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# EUROPEAN EVENTS.

establishment of the Ancient See of Carthuxe-The Situation in Paris-Ill-luck Attending the Persecutors-A Mock Ordi-

PABIS, Nov. 25 .- The correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic T.mes writes :-

A very lengthy Apostolic Letter of extreme interest has been published during the week. In this valuable document the Holy Father traces at length the history of the Church of Carthage from its earliest days down to the present time, when Cardinal Lavigérie, Archishop of Algiers, administered the Vicariate Anostolic of Tunis. The great works achieved by the Cardinal, assisted by Capuchin Fathers, are dwelt upon fully, and then, towards the conclusion of the Letter, his Holines says that, after careful considera-tion, having weighed all matters concerning the step he has taken, and with the opinion of the "Sacred Congregation charged with the propagation of the Christian name, for the bappiness of all Christian society, and above all for the salvation and honor of the Africans, We re-establish, by the authority of these letters, the Archiepiscopal See of Carthage." He then names the limits of the towns of this See, which "with their temples, eratories, pious establishments, and with all their Catholic inhabitants of both sexes, pass from the power of the Vicar-Apostolio of Tunis, under that of the Archbishop of Carthage, and obey him for the future."

The Allocution pronounced by His Holiness

on Monday has been discussed by the Italian pross. The Riforma, most hostile to the Holy Sec, says: "Leo XIII, comprehends that Africa is called upon to play a great part in the future of Europe. And in this the policy of the Vatican is much more prudent than

that of the Consulta. The words of the Pope show what arms the Vatican still wields, and how greatly those are deceived who believe that the temporal power having fallen, all was finished for Italy, and that she had nothing more to fear from her cternal enemy." Further on the same journal remarks: "We shall be persuaded that Italy has to combat with the Vatican, not only at Rome, but throughout the whole These words of the Riforma depict the situation to the life, and are rigorously true. "In installing herself in Rome," says the Moniteur de Rome, "official Italy entered into the most perilous of conflicts," for "the The Pope's Congratulations—A Review of the line militia force." Papacy disposes of a moral influence which

embraces the whole world." THE CHOLERA-REPENTANCE AND DEFIANCE. we have what is called the reverse of the medal. The clergy of Paris and the Sisters of Charity belonging to all nursing orders are, perhaps, the only witnesses of the inner working of the cholera. Death-bed repentances have happily been frequent. But the utter absence of resignation under suffer ing, and the numeasured horror of death shown by some of the patients, is a proof that a dozen years of official atheism has done much harm to the French race and given little hope of the coming generation. In the hospitals the priest has nearly in all cases been sent for, and only human respect has prevented the reception of the Last Sacrament by the others The Municipal Council has behaved with heathenish brutality to the Little Sisters of the Poor in the Avenue de Bretenil, two of whom have fallen victims to the terrible scourge. The Catholics of Paris, inspired by the Nuncio and the Archbishop, are endeavoring to help the community. Both Cardinal Guibort and Monsignor di Rende have been indefatigable in their visits to the Paris hospitals, in one or two instances giving the Sacrament of Confirmation to patients who had not received it. Although the fall in the temperature has considerably lessened the number of cases, there is every chance of a revival in the spring, for the Paris drainage is incalculably bad, and recent epidemics of typhoid and diphtheria show that this is one of the chief. causes of the last visitation. The municipal, council and the prefect of the Seine are too much engaged in unseemly wrangling over their respective prerogatives, or in persecuting helpless nums or Brothers of the Christian Schools to find time to discuss such triffing questions as the health of Paris, the providing of suitable fire-engines, or the protection of theatres from loss of dife in case of fire or any other alarm Half of the members of this au mst holy are utterly incompetent, as their election has been due chiofly to electoral trickery. When it is stated that one of these function aries is the author of a novel now being published in the Lunterne, in which a colleague is the hero, and in which every abuse is poured upon him, it may easily be imagined how much respect there is in the outer world for the Council in whose hunds the destinies of Paris are confided. But it is another monument of the criminal abstention of French Catholics, for they have all been elected by a misguided mob, who, however, showed enough energy to be at its place before the voting urn on the day of election. Sins of omission are not likely to

