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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For August, 1880.

 THURSDAY, 26.-St. Joachim, Confessor, Father of B. V. M. (Aug. 22). St. Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr.
FRIDAY, 27.-St. Joseph, Calasanclius, Con-fessor. Fillar, St. -St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor.
BATURDAY, 28. -St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. St. Hermes, Martyr.
SUNDAY, 29. -Fifteenth day after Pentecost. Beheading of St. John Baptist. St. Sabina, Martyr. Less Jerem. 1:17-29; Mark vi, 17-29; Last Gosp. Luke vii. 11-16.
MONDAY, 30. -St. Rose of Lima, Virgin. SS. Felix and Adauctus, Martyrs.
TUESDAY, 31. -St. Raymond Nonnatus, Confessor.
For September, 1980. For September, 1880.

WEDNEEDAY, 1.-St. Giles, Abbott. The Twelve Brothers, Martyrs.

The old nuisance of Quebec is reviving on a large scale. Crimping, which the authorities imagined they had stamped out, is again in full vigor.

The Shamrock defeat on Saturday was a

dinary than other legislative measures practised by Irish chief secretaries for the preservation of the peace in Ireland. Just now, when there seems likely to be

serious trouble between Ireland and England, it should be borne in mind that the Atlantic cable is in the hands of the English, and that it is in the habit of telling infamous lies. We are told, for instance, "that the Blessed Virgin . and St. Patrick appeared in a vision at Knock and told the people not to pay rent." We are also informed almost every day that terrible agrarian outrages are committed; but, when

the mail comes to hand, none of those outrages appear, but on the contrary, the Circuit judges in most of the counties are presented with white gloves. We produce most of the despatches and give them for what they are worth for lack of more authentic information.

Some capitalists of New York commenced building a large hotel at Rockaway Beach, in that state lately, but after a while were either unable or unwilling to pay their hands in cash. They gave them certificates instead, but, as this thing had been going on since the first of June, and as the seven or eight hundred workmen could not dispose of them except at a ruinious of discount, they became disatisfied and struck. They acted calmly and coolly in the premises, appointed a committee, went to the several banks with the certificates, and were ultimately happy to find that Drexel, Morgan & Co. received them at par. If all strikers acted in this practical fashion they would secure more victories and come out better in the end.

the treaty of Berlin. He is safe therefore for the present, although a month ago no one could have imagined circumstances so favorable to him could arise. Then the powers were united, now they are divided, and Greece may clamor in vain for the session of territory guaranteed her until she be strong enough to go and take it. She missed her opportunity in not going in with Russia during the late war. True, she was about to do so and share the spoil of the vanquished, but England exercised a pressure upon her, and intimated she would look after her interests. Mr. Gladstone has, indeed, done all he could to obtain the union of the powers in her behalf, and the joint vote was his idea. Turkey acted on the joint vote as regards Montenegro when she saw the powers in earnest for a time, but when she observed them growing iealous, when she saw France, one of Greece's particular friends, withdrawing, and Germany following suite, she refused the accession of

territory to Greece and there the matter rests-Russia cannot forgive Greece for not taking a hand in the war, and Greece, on her side, is sorry she did not, and realizes when too late that England is less powerful than Russia in the east.

for their advancement and success in after life. We have received a communication from Ottawa on this subject which our readers will find on another page.

TORONTO WEST.

It is a great misfortune that a Catholic cannot receive the nomination for a Parliamentary constituency without having his religion mixed up with his politics. Let an Anglican, Presbyterian, Unitarian, Methodist or Agnostic seek the sweet voices of the multitude, or, what is more to the purpose, their votes, and though the character of the candidate may be pulled to pieces, though his antecedents may be found to have been of the worst description; though his grandsire may be found to have been deservedly hanged for sheep stealing, yet his religion is never mentioned ; it is not of the least importance when politics are concerned. But the moment a Catholic appears in the field the whole world is at once made aware that he is a Catholic. Why is this? Is there anything, for instance, in the religion of Alderman Ryan, of Toronto, which would prevent him being either an excellent Liberal or a loyal Tory. Why do the newspapers not discuss the religion of Mr. Ryan's opponent, Mayor Beatty? We cannot for the life of us discover whether he is an Episcopalian, Baptist, Muggletonian, Mahommedan or Brahmin, but we all know, for we hade been told it a hundred times within in the past week, that Alderman Ryan is a Catholic. And yet there is no law on the statutes of Canada prohibiting one of that religion from holding any position under the WHATEVER else the sublime Porte may be Crown in Canada. It has been charged ignorant of he is well posted on European against the TRUE WITNESS time and again affairs, and especially as to the jealousies that the word Catholic was too profusely among the powers. So long as they differ scattered through its columns. There is, as to the amount of pressure to be put on however, an excuse for the TRUE WITNESS, as Turkey he knows there will not exist that it is the organ of Catholic opinion in Canada, union among them which would force him | but why should the Globe drag religion into to do more than promise to carry out a political contest, in which one man opposes another on questions of policy and not on questions of theology. Perhaps the Globe means well and perhaps it does'nt, but it certainly was the first paper which informed the world that Alderman Ryan was a Catholic born in Lancashire. As we gave an extract from the Liberal journal last week we do the same by the Conservative organ, the Mail, in this issue, and at the same time request those esteemed papers to stick to the businesss in hand. Says the Mail:---

