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## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1890.

## LABOR.

Its Rights and Dignity.

VIEWS OF CARDINAL MANNING

An Able Review of a Great Question.

number of hands.

machines, the people employed in the trade,

in 1825, it appears that the power of 20,000

horses was employed in the spinning of cot-ton, and that the powers of each horse yield-ed, with the aid of machinary, as much yarn

of Lancashire alone produced in 1825 as much

sons to produce with the distaff and spindle.

The Egyptians, according to Herodetus,

hated the memory of the kings who built the

pyramids, and he t-lls us that the Great

Pyramid eccupied 100,000 men for twenty

years in its crection. Now it has been col-culated that the steam engines of England, worked by \$6 000 men, would raise the same

quantity of stones from the quarry and ele-

vate them to the same height as the Great Pyramid in eighteen hours. If this be so, it

seems to be a preof that while laber has been

advancing, skill has been developing, inven-

Great Britain has a larger mercantile marine than all the other maritime powers of the world put together. Whereas the mer-captile marine et all the other powers reaches 6,600 000 tens, the mercantile marine of Great Britain reaches 6 903,000. What is the cause of all the enormous development of wealth ? Some may say it is capital. I say there is something before capital; there is there is something before capital; there is skill. Some may say it is skill. I say there is something before skill; there is labor, and we trace it up to labor strictly. The first agency and factor of this great commercial wealth, and therefore of the greatness of our weath, and therefore of the greathess of our country in this respect, is labor. In a book published first about the year 1830, called the "Results of Machinery," and afterwards published under the tills of "Capital and Labor," in to be found this sentence : "In the yarm as would have required 21 302 000 perdim morning of modety labor was up and atiring before capital was awake." There is no doubt of this; and, therefore, I may affirm thit labor is the origin of all our great.

nest I will not try to define laber, but will des-orlise it to be the benest exertion of the powers of our mind and of our body for our own good and for the good of our neighbor. I do not say honest, I de not account any labor which is not honest, as worthy of the name of laber. I call it exertion, because unless a man puts forth his powers, and puts them forth to the full, is not worthy of the name form to the third and the put them forth to his them increasing, and the creation of pawer honestly for his own good, I call it his every kind of capital has been augmented be-destruction ; and if he does put them forth for youd anything we could have conceived. So destruction ; and n no meas put them forth for your anything we could have conceived. So his own goed, and also for the goed his neighbor, I call it selfishness. I think, there fore, that my description is a just one; it is the bonest excribion of the powers of mind and this is the true capital of our country, not and body fer our own good and for the good money alone. of our neighbor. And here I must put in a plea, in passing, for the exertion of the powers of the mind, and I shall be safe in saying that those whe exert the powers of the mind and of the brain are true laborers.

I will now turn to the other part of my thesis; that is, to the rights of labor. I am They may never have wielded an ax, they not going to be communistic, and I have no may never have guided a locomotive, and will to be revolutionary. Adam Smith says:

they were not familiar to myself. First of all | Another man may effer him his wages, and if in the last contury, inventions followed one saether in ranid snocession. As you are well a ware, in 1743 the fly shuttle was invented ; in 1769 the son of the Inventor constructed back to the Greeks or to the Romans, you

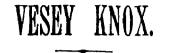
what is called the drop box; in 1767 came | find tuat trades and professions always had the priming junny, in 1769 the water frame, their societies and fellowships by which they in 1779 the two were combined into the mule, were united together. It seems to me that were united together. It seems to me that this is a sound and legitimate social law. I in 1813 the pewer loom followed, in 1765 the can conceive nathing more entirely in accor-dance with natural right and with the higher steam engine had been completed, in 1811 steam was applied to ships, and in 1824 it was applied to railroads. That is to say, taking jurisprudence than those who have one commen interest sheuld unlite together for the only one line of invention, that which applies to the manufacture of cotten and woel, this promotion of thei Interest. extraordinary advancement in machinery was From this it would seem attained in twenty two years. Then the power that the protection of labor