undoubtedly throw in their lot with the makers of harricades. By that time the trackles, installed will have been well drilled, and a foretaste of what that drilling means may be found in the advice of a member of the Municipal Council to the lais, viz., to endeavor to be good shots, so satto bring to the ground as many Prussians and priests as possible. With Cholera in the air, and dire distress as the chief feature of the coming winter, the schoolboy army may follow the latter part of the town councilman's advice sooner than many expect.

be the only offences of the Paris Municipal

Council. In the day of revolution they will

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Company of the second

probably bring this wearer of ermine before the Correctional Tribunal. Jules Cazot was the Minister of Justice who expelled the religious Orders, and who afterwards went through the trickery of an appeal to the Tribunal of Conflicts, a packed court in the hands of the Government. For his work he was promoted to the Presidency of the Court of Cassation, a post for which he was emi-nently unfitted, his political career being the result of his friendship with Gambetta. It is a remarkable fact that the ill luck which attends sacrilege has already fallen upon nearly every statesman and functionary associated with the iniquitous expulsion of the religious Orders. The biblical death of Gambetta has been followed by several other striking instances of this. M. Andrieux, who was then Prefect of Police, has retracted before the assembled Chamber of Deputies, and only M. Constans, then Minister of the Interior, and now Grand Master of the French Freemasons, soms to have escaped. The ignominious disgrams of M. Cazot may be noted as another example of retribution.

### A MOCK ORDINATION.

Dr. Jenner, the Ritualist ex-Bishop of Dunedin, has been persuaded by M. Lovson to go through the ceremony of ordination at the little Gallican chapel in the Rue d'Arras. Just as the service was about commencing of gentleman rose and said :- "I beg to protest, as a Catholic, against this farce. Monsieur Jenner must surely he aware that he is committing a horrible sacrilege."
At this point the ex Père Hyacinthe ordered the beadle to turn the interrupter out of the beilding, and looked imploringly at Madame Loyson, who was in one of the feart handless. of the front benches. No resistance was offered, and after the expulsion the ex-Curmelite angrily said that the incident had been got up by the Catholic press. The function would have been grotesque had it not been blasphemous and sacrilegious. It is stated now that poor Dr. Jenner is about to consecrate M. Loyson to the Primacy of the Galican Church. Bishop Reinkins and the Jansenist Bishop of Utrecht have both refused to raise the unfortunate Loyson to the Episconal dignity, and he is now obliced to fall back on the unattached Anglican Prelatefrom

## THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

# the Work

BALTIMORR, Dec. 6 .- The closing secret session of the Plenary Council was held to-The spectacle of a city not given up to day. The principal busines was the compledesolation because of a passing epidemic, is consoling and full of encouragement. But when lightness of heart is commingled with States two weeks hence. A desputch from blisphemous defiance and obstinute irreligion, Rome says the lope to-day gave a private audience to the pro-rector of the North American college. His Idoliness spoke in affectionate terms of the work performed by the American increachy at the Plenary Council at B timore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Pec. 7, -The Plenary Council closed its session to-day. Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Right Rev. Michael Corrigan, of New Yo k. Bahop Spaulling of Peoria, preached a sermon devoted chiefly to a review of the work of the Council. Even to casual observers, he said, the Catholic Church must present marks which stamp her with the impress of God's hand. During the past four weeks there have been gathered together men of many tongues and lands with varied lines of thought, sentiment and man-ner, and when they met in council all differences were merged in the unity of faith und all that was looked to was the enactment of just and wise laws. The council met at the call of the Vicar of Christ. The questions dis-cussed by the council had a direct bearing on the social, moral, religious and intellectual welfare of the people and of the country at large. It was through this Church in Europe that woman was raised up and childhood cared for In this country where womanhood is hounred, childhoud watched over and the poor aided, the prelates of the Church bave come together in a spirit of universal charity and vorld-wide benevolence to frame decrees which shall inspire greater reservence for and lead to the spread of truth as it is in Christ Jesus. Friest as well as people, they believe, should be raised up to the highest ideal, and have sought to direct the steps of the priesthood, that in it may be seen the sweetness, meekness and gentleness of Christ. They have begun by advocating more advanced studies, and have laid the foundations of what will yet be a great American Catholic college. They have treated education in general of a system which will combine in it the rights of religion and of government. They have dealt with questions affecting the family which is the basis of the Church. They want to inspire a holier reverence for the sacrament of marriage. Marriage must be a perpetual union, with no cause for divorce but death. They have pleaded for the cause of sobriety and temperance. They stand on the side of good laws and customs, and wish to make the world so that man may be truly free and grow in moral purity and intellectual worth. They have tried to stimulate the Catholic press and Catholic literature, and have laid down laws for the guidance of societies which co-operate with the Church. The deliberations have been conducted with dignity, and full thought has been spoken without restriction. They have laid low all disorder, rebellion and schism, have gathered together many forces and tongues, and white bandshing defects have preserved virtues, and throughout all the Church has shown that har forces are indestructible, and bring his from death, and beauty and harmony from chaos.

# THE STATUE OF SIR GEO. CARTIER.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5. - Precisely at II o'clook to day the statue of Sir George Cartier was placed on its pedestal in Parliament square. Although no notice was given of the fact there MM. Jules Cazot, the President of the Court and others who were intimately connected of Cassastion, the highest-judicial dignity in with the deceased statesman. The status parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. It was a matter of the greatest interest parable The other armies vary in efficiency. was a large attendance of French Canadians ति विश्व के प्रति के किया है जिल्हा है। इस के किया के किया है जिल्हा के किया के किया है जिल्हा है।

## **CANADIAN MILITIA AND RECULAR ARMIES**

An American Officer Tells a "Post" Reporter What he Thinks of Them.

Col. Van Zandt, an officer of the U. S. army, is visiting Canada, and was mor by a reporter of this paper on Friday last, and some conver sation ensued. "I understand, Coionel, that you have

made yourself acquainted with the military

organization of the Dominion?"
"Yes," suid he, "and have made three visits to the Deminion, where I have many friends, especially in military circles, and I have, with a professional eye, taken a lively interest in Canadian military affairs. I have seen the Imperial troops at Halifax, the new schools and permanent companies and the militia. In physique the Canadian troops are superior to the regulars as far as infantry

is concerned. The standard is too low in the British army, and the result of engaging weak boys is felt when a demand is made on the army. Theorists may say what they please, but it is only the tried soldier that can be depended on in the field for campaigning pur-

"Do you think the schools are working well !"

"I have seen the schools at Toronto under Col. Otter, and at St. John, and I think that as schools for officers they are invaluable. The Royal College is a first-rate institution, but it seems to me beyond the necessities of the country, unless it intends to establish a permanent and standing force. But the schools will easily supply what I have noticed to be the great want of the militia, and that is practised officers. In two camps at which I have been present, I have noticed a great want of ability on the part of officers, and without knowledge on their part a force becomes a helpless erowd."

"What part of our militia struck you most favorably?

"I think the material of the whole is good, but there seems a general lack of cohesion. The artillery is badly horsed, and on a scale of such insufficiency that the batteries could not take the field. The drivers did not seem

" Does the militia of Canada seem inferior to the State Guards in your country?"

" Certainly not. On the whole it is, con sidering the conditions, if not superior, fully equal to that force. The organization of the

the American regular army, Colouel?"
"More of it," said the Colonel, laughing.