"Neither Mr. Byan's repute in the commercial world nor his standing as a private citizen is at issue in this struggle; if they were we should be glad to bear testimony to his excellent business reputation and great moral worth. Nor is this a battle between rival creeds. The people are told, with ostentatious detail, that he is 'a member of the Catholic Church,' and that 'the anti-Catholic cry will doubtless be raised by the Government party;' but all this is superfluous. Mr. Ryan's religious belief can have no manner of connection with his views on the tariff or the Pacific Railway; and it is safe to say no good Conservative will vote against him simply because of that belief. If the Mail believed that he would be sacrificed for his religion it would not hesitate to sink politics and support him; for the triumph of a true liberalism over bigotry and narrow-mindedness would be of much more

selves while palpitating with excitment, Can this be true? If so, why are we not of the majority. The Gazette does not charge the members of the City Council with being bought by the "grosser forms of corruption," but it does charge them with being so enlisted in the interests of the City Passenger Railway Company, that "they are unable to form a fair judgment in any matter in which the interests of the company are involved." It is very kind of the Gazette to say so. Does the editor of the Gazette say this in a Pickwickian or Parliamentary sense, which are nearly all the same? And if gross allurements in the shape of hundreds of thousands of dollars were not held out to the majority. of the east-end, or the French Canadian members, what kind of allurements were they; were they ethereal, evanescent, spiritual, or effervescent. Does the editor of the Gazette think that a rapid succession of

champaign suppers would enlist the thirteen, and if not what would? But if the passage at-arms between Alderman Allard and Alderman Holland was of a sanguinary character (always in a Pickwickian sense), what was it to the encounter between Mr. White, M. P., and Alderman Allard? Nothing. Such language, such force, such Anglo-Saxon, strong and grand in its simplcity. This encounter was none the less sanguinary (still in a Pickwickian sense) in that both the combatants fired round the corner. This from the Alderman was not so bad for a Frenchman, supposed not to be perfectly posted in the beauties of Anglo-Saxon (mostly any one can speak English). He (Ald. Allard) was ashamed of the paper which was a disgrace to the community, edited by a firebrand, managed by the man who sat on the sofu in the City Council on Wednesday, and who insulted the French Canadians that morning.' Whether the passage just quoted is milder than the extract which follows, taken from Friday's Gazette, we leave to our readers :---

"The meeting of the Council was remarkable yesterday for two things. It was remarkable, first, for the violent and cowardly attack by Alderman Allard upon Mr. Thomas White, in relation to matters which were utterly irrelevant to the discussion. We do not propose to reply to this attack. It simply shows how an able man, as Mr. Allard undoubtedly is, can sometimes so forget himself as to descend to the role of a a ruffianly blackguard."

It seems that Mr. Thomas White, M. P. attended the meeting of the City Council on

Wednesday, and had to listen to the tirade of Ald. Allard, a tirade which, abusive as it might be, still cannot be considered altogether unfair when fighting a gentleman owning a newspaper, and being at the same time one of the best speakers in Canada. Alderman Kennedy's answer to Alderman Grenier was one of the best hits of the debate. When the the worthy Alderman Grenier, who is a Liberal and an aspirant for Parliamentary honors, pointed to the paucity of numbers in the gallery as a proof that the public did not take a deep interest in the giving away of the charter, Alderman Kennedy sharply retorted that the National policy it was which kept men employed and away from the galleries, and not lack of interest. It is needless to say Aldrman Kennedy is a Conservative.