From this it would seem to me to follow that the protection of labor and of industry has at all times been a recognized right of attained in twenty-two years. I nen the power that at all times been a recognized right of lecemetion by land and by see was added. these at all times been a recognized right of New what was the effect of this? At first these who possess the same orall that they near a supposed that is have united segether; that these unions have been recognized by the Legislature ; that would have thrown out of employment a vast whether they be employers or employed, whether they pessess the dead capital or the M. Say, the French political economist, in his complete "Course of Political Economy," live capital, the dead money or the live money all have the same rights. And I de not see, states upon the authority of an Kaglish manufacturer of fifty years' experience, that in ten years after the introduction of the I confess, why all men should not organize themselves together so long as they are truly and honestly submissive to one higher and chief, who is superior ever us all; the sup-reme reign of law which has geverned at all spinners, and weavers, were more than forty times as many as when the spinning was done by hand. According to a calculation made times, the people of Eagland.

I am one of those who are of epinion that the hours of the labor muit be further re-gulated by law. I know the difficulty of the subject, but I say the application of unchecked political economy to the hours of labor must be met and checked by a moral condi-

If the great end of life were to multiply yards of clath and cattan twist, and if the glory of Esgland consists or consisted in multiplying without stint or limit these articles and the like at the lowest possible price, so as to undersali all the nations of the world, well, then, let us go on. But if the domestic life of the people be vital above all; if the peace, the purity of homes, the education of children, the duties of wives and mothers, the duties of husbands and of fathers be written in the natural law of mankind, and if these things are sacred, far beyond anything that can be sold in the market, then I say, if the hours of labor resulting from the unregulated sale of a man's strength and skill shall lead to the destruction of domestic life, te the neglect of children, to turning wives and mothers into living machines, and of fathers and husbands inte---what shall I say, come back when it is set, wearled and able only to take feed and lie down to rest, the domestic life of men exists no longer, and we dare not go on in this path. I am not going to attempt a prescription ; I should fail if I were to attempt to practice in any art which is not my own ; but this I will say : Parlia-

ment has done it already. De not let it be said, therefore, that Parlia-ment has not interposed in the question of places they did not touch. Neither did they



His Maiden Speech in the House tesching of Commons.

an Ulster Man and an Irishman He Pro-tests Against a Delusive and Dangerens Bill-The Felly of Lord Ashbeurne's Act Outdence-Congratulations from Mis Cel. As an Ulster Man and an Irishman He Fre-Outdone-Congratulations from Mis Col. Itagues-The best for Twenty years.

ment pointed to as preventing repuldation of the agreements the tenants made no pretence even of free contract when the govern ment pledged these securies. (Hear, hear.) In the House of Commons on the 24th ult., Mr. Vesey Knoz, Mr. Bigger's mccessor, made his maiden speech He spoke on the Balfour land bill, and with such good effect as to receive the heartiest congratulations when he sat down. The Dublin Freeman's Journal calls it the under this measure, either by a representative local authority, and giving them a veto on any best speech of its kind for twenty years. Some extracts may be of interest to those who might called to fill poor Joe Bigger's seat is made. After speaking of the Ashbourne act, and been taken, and there was not the slightest chance of the Irish members consenting to

what it has not done for Ireland's good. Mr. Knox, who announced that he was speaking as an Ulster map, said—"The present bill differed much from the Ashbourne sot, and where it differed is differed for the worse, and wherever the Ashbourne act required amendment it had left the work undone. So that the measure had as they gave to Scotch educatian. (Hear, heur.) As to the contingent portion of the fund, the government could get it by involving the whole country in enemity. He did not think the right honorable gentleman, with all his experience of stirring up disorder in Ireland, if he had deli-berately designed the provision to make govern-ment in Ireland impossible, could have made a worse provision than this. Most of the pay-ments which were to be stopped were payments been subjected to more objection than any in-troduced within the memory of man. (Hear, hear, and cheers ] In the first place it stood condemned because there was no power of com-pulsory sale, and without compulsory sale the question could not be setuled. (Hear, hear.) The Ulster farmers were at the present moment almost unrepresented in that House. So bisterly did they feel their position that a number of Ulster Presbyterian farmers, who met the other day to declare that no bill would be satis-factory that did not contain the compulsory principle, that a number of farmers, 1000 in principle, that a number of farmers, 1000 in number, meeting in an Orange hall, had to ask his honorable friend, the member for St Stephen's division of Dublin, to present their petition for them. (Hear, hear, and loud Irish oheers.) This whole bastallon of the constitu-ents of the honorable member for North Armagh protect against the bill, and he held that they were right in protesting. The effect of this voluntary principle was had alike for the tenant, because free contract in Irelend was tenant, because free contract in Ireland was impossible, and it was bad for the state, because the only real security for repayment of shore insubments was the value of the land. (Hear, bear.) If the tenant once fell into arrear and they had to evict, all their force of military and police would not be sufficient to keep peace in Ireland. The voluntary principle was bad in another way. He sopposed they wanted to get rid of the bad landlords, but they did no such thing, for there were many places