Strangers coming into the country would hardly know we had an army, and it is not enough for our frontier line. Our artillery and engineers are very much too weak. All our cavarly is needed in the West, and we need some in the East and Centre for use in riots | their money then and had since just held which may occur." "Do you think, then, that the use of the

nature than externally?"

"I do not pretend to say, but I can say that everybody knows that our country is being overrun with emigrants who form the refuse of Europe and who in their socialistic meetings do not hesitate to proclaim their views and intentions. The papers have made known the armed and organized existence of orders of socialists in the West, and we have seen incipient outbreaks in Cincinnati and elsewhere. Why, it was only the other day that General Molyneux lectured before the military instutition on the condition of New York in case of a mob breaking out, as, for example, in the draft riots. He showed the very weak condition of the city, and suggested a military plan in case of trouble. Almost immediately there appeared in a German Socialistic paper a letter purporting to he written by an officer in the army, though he could not be traced, giving a very skilfully detailed plan whereby the troops combat-ing the mol could be defeated and the city held by the rioters. The spirit is there, but

"You do not think, then, that police or militia are effective in case of a civic upris-

perhaps not the courage."

ing?"
"No, militia often have friends in a crowd or social interests which makes them a weak rod to lean on. The weakness of the police was proved in New York by the draft riots. It is clear that a regular army of streng h and efficiency is becoming a need, and General Sherman pointed out only recently that the officers of the U.S. army had a future of work before them."

"Do you not think that he may have re ferred to the aggressive policy of Mr. Blaine?" "I would rather not talk of politics. They are not a soldier's business."

"You have seen European armies lately, do you think the American regular army is

equal to them?"
"I think it would contrast favorably. I visited France. Germany, Italy, England and Smin. The French army is reorganized on a satisfactory seale, though I question if it could yet bear the brunt of a great campaign. The German army is still on its old lines, but complaints are made that it has deteriorated and service is unpopular. The English infantry is in a very bad condition. The seven battalious of Guards were undersized and deficient in number when I was there. The British Artillery, both horse and field, I regard as the linest in

WARRIORS BRAVE, gades which I saw near Madrid. A notice- trade. He had spoken to a number of mer-

when the lion is to lie down with the lamb, Colonel ?"

I' Not unless we are approaching the battle leave.

### WIFE MURDERER HANGED.

OWEN SOUND, Dec. 5 .- This morning, at 8 o'clock, Cook Teets, convicted of murdering his wife by administering poison to her a year ago last October in the township of Artemesia, was hanged. He declared he was innocent of the charge. Whilst the hangman was adjusting the noose the prisoner shuddered and gave himself a slight turn to the left, which was followed by a nervous trembling for a few moments, dur-ing the delivery of the Lord's Prayer by Rev. Mr. Howell. The condemned man was almost instantaneously ushered into eternity. The jury returned a verdict of death by hanging, in compliance with the sentonce of the

## RECIPROCITY AGITATION.

Meeting of the Hallfax Chamber of Commerce-A business-like discussion-The Covernment urged to open negotiations with the United States.

HALIFAX, N.S., Dev. 4. - One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the Chamer of Commerce for years was held here this afternoon. It was a special meeting called to discuss the subject of reciprocity in accordance with the resolution of the St. John board of trade. Mr. W. C. Silver, the chairman, introduced the proceedings by reading a resolution from St. John and placing the subject before the meeting as one not to be up to their work; but this, of course, | only of local interest but of immense importance to the whole province. The matter, he said, covered the interests of every class of the community, from the laborer on the wharf to the highest class of trade.