believe ihat any number of Afghans Ayoob object of releasing their leaders. When ther Khan can get together will be a match for Roberts with an army of say 12,000 men half British and well supplied with artillery. Still misfortunes may happen on the way, and if they do they will be great misfortunes, or, more properly speaking, disasters. Afghanistan is pre-emenintly the country of disasters. The position of both Phayre and Roberts is peculiarly dangerous. They have both cut themselves loose from their parlance has it, they are "in the air." If they achieve victory they can, as a matter of course, make Candahar a future base, but if they do not, if fortune, or his merits, still favor Ayoob, their position is indeed perilous, for Abdurahman Khan is in their rear, and he will incline to the winning side. In fact he must, he has no option in the matter. If Ayoob succeeds in capturing Candahar before the arrival of Roberts, he will secure a splendid supply of Armstrong guns, money, and, what is far better, an accession of prestige, which means increased strength, and it is not too much to presume that he will have under his command an army of 40,000 men. The tribes who are waiting like expectant vultures, will rise around Roberts' march, if indeed they do not do so under even present circumstances, and he will have either to retreat or advance, as he may, destruction threatening him in either case, for the treacherous Abdurahman is behind him. This is not a pleasant state of affairs truly. The fate of Candahar will reverberate throughout India. This is agreed upon all sides, the prestige of the British name will have been lost, and India is governed by British prestige at this present moment. The Times is even now discussing the advisability of evacuating India altogether, and leaving a confederation of states behind. In its issue of the 31st July it asks if India, her liege subjects for a purpose. bankrupt and beggared as it is, can be of any further use to England. It has been of use heretofore, but now is a drain on her resources. She has extracted from the natives all their diamonds, gold and treasures, and left them famine instead. If engaged in a great European war, and if a rebellion break out in Ireland, she must, if not assisted by continental allies, withdraw her troops from India in any case. It is therefore not surprising that the

THE "INSURRECTION" IN IREIAND.

epoch in British affairs in the East.

eyes of the British world are turned on Canda-

bar, as its fall, if it shall fall, may form an

Unfortunate Ireland once more furnishes sensations for newspaper readers, and concerning her we hear of agitation, landlord sbootivg, outrages, religious broils, and mutterings of insurrection. One day we are in_ formed that a ship is boarded and cases of arms taken from her, another that Cork barracks were in danger of being blown into the air, while still later we are told the Catholics and Protestants of the North of Ireland are in a state of civil war. This last is, alas, the most melancholy intelligence, because the most reliable. What can the world, outside | that no one but an active member could give the British, think of a people who have just escaped fever and famine through outside benevolence flying at the throats of one another

for the love of God? While religious dis-

sensions have ceased in the rest of the civil-

made the abortive attempt at blowing up Clerkenwell their intentions were the same, but the blowing up of Cork barracks, and the consequent slaughter, would be cold-blooded murder, and we repeat we cannot believe Irishmen could be guilty of such a thing. is more feasible to suppose that the plentiful crop of spies, and informers, and detectives who infest unhappy Ireland in times of trouble and excitement, are at the bottom of base of operations, and as the military these latest "attempts at insurrection." The history of Ireland teaches us that those in. famous men, in order to create wealth and employment for themselves, have often in. vented conspiracies for which innocent men were brought to the dock and the scaffold. They are now as capable of iniquity as they were in former times ; they possess the same facilities, are protected by the same class of landlords. Who does not remember the atrocious Talbot, the English Protestant who bassed himself off as a Catholic, knelt at the Holy Communion table in order to throw the unwary off their guard, manufactured Fenians that he might have them arrested, who was protected by the Castle, and afterwards received his deserts at the hands of an assassin The truth is, it is the Land League which is dangerous, and it is the evicted whom the landlords fear. They are aware the Government will not send an extra force to protect them, but that they will send any number to prevent a rebellion, and hence they organize raids on the Juno and put good Government powder in places where it can be easily discovered. For our own part we sincerely and conscientiously believe that the class which can turn a widow and her orphans out in the pitiless winter weather to die by the roadside is bad enough for anything on this earth, and certainly wicked enough to hatch bogus plots against the Queen's majesty and the lives of

> In the course of recent debate on Itish affairs, the Marquis of Waterford said :

"A greatdeal had been said about emigration, which was a very popular remedy in their lordship's house. Emigration might be very useful, but, as at present carried out, it was the greatest injury to the country, because it was the young, the strong, the active and the energetic who were going, while the old, the feeble, and the useless, with the children. were left behind.