Oarthy, had done their work fairly well. The reasons why they had two such men administerascribed to the- be would not say aliancebut to the temporary meeting in the division lobbies between the Irish party and the Tory party in 1885. [Hear, hear] Had it not been for this circumstance, the government would never have appointed to administer the Ashbourne act men whose traditions on the whole were opposed to the landlord party Now they they had no longer need for the Irish vote, were the government going to shelve these two gentlemen or swamp them ? He should like some information on this point. The honorable meniber pointed out how insufficient was the amount with which the government proposed to settle the land question. Only a small portion of the landlords could be bought out under the measure, and the same condition of discontent which existed now would continue in an increased degree. Indeed, he thought the settle-ment of the Irish land question would be more difficult after the bill had passed and the money Indeed, he thought the settle taken up than it was now. [Hear, hear, ] Pro ceeding Mr. Knox criticized the tenants' insur ance fund part of the act. He said the clause on this subject provided that if a tenant paid ess than twenty years' purchase for the first five years he was

speaking thus ? What was to be the state of their country if they had to put in forces sort of plan of campaign right over the whole country ? [Hear, har.] And yet, seconding to the member

for South Tyrone, some such course as that en-tailing enormous hardships to the country, and

A LESSON OF LAWLESSNESS

There were two ways in which to get the con-

sent of the Irish people to advances being made

particular loan, or by asking the consent of the

Irish members to some general scheme applying

to the whole of Ireland. But neither course had

pledge their securities under such a measure as the present. Let them examine the guarantees.

The government had the cash portion, but they had got it by starving Irish education instrad of

giving it the same benefit from the probate duty as they gave to Scotch educatian. (Hear, hear.)

ments which were to be stopped were payments in relief of the poor rate, but it was not by the poor rate they were going to raise the money to

meet the compulsory levy of the lord lieutenant. No, because half the poor rate was paid by the

landlord. (Hear, hear) It was out of the country cose they wanted to levy this so that

THE POORMST PROPLE

were made to subscribe and make up for the fault of richer brethern who had the advantage

of purchasing under the sct. The chief scre-tary must surely know it would be impossible

tor him to lovy such a rate. It was not a secur-ity for peace, but a provocation to rebellion. [Hear, hear.]. Let the government have fair no-

vice that this mortgage of the Irish rates was put on without the consent of the Irish people

ity or protection for the tenants' improvements. With regard to the land debt, they wanted to know how the personal of the purchasing part

the landlords may pay nothing, whilst

## PRICE, 5 CENTS.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarsers of the Globe.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society of Paris dis-tributed something like £20,000 in relief last that could not be forrotten for many a long years.

The death of the Rev. John Kemmy, late pastor of Sp. Teresa's Church, San Francisco, is annonnead.

Rev. Michael Hayes, pastor of Holy Trinity Ohurch, Middletown, O, died at Hos Springs, Ark., recently.

The Rev. F. Lewis, a French Capuchin priest, has arrived in India in the hope of being allowed to attend lepers

A Paris dispatch says the latest accession to the ranks of Chartreuse is Abbe Chaffaut, son of the senator of that name.

Mgr. Kopp has sent to the Holy Father a detailed report on the proceedings of the recent Labour Conference at Berlin.

Very Rev. John Oster has been elected Superior of the Order of the Holy Ghost in America as successor to the Very Key, Father Strub.

The Holy Father has sent his Apostolic Benediction to the Committee of Arrangements, and all who aid in any way in carrying out the coming Centenary of the great Father Mathew. Oardinal Taschereau received a cablegram from the Pope approving of and blessing the free night schools which were inaugurated during the past winter in Montreal and Quebec. Osrdinal Parocchi has just caused to to Canonically erected in the Eternal City the Guild of our Lady of Ransom, the main object of which is the conversion of England to its aucient faith.

The Oolonial Secretary refused to Arch-bishop Alvares and his priests the paraports requested by them for the purpose of travelling in India, on the ground that they are not British subjects.

Father Benedict, Abbot of the famous Trappist monastery at Gethsemani, near Bardshown, K5., has resigned on account of having become a paralytic, and therefore incompetent to at-send to the duties of the position, and Vather Edwards has been chosen in his place.

From the "Australasian Oatholic Directory for 1890 " we learn that there are in all Aus-tralacts 30 Bishops, 3 administrators, and 848 priests. The Catholic population of the Arch-diocese of Sydney alone numbers 135,000; that of Melbourne, 100,000; and that of Hobart, 24,000.

Sister Giuseppa Burchi, the foundress of the Institute of the Daughters of St. Joseph, died that there was no cov-mant for quiet enjoyment in that mortgage. [Irish cheere.] Another ob-jection to the bill was that there was no securlast week at Quaracchi, near Florence. She had presided over the Order she founded for some thirty years, and died lamented by thousands of the poor, of whom she and her Sisterhood have always been she most deof the land debt would be affected. The pur-chase commissioners, Messre, Lynch and Movoted friends.

Moniteur de Rome says in the Middle Ages the Ohurch, by its bishops and its great monks, in-

they may never have driven a spade into the ground, but I will maintain they are true laborers worthy of the name.

We will now come to what we call for the present bodily labor. I may say that this hodily labor is one some the origin of every. thing, though it is clear that mind must presede it. In these days, perhaps, men are inclined to depreciate mere strength without skill because our labor is become balf skilled and fully skilled, and cur industry is becom-ing scientific. Nevertheless, in the mere labor of the body there is a true dignity. The man who puts forth the power of the body, and that henestly, for his own good and the goed of his neighbor, is living a high and worthy life, and that because it is his state In the world. It is the let in which we are placed, and any man who falfils the lot of his aziatence is in a state of dignity. The condition on which we obtain everything in the world has always more or less of laber.

Now there is no limit as yet ascertained to the fertility of the earth. Ws are told that in the time of King John the productiveness of the soll of England was about one-fourth as compared with the productiveness of the sell all over the face of England at this time, and as about one fifth compared with the productiveness of the sell round about Londan. What makes the difference ? Laber, skill, capital, science, and the advancement of agrioulsure. This calculation shews that we have been steadily advancing in the preduotiveness of our soll and have never reached its limit.

Labor may be only in the dawn of its work ; and if England has developed itself by its labor, as I began by saying, to se varb an extent, de not let us for a moment imagine that we have reached the limit of what may be done by the advancement of that labor. I am old enough to recollect when the political economiets of Rugland startied us by a statemont that there did not exist in England enough coal under the earth te last for more than eight hundred years. It seemed to me even then that our nerves might stand the announcement. Nevertheless, it is clear that we never yet have ascertained what is the limit of the ceal mines in England. I de net knew that any man can make even a probable conjecture. But, not only is labor the law of our State, it is also the law of our development. It is the law of the development of mind and bedy.

But further than this, laber is the condition of invention. Between the intelligence and the hand there is a correspondence so delicate, so minute, that it bears one of the strongest evidences of the wisdom of our Maker. The versatility of the mind in its operations can never be measured ; nevertheless, the flexibility of the hand is such that it corresponds with the versatility of the mind. The man whe in the dim merning of seciety made a flint knife, had a hard labor to execute works of skill. The man who, succeeding him, had a Sheffield blade, could do pe haps a thousand operations which the flint knife could not accomplish.