Mr. Roche, jr., made the first speech. He

said all would agree that reciprocity when in

force was of great benefit to us, while United Canadism militia I regard as rather superior States merchants found no objections to its than otherwise. You have, for example, the laving retarded their business. He thought, States merchants found no objections to its would be very useful. In that respect your how it should be brought up for action, militia is ahead of ours. In infantry drill it whether by petition or memorial to the is not inferior. You must not judge the government to urge it, or whether time National Guard by their dress on some great should be allowed to have the merchants parade. Internally it is not strong or well of the United States see more parestablished." "What do you think is the great need of it, and so let them take the initiative by bringing it before their congress. All agreed that the money on which they were now living and working was earned and made during the period of reciprocity. He knew of no time when the vessel-owning interests were so lucrative as then, and he knew a number of people around shore who had made their own. These now complained that their vessels were idle for lack of some American army will be more of a domestic bulky materials to carry to the United States. The question might arise, what would be the objection to reciprocity? He did not think we should ask the United States merchants to take what we sent them and pay cash for it, or that we should pay cash for imports. He did not think there had been any compensative increase in trade with the upper provinces during the past ten or fifteen years, and he aid not think we had been benefited by confederation. He considered that this was the time for commencing experiments, the state of trade was slow and in efforts to increase it experiments could more opportunely he tried than perhaps at other times, and so new starts would be made He thought this subject of reciprocity should be entirely removed from political matters, and that all should have the object in view of the greatest benefit to the cuntry and the promotion of its hest interests. There was no more favorable time to take action in this matter than when political parties in the United States were in transition, and influence might be more readily brought to bear on them. He thought it was a most favorable juncture to petition the Dominion government to propose a reciprocity treaty on fair terms, and he thought the United States were not disposed to look otherwise than is a fair and partial manner upon the Maritime provinces. The chair man spoke also of it being a favourable opportunity of action on our part in reference to the resolution favouring reciprocity recently passed at the meeting of Boston merchants. He thought it of the greatest importance that closer relations should be established between Nova Scotia and Boston, particularly in the stimulation of our fish business Mr. Roche tabulated his sentiments in the

following resolution: Resolved, That the chamber of commerce unite with the board of trade in St. John ein requesting the Dominion government to take prompt and effective stops to re-arrange a re-

ciprocity treaty with the United States on fair terms, and to make much to secure advantageous trade relations with the Spanish

and British West Indian Islands.

Hon. A. G. Jones thought it was well to be careful how we proceeded with this matter. The cause might be injured by our being too strong in our expressions. No person be-lieved in reciprocity more than he, but he thought the exercise of caution might be the wisest course. He fancied that no one in the Dominion objected to a reciprocity

able innovation is the introduction to chants, and all were strongly in favor each troop of cavalry of a "dynamite" sec- of reciprocity being obtained. In thinking tion. This is a small force under a sergeant, of the best method of proceeding, it had who has also to be acquainted with element occurred to him that it might be most ary engineering, which carries dynamite salvisable, instead of so directly expressing shells. Their use would largely be in destroying railway plant, small bridges and simply thank the St. John board of trade and things of a kindred nature. bings of a kindred nature.

"There seems no approach to the time appoint a committee of the chamber to prepare statistics and arguments in favor of reciprocity to submit to a public meeting to Not unless we are approaching the battle be called by the mayor. He thought in that of Armayedo, which is to precede it, aid way such an amount of information could be Cot Van Zandt, and the reporter took his put through the country in respect to the matter, and the public would be so educated up to the importance of the subject that it would be of vast benefit. It was particularly with reference to the West Indian trade that he had thought of a public meeting discussion, because, he took it for granted that the people were all in favor of reciprocity with the United States, and it might be brought in incidentally, without appearing too anxious

Mr. Robert Pickford believed that trade with the United States was of very much greater importance than with the West Indias, and he felt that if ever there was a time to press for United States reciprocity it was now. He had recently been in the States and from consersation with merchants there believed that the idea would be met most kindly by a majority of them. He wanted to sec reciprocity with the United States above all thin is, as beneficial to Nova Scotia. Be-fore the old treaty was abrogated our wharves were somewhat lively and twice as valuable property as they are to-day.