Why, most noble Marquis, that is exactly what their lordships want. Old women and feeble men, cannot trial muskets.

In reference to the sensational correspondence on Fenianism in the New York Herall part of which appeared in the last issue of the the TRUE WITNESS, the New York Tablet of the 21st of August says :---

The article purports to be written by Herald correspondent from Cork, Ireland, but to the experienced it bears convincing evicence of being manufactured in the Heral office in New York, and, furthermore, we he lieve we could lay our finger upon the writer. We have come to this conclusion from certain facts within our knowledge, and from a peculiarity of the language and construction of the article, and also from the conviction the important information it contains. It might be asked what motive any one in New York would have for its publication."

surprise to every one, except, perhaps to the Shamrocks. As for the Montrealers, they were intoxicated with their victory, which is a cause for astonishment as they have won similar victories heretofore, though not lately.

IT is found that the Portland cement used in the Public Works at Quebec became so soft when under water, as to be perfectly useless, while Canadian cement which stands the pressure is not used. This is to the Quebec Telegram a matter for surprise, and it loudly calls for explanation.

THE American papers are troubling themselves about the sinister looking Americans who are seen around the beautiful City of Cork. Mr. Gibbon, speaking at a pic-nic in Chicago, gives it as his opinion that a man in Ireland is sinister who does not say "your honor" to the landlords and such. He may be right.

 $\bar{\Lambda}$ s an evidence of the difficulty of transferring a piece of land in Ireland from the party of the first part, to the party of the second part, it may be mentioned that it takes an expenditure of about fifty dollars to convey the big drum of nationalism will cure itself. thirty acres, and so on in proportion to the size. The land stamp alone costs five pounds sterling. One can convey a thousand acres of land in Canada at a cost of a dollar or two.

LORD ORANMORE AND BROWN, an Irish peer. a fanatic and semi-lunatic, in playing the role in the British House of Lords which the lamented Mr. Whalley played in the Commons, with the difference that whereas Mr. Whalley was an Englishman, and probably sincere in his attack upon Ireland and "popery" the noble lord is an Irishman, and never so happy as when he is maligning his unhappy country before the world. His latest question was if the government intended prosecuting the Land League and renewing the Coercion Act, to which the answer was a decided negative.

THE HON. MR. FORSTER's plan for preservin Ireland is so original, that no one would have dreamed of it, except the Quaker the instead of firing bullets, are now instructed Majesty's lieges, and this Mr. Forster declares to be a decided improvement. And so it is. which are apt to fly inside of the mark. But COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

We have had our attention directed to a lively discussion just now going on between. our French Ganadian confreres on the subject | cry against him." of the teaching of the English language in

our collegiate institutions. An evening contemporary, the Courrier de Montreal, is very much exercised over the fact that at the Ottawa University the course of study should be presented in English, instead of in French and that an undue prominence is thus given own impression is, and it is not the first time

Courrier to pursue its own course, satisfied that in the long run the eternal beating on College, where the French language is taught in all its elegance and purity, as witness their

scholars in the various departments of life in the Dominion, fill more particularly a want long felt by the English-speaking and French Canadian Uatholics of the country. In the greater number of our Lower Canadian colleges we regret to be obliged to say the English language is not only a secondary consideration, but is almost entirely neglected. There the old system of the petit simmarin, that existed in France one hundred years ago. times and circumstances. In the new Catholic university of Ottawa both languages receive equal attention, but the course of study has been adapted to the requirements of the country, and is such as will enable our Cathocessfully with their rivals of other creeds. And this is the secret of the wonderful success prominence given to English instruction at the Ottawa College, our confrere were to urge Ask the Grouse and Pheasant if it is not, and many of our institutions in this Province to they will answer you that they prefer bullets adopt its curriculum a far greater benefit then the Grouse and Pheasants are interested In the meantime, our Catholic population

importance to the public weal than any mere party victory can possibly be. Mr. Ryan is not a Catholic in this contest, but a freetrader; and a Catholic cry for him will be just as immoral and as wicked as a Protestant

Perfectly correct, O esteemed contemporary

THE CHARTER DEBATE.

Despite the efforts of a persevering opposition and the strong public opinion at its back the majority in the Council carried out to the English training of the pupils. Our its programme with the exception of a few the deepest interest, for Indian officers say have been long enough in the country-they we have had occasion to express it, that our | charter for forty years is as good as given to | The accounts received concerning it are nefriends of the Courrier are a little too anxions the City Passenger Railway Csmpany; for, cessarily of the most conflicting nature, but for French domination in everything, and except its formal ratification by the contract- what is known with certainty is, that General that the course followed by that journal, if ing parties and the passage of an act through Primrose is inside with a battery and a half North of Ireland, that the fierce spirit of concurred in by its fellow-countrymen, must the local Legislature, the charter has been to of artillery and 5,000 men, four-fifths of whom Orange ascendancy still lives, and that the necessarily have the effect of placing them in all intents and purpose secured. The prin- are natives of India, and Avoob Khan outside antagonism with three-fourths of the popula- cipal amendments are three. The first is tion of the Dominion, and more especially to that the company will sell twenty-five tickets thirty-six guns, assisted by the advice of all Ireland she allows a pitiful minority to a very powerful minority in the Province of for a dollar, the second that when the em- European officers. Who these officers may be oppress a majority of their own country-Quebec. However, we can afford to allow the ployees of the company remove snow and ice is a mystery. The despatches report them to men. We are not unjust in throwaway, and the third, and most important, is | Czar indignantly deny, and if they are not that if at some future time Montreal requires | Russians they are just as likely to be Italian We cannot allow the opportunity to pass an elevated railroad, such as they have in adventurers or Fentan emissaries as anything land which do not contain a Catholic magis. without referring to the institution that has New York, no obstacle shall be thrown in the else. The Italians have of late become trate. The Orangemen may be excused when incited the ire of the Courrier. The Ottawa | way of its promoters as regards the obtaining | of a charter. A rather important amendment submitted by Alderman Donovan was out of the way places in order to strike a lost. It was to the effect that the street-car conductor should not be allowed to take more people in the car than there were seats for. To this Alderman Grenier objected that this would be inconvenient, because many people would rather stand than wait. This may be has beseiged it on three sides, that he has at. a chance presented itself, to try the fortunes a valid objection at present, and in fact for the future as well, it we are to have the fifteen minutes interval between the starting of cars, from a given point, but it is scarcely possible dicted by a still later telegram, which says is still followed regardless of the changes in the state of affairs can continue. Amendments or no amendments the City Council is about giving a monopoly for forty years, which is nothing new, as Alderman Donovau and the late gift of a monopoly for the ing the peace among Her Majesty's subjects | lic young men, after graduating, to battle suc- slaughtering of cattle. The provision excluding the running of independent busses was, we think, very unfair. The discussion Irish chief secretary is. The constabulary, that has crowned the labor sacrifices of the on the charter was one of the most interest-Reverend Fathers who have charge of the in- ing in municipal history. The east stood to discharge tuckshot into the bodies of Her stitution. If, instead of finding fault with the out against the west, the east was the stronger, and gave away the monopoly. The storm, either to give battle to the relieving the most diabolical character-a murder altercation between Alderman Holland and forces or return to Herat. Allard-to use a polite but mild expression, would be conferred on its fellow-countrymen.] of strong language could desire, and the reparties. That it is not pleasent to have buck- may congratulate themselves on having an lars worth of stock, which was to be divided siege of Candahar. It is possible if all goes sion of the world. When the Fenians atshot dug out from one,s body, is quite certain. institution where our young men are in a po- among the majority, made the mouths of the well that they will unite about the 10th of tacked the police van in Manchester and The notion, however, is no more extraor- sition to receive the education that is requisite minority water, and their hearts ask them- September and relieve Primrose, for we cannot killed Sergeant Brett they had in view the celled postage stamps.

The monopoly is now given, and it is perhaps useless to say further than that it will entich a corporation, benefit the east end in a measure, and inflict a serious injury on the city and the character of its representatives.

CANDAHAR.

The eyes of the British empire are once more turned upon Afghanistan. News from that distant country, and especially the beleaguered city of Candahar, is looked for with in command of an army of 20,000 men and Fenians they are likely to turn up in some stroke at British prestige. But wheever the ments of England, Whig and Tory. officers may be, it is certain they are advising

inferior quality for five weeks, before which time Aycob Khan must raise the slege, if in

General Phayre with a brigade of 3,000 and

ized nations they exist as vigorously in the North of Ireland as they did a century ago, and they, unhappily, show no signs of decay. Some Irishmen may cousole themselves with the thought that the parties at variance are of different races as well as creeds; that while the Catholics are national in feeling their enemies are intensely British. But this is a poor consolation, for the anti-nationalists rather important amendments, and the the loss of Candahar means the loss of India. and their ancestry-to have become, as the old expression has, it "more Irish than the Irish themselves." We must only assume in discussing the religious animosities of the miserable faction comforts itself with the consciousness that though England oppresses from the track in winter they must cart it be Russians, but this the government of the ing the whole blame on England, because power emanates from her, and it is her fault that there are counties in the North of Ire. enterprising in the East, and as for the they imagine Catholics have no rights which they are bound to respect, for they are only taking example from the successive Govern-

As regards the insurrectionary movement Ayoob Khan to his advantage, and that Prince | in Ireland we are of the opinion that it is all is drawing lines of circumvallation around moonshine. We believe that Ireland is Candahar. The latest reports say that he deeply and justly disaffected, and anxious, if tempted to storm it and has failed, and that | of war once more in order to right her many the Heratees have deserted his camp. The and grievous wrongs, but we believe also that last piece of intelligence is, however, contra. there is not the faintest desire to take the field at present. The people have been sothe Heratees were repulsed in an attack on bered by past disasters. They know what one of the posts. The truth is that any news | terrible misfortunes an unsuccessful rebellion from Candahar must be received with a good would entail upon them, and they are redeal of allowance. There is of course no solved to bide their time. The raid on the pointed out, in referring to the Gas Company, telegraphic communication, and intelligence Juno is rather a transparent fraud, and is Cabinet and become President of the Syndifrom the beseiged is altogether gathered from more likely to be the work of the spies, innative spies in the interest of the invaders. | formers and landlords than of the National General Primrose has provisions enough to party. The placing of two barrels of gunlast him three months, and water of a very powder in a railway tunnel under Cork barracks also wears a suspicious aspect. What good would result from the destruction of life the meantime he does not carry the place by that would accrue? It would be murder of which we cannot believe Irishmen could be

guilty of in cold blood. It would be differwas as rich and rare as the-strongest speaker General Roberts with a well equipped army of ent in case of civil war; it would be perfectly an editor of Punch. 10,000 men, exclusive of camp followers, are | justifiable even, but, under present ofcumference to the hundreds of thousands of dol- on the march by different routes, to raise the stances, it would excite the horror and aver-

There is one journal at least which ca guess as well as the TRRE WITNESS.

Personal.

-Bismarck has fallen away to 238 pounds. -Princess Louise is to visit the German batbs. -Lord Oranmore and Brown has a terrible thick lip. -Mr. T. P. O'Connor thinks the House of Lords a nuisance. -Rev. A. H. MacKonochie, the great Ritualist. is in Toronto. -Adelaide Neilson, the celebrated singer, died suddenly in Paris. -It is understood that Mr. Ryan, M.P. for Marquette, has resigned. -The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie defies Sir John to appeal to the country. -General McClellan has expressed his intention of retiring from politics. -When General Grant was President the country kept his dog at the rate of \$10 per month. -Mr. Dillon, M. P. for Tipperary, defice the House of Lords, and calls the members loafers. -'The rumor of Marshal Bazaine's death is unfounded. He is still living quietly at Madrid. -General Burroughs is 53 years of age. He never saw a shot fired in anger until very lately near Candahar. -The Pope's hair is silvery white. He has a strong and vibrating voice, and carries himself with mild dignity. -The Cockneys made a row over the burial of Miss Nellson. The Parsians are too well bred for such a thing.

-The trouble with Secretary Sherman is whether he will levy duty on the 47 dresses of the coming Sarah Bernhardt.

__"If you want an easy job," said Henry Ward Brenher to a young friend who asked him for advice, "don't be an editor."

-John Mackay, the California millionaire, is fifty years of age, a great talker, wears spectacles, and has a careworn look.

-The London Advertiser hints that Sir Charles Tupper will resign his seat in the

-It is thought the Duke of Argyle will receive the Kuightbood of the Garter, left vacent by the death of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

-The German National Liberals are again split up. Her Von Bennsignen can now only command 55 of them, which are all Bismarckian.

----The London papers say that Mr. Burnand, the new editor of Punch, is a worthy man, which is something really strange for

-Lieutenant Colonel McNeil, commanding the eighteenth battalion Prescott, Ont., volunteers, will probably be removed from the list of the officers of the active Dominion militia, having been convicted of using can-