We have now happily come to a period when our whole population, agricultural and manufacturing, recognize that the advance-ment and multiplication of machinery is the greatest aid in creating labor. In order to he can subsist upon certain wages. This is give the simplest preef of this, I will mention undeniable. He may set too high a price one or two facts which may not be familiar upon his labor, but then he will pay the pen- she should be very economit to some who hear me. Until the other day alty. No man can appraise it for him. cynic, when she is cooking.

own labor; as it is the original foundation of all other property, so it is the most sacred and invidable. The patrimony of a poor

II.

man lies in the strength and dexterity of his hands; and to hinder him from employing his strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper, without in-jury to his neighbor, is a plain violation of this most sacred property." Therefore, first of all, I claim for labor the right; of property. There is no personal property so serictly our own. It is altogether and entirely personal. The strength and skill that are in a man are as much his own as his life-tlood ; and that skill and strength which he has as his personal property no man may control. He has this property in him. Lawyers say a man's will is ambulatory ; that is, it travels with him all over the world. So the workingman carries this property with him as ready money. He can buy with it and he can sell it. He can exchange it. He may set a price on it. And this ready money which he carries with him he may carry te

every market all over the world ; and, what is more, he will not be impeded by any foreign currency. No coins, no dif-ficult calculations, decimal or otherwise, obstruct his exchange with other nations of the world.

And further, in one sense it is inexhaustible except that we all have limits and dimensions and our strength and skill are bounded by what we are. But there it is, perennial, going on always through his life till eld age diminishes it ; then what remains in him is to be henered with a reverence of which I spoke just now. I claim for labor (and the skill which is always required by laber) the rights of capital. It is capital in the truest sense. New our Saxon ancestors used to call what we call oattle "live meney," and we are told that what we call chattels and cattle and the La tin word capita are encand the same thing; that is, "heads" of oattle, or workers or serie. This was "live money;" and so are the labor, the strength and the skill in the honest workman "live money." It is capital laid up in him ; and that expital is the condition of preduction.

For capital which is in money, which I will call dead capital, or dead money, receives its life from the living power and skill of the laborer. These two must be united. The capital of money and the capital strength and f skill must be united together, or we can have no production and no progress. And, therefore, "labor and capital must ride on the same horse;" and it is said, in a sort of metherwit way, that "when two men ride en a herse one must ride behind." It is said that capital rides before. Well, now, if they cannot ride side by side they ought to walk hand in hand. Whatever rights, then capital possesses labor possesses.

Oace more : Laber has a right or liberty. A laberer has a right to determine for whom he will work, and where he will work. I do not mean in any capricious and extertionate way, but hemust be first and last the judgeand controller of his own life, and he must pay the penalty if he abuses that freedom. This carries with it also the right to say whether

labor and in the question of the heurs of labor. I will ask, is it possible for a shild to be educated who becomes a full-timer at 10 or even 12 years of age ? Is it possible for a child in the agricultural distriote to be educated who may be sent out into the fields at nine? I will ask, can a woman be the mother and bead of m family who works sixty hours a week? You may knew better than I, but bear with me if I say I do not understand how a woman can train her children in the hours after they come home from school if she works all day in a factory. The oblidren come home at 4 and 5 in the alternoon; there is no mother in the house. I do not know how she can either clothe them, or train them, or watch over them, when her time is given to labor for sixty hours a week.

I saw in my early days a good deal of what the homes of sgricultural laborers were. With all their poverty they were often very beautiful. I have seen oottages with cottage gardens and with scenty but bright furniture. a hearth glewing with peat, and children playing at the door ; poversy was indeed everywhere, but happiness everywhere, tao. Well, I hope this may still be found in the agricultural districts. What may be the homes in our great manufacturing towns I do net knew, but the homes of the peer in Lenden are often very miserable. The state of the houses, families living in single rooms, sometimes many families in one room, a corner apiece. These things cannot go en. The accumulation of wealth in the land, the piling up wealth like mountains in the possession of classes or of individuals, cannot go on if these moral conditions of our people are not healed. No commonwealth can rest en

such foundations. EDWARD, CARDINAL MANNING.



The New York Times, which is not by any means favorable to Oathollos or their schools has the following in regard to the efforts of Orangemen to upset the separate scheel sys-tem in the prevince of Maniteba: "It is not at all surprising to be told that the Orangemen in Manitoba are enthusiastically In favor of the abolition of the Catholic scheels. Wherever the Orangeman is found he is a turbulent person, and his notion of civil and religious liberty is the liberty to oppress and persecute Roman Cathellos. That is to say, he has properly no notion of civil and religious liberty at all. The Orangemen represent an aggressive and intelerant Protestantiam, and where they have their way they do whatever is most hertile and effensive to the Osthelics. If they inspire the proceedings of the government of Manitoba, as their approval of these proceedings indicates, their purpose is to force upon Oathelic children religious instruction offensive to Catholic parents. The more effonsive is is to Oatholice, the more satisfactory it will be to the Orangemen. Of course the Cathelics are justified in resisting to the atmest a project of bringing up their children in distinotively Protestant schools."

Woman's greatest glory is her hair, and she should be very economical of it, mys a

touch

## THE SMALL TILLAGE PARMERS.

They had suffered infinitely more than the large graziers from egricultural depression, and they were left untouched, because the large owners could bring more pressure to operate for the purpose. In the return for the end of 1888 up to March of this year he found that Earl Shannon had sold 55 holdings for £45,000 [hear, bear], showing that it was a very expensive luxury making peasant proprietors out of these large graziers. [Cheers.] Lord Listowel had sold three holdings in the county of Ourk for £3,000, and one in Kerry for £2500. The Mar-quis of Waterford had sold 114 holdings in the county Waterford for £113,000, the average valuation being £51, or over the limit which th honorable member for Cork thought necessary Sir George Colthurst had sold one holding in the county Cork for £5,000. [Hear, hear, How the land courts sanctioned that advan he could not understand, as they could call sanction that amount on a whole estate. Munster £541,000 had been advanced to consti being £36, while the average value being £36, while the average value Munater was £31. With regard to absentees, whom the attorney generel said he wished to get rid of, there were some absentees who wer not bad landlords, and who really spent a good deal of money in the country by deputy. they had been spending large sums on improv ing their property, there was no loss of net in come in selling their lands. In case of the Lon dou companies he should say there was no lo of net income when they sold ; but had they got rid of the absentees ? No. On the contrary £57? 000 having been advanced to the London comp rice in Ireland, the interest on the money web. year by year out of the country to an ab-sentee collector in the British treasury, and he believed there had been a net lose to the peopl of the district from the buying out of the Lose don't upanice. But the worst class of all seatess remained bahind. They did not find of at

LORD CLANEICARDE BUSHING

to take advantage of this hill. No ; he expect ed a little more than 22 per cent for his money. That sort of man, who had never done anything for the country, found it more profitable to hold on. So that, whatever be the proprietors those who could get on best without their aid was an insensate plan for the state to adopt. [Ministerial cheers.] He admitted that they had got difficulties in the way of com-pulsory purchase in the north of Ireland. The member for South Tyrone was an opponent of compulsory purchase, and, having got the government to make the purchase voluntary, the houershie member new turned round and said that though this bill was not compulsory, it would work out to compulsion. The only way would work out to compulsion. The only WAV he [Mr. Knox] could see that it would work out to compulsion was this : Where a tenant on one side of the road, under this act, got a reduction of 80 percent, the tenants on the other side would say that if they did not get a similar reduction they would pay no rest at all. [Hear.] That was the only way in which the bil would work, said the law-abiding member for South Tyrone. He would suggest to the chief secretary that summary proceedings should be taken under the second section of the coercion set scalast the honorable member for South Tyrone for bie letter to the Morning Post. They might scense him in the customary form of

might accuse him in the customary form of complring, with certain persons unknown, to infuce other persons unknown and to compel them to refrain from doing what they had a legal right to do, viz.—pay their legal rent to the Landlord. [Laughter.] Did it not open up a whole vista of possibilities for the landlords