Senator Power thought there was no danger of the United States making an unfair ready with us. If the United States people want to make a treaty they would do it in a business like way, and if they came to the conclusion, as no doubt they already have, of how much value they can get out of reciprocity they would not besitate to set it forth. He failed to see the benefit of speaking with bated breath of the matter, when St. John had already spoken out. He considered that it was time to show that the people of the Maritime provinces are in carnest in the matter, because the people of Ontario were not

nearly as much interested in it.

Mr. W. C. Silver agreed that Ontario and the Northwest has not the same immediate. interest in reciprocity as we had, but it was are only a section of the Dominion. So he minion with us.

mentioned in the resolution.

in that line. The question was called for and after a little

further discussion, in a conversational style, the resolution was put and adopted unanimously, followed by applause.

Senator Power moved the following :--

Resolved,-That the executive committee of this chamber be instructed to prepare a memorial for the Dominion government, ask ing for negotiations in favour of a resiprocity treaty as in the above resolution, and embody ing such arguments and statistical information in favour of the same as they may deem lit. The motion was seconded by Mr. B. W. Chipman and also passed unanimously, after which the chamber adjourned.

# SIR JOHN A. MACGONALD.

His arrival in New York yesterday afternoon -What he did while in England-Imperlat federation-Reciprocity and insol-

vener legislation. NEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- Sir John A. Macdonald arrived this afternoon from Liverpool on the steamship Oregon, in excellent sion. Yet the Irish had rendered some ser-health and spirits. Shortly after landing he vice to the world. At the same time they was interviewed as to the objects of his visit to England, and in reply to a question about parrying out Home Rule. There was an imperial federation, said he had attended a connect writer who told them in graceful meeting of an association having this object language, but which was still offensive, that in view, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and presided over by the Right Hon. William E. Forster. "The object of the as-sociation," ne said, "is to rouse the atten-tion of the people to this subject. It will Now it happened that the Irish were the first collect information on the subject, and will who really exercised the right of self-govern submit this to Canada." Sir John said ment. There were Celts in the West of there was a proposition on foot to have a Europe living on the tribul system. Of these colonial coincil, somewhat on the plan of the India council.

# THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Respecting the Canadian Pacific railroad, he said that it would be completed from sea to sea by the autumn of 1885, and would be in operation in the spring of 1880. It would endeavor to attract as much Asiatic trade as póssible.

# RECIPROCITY.

As regards a reciprocity treaty with the United States, Sir John said that Canada had made several overtures and had met with no response. While Canada would much like to renew the reciprocity treaty of 1854, she the system which England was fond of claim-must wait patiently until the United States ing as peculiarly her own originated in Ireis ready to meet her.

# INSOLVENCY LEGISLATION.

Sir John also stated that a deputation waited upon him in London with respect to the equitable distribution of insolvent estates in Cauada. He told them that there was a great division of opinion on the subject in Canada. He was inclined to think that if the chambers of commerce in England would communicate with similar bodies in Canada and get joint action, it might have the effect of inducing the Canadian parliament to puss such a bill.

Sir John and Lady Macdonald leaves tomorrow evening for Canada.

Lecture by Hon. T. W. Anglin.

# ITS SERVICES TO CIVILIZATION.

Clories of the Past and Hopes for the Future.

There was a very moderate attendance Tue sday night week in Nordheimer's Hall to listen to the promised lecture by the Hon, T. W. Anglin on "The Services Rendered to Civilization by the Irish Race." The Rev. Father Lonergan occupied the chair, and there were on the platform Hon. H. Mercier, M.P.P., Messes. J. J. Curran, M.P., G. W. Stephens, M.P.P., J. McShane, M.P.P., E. Murphy, D. Barry, M. Donovan, P. J. Cloran, J. J. Smith, 1st Vice-President Y. I. L. & B. Society, and the representatives of several other societies.

The Rev. Fr ther Lonergan expressed regret nt the small attendance, but said that quality would make up for quantity. (Cheers.) While he had nothing to say against general amusements, he thought at the same time that intellectual entertainments should take the precedence. He had pleasure in introducing Mr. Anglin, who was well known in Montreal, the eastern provinces and Toronto. Fame, he might say, had taken to'd of his name. He was an Irishman too and he was proud of him. His work for the Church and his zeal for his race were alike praiseworthy and noble.

Mr. Anglin said that he regretted that the audience was not larger, because he had been led to hope that he would be able by his lecture to aid the rev. chairman in the church work he was engaged in in the East End. Acknowledging the compliment paid him by the chairmin, he said if he did not know his sincerity he would think he was guilty of blarney. (Linghter)

The Irish people of America on both sides of the line did not occupy the position they were guittled to. But he thought the finite.

of importance to get their co-operation. The were entitled to. But he thought the fault people of the United States might ask, What was argely their own. If they led in inteldoes the Dominion say about it? The Maritime provinces are in favour of it, but they mechanics, or took more prominent parts in are only a section of the Dominion. So he the various walks of life, no such misconcepconsidered it advisable to make a loud and tions as now prevailed could exist as to the strong effort to carry the whole of the Do Irish people. They could also correct this by making history and tradition better known Mr. T. E. Kenny had no doubt that On- and by becoming better scholars. The views plan and substance of a cavalry force. It without doubt, that all agreed on reciprocity tario was just as anxious for reciprocity as we taken by people as to the Irish are generally would be useless as cavalry purely and simply, being a good thing, and the only point on are. He advised unanimity in whatever action must erroneous. The stage Irishman, for extent of mounted rifles or infantry it which a difference of opinion might arise was taken, and noticed that fair terms was ample, might be cited, with his gostesque costame and disinclination to work and an-Mr. G. J. Troop considered that the terms steady gait, never taking his pipe ont were quite safe in the hands of the Governor of his mouth except to put whis would look after the interests of the country as he could well be. Yet this caricature was accepted by a great many as the really typi-

cal Irishman. Again, in the press, when they were told of distress in the West of Ireland or elsewhere, you would be sure to hear of the "want of thrift" on the part of the Irish. No doubt the stage Irishman was before the eye of the critic, and he supposed the Irish were acting like the one he had seen on the stage. Some also, perhaps, thought the stage Irishman too good. He was too merry and good-natured it was said by some, for under the surface of the Irishnan there were treachery and deceit. This arose from a lack of knowledge of them. This ignorance had existed from the time that Henry II. invaded Ireland; since Giraldus Cambrens is published nis lying account of what he saw in Ireland. There had been nothing but a series of gross caricatures and attempts made to make the Irish appear as the English thought fit they should. When it was found by some people that they had a good and honest Irish neighbor, this class of critics would say: "Here is an exceptional case. The savage has been reclaimed in this case, but the evil was latent." He thought that it was the duty of each to individually do some service in the direction of correcting this leluvice to the world. At the same time they were told to-day that they were incapable of they could not have a parliament, and if they did they would only light among themselves, the best literature, music and arts, and were the best organized, the most c vilized, and had the best government of all the Celtic peoples. This was 1,500 years ago before any but the Irish had a system of government. They alone resisted the Romans, and so long ago, as he had said, they were able to govern themselves and be alone independent in the presence of Rome. They had also what we would call a parliament at Tara. Some time ago while preparing a lecture for delivery at the request of Archbishop Lynch, he searched the history of parliamentary institutions, and he found that

ing as peculiarly her own originated in Ire-land at Tara. They had their journals, which were read at the opening of the seasion. They made and amended the laws. St. Patrick when coming from the Pope first sought the Parliament at Tara and propounded the myteries of the faith, which were listened to and the whole nation became Christian. St. Patrick doubtless in-troduced much civilization of the East into the country which was accepted by the people and mingled with them and helped them in their great work. They had colleges or universities as we should term them. The

whole country was suturated with a love of Continued on Pixth Page. THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE