of making public this week the following letter addressed by the Holy Father to his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, acknowledging President Cleveland's gift of a superb copy of the Constitution of the United States, and his Eminence's letter which accompanied it. The letter breathes such genuine admiration for the spirit of the great document so dear to the hearts of Americans, and pays such a high tribute to the lofty character and industry of the American people, that it must prove a source of gratification to the national pride. The Holy Father's letter indicates the true feeling entertained by the enlightened head and prelates of the Universal Church for the institutions of the republic, which are the outgrowth of real liberty; and the fervent prayer which Leo XIII. breathes for the national advancement and prosperity and the perpetuation of those institutions, is the highest praise that can be lavished upon the grand character of the republican government by one who is universally conceded to be among the wisest, best informed, and most eminent thinkers and publicists of modern times.

The tone and spirit of the Pope's letter disarm bigotry and puts to shame narrow prejudices which cannot rise above rabid sectarianism and unreasoning hate. We commend its careful perusal to those alarmed who find great labor in attempts to misinterpret the purposes and meaning of the Church's rapid progress under the favorable conditions of American liberty.

LEO XIII, POPE.

Well beloved son, health and the Apostolic Benediction!

Among the countless congratulations which we have received from all parts of the world, upon the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of our elevation to the papal throne, we have, as was natural, set most store by the evidences of courtesy and regard sent by the rulers of the nation. For by these marks of their good-will towards the Head of the Church they manifest—and this we ardently desire—their kindly dispositions towards their Catholic subjects. Now, then, the illustrious President of the United States has, through you, our well beloved son, seen fit to exhibit a like courtesy, accompanying the expression of the same with the gift of a superb copy of the Constitution of that most powerful republic, he has, in so doing, afforded us a peculiar pleasure and satisfaction. Moreover, as it is fitting that we should return to his Excellency the expression of Our gratitude, we commit the discharge of that duty to you, both as account of your exalted rank in the hierarchy of the republic, and of the personal esteem in which his Excellency holds you. In fulfilling this duty, we desire that you should assure the President of our admiration for the Constitution of the United States, not only because it enables industrious and enterprising citizens to attain to high a degree of prosperity, but also because, under its protection, your Catholic countrymen have enjoyed a liberty which has so successfully promoted the astonishing growth of their religion in the past, and will, we trust, enable it in the future to be of the highest advantage to the civil order as well.

You will be pleased to add that we will pour forth fervent prayers to God for your country's constant advance in glory and prosperity, and for the health and happiness of the President and his worthy household.

Finally, you, beloved son, and to the faithful entrusted to your pastoral care, we lovingly, in the Lord, impart our Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and the tenth of our pontificate.

Leo P.P. XIII.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY AND CATHOLIC IMMIGRATION.

(Winnipeg Review, March 2.)

As intimated in last week's issue of the Review, St. Mary's Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of Winnipeg has entered actively upon the work of settling the vacant lands about the city by appointing Mr. P. J. Doherty, the energetic and indefatigable President of Branch 52 of the O. M. B. A., to co-operate with the city and immigration authorities in the good cause. On the evening of the 11th inst., a special meeting of the Society was held in the office of Mr. N. B. Hall, who is President of the Conference—Father Cloutier, of St. Boniface, and Father Tierney, of the Immaculate Conception, being present by invitation. At which the question was discussed in all its bearings, resulting in the unanimous selection of Mr. Doherty as the representative of the Society, with instructions to enter upon his duties on the following day.

Heretofore Catholic immigrants on their arrival knew little or nothing of the country, especially of the localities where churches and schools were established, in consequence of which many of them retired at such remote distances from the Catholic missions that it was impossible for them to attend their religious duties, or have their children properly instructed or even baptized. To mitigate that evil, at least partially, Father Cloutier has been devoting much of his time to the task of settling Catholic immigrants in the neighborhood of churches, convents and schools, but it was impossible for him to attend to all who came, or will come, and it is with a view of assisting him that the St. Vincent de Paul Society has taken the matter up. Mr. Doherty's duty will be to meet the trains at the station, or somewhere between the city and Port Arthur, and should Catholic immigrants be on board, he is to direct them to Father Cloutier, who will look after their interests in every way. He has a large quantity of land of the best quality at his disposal, for sale or to rent, in parcels to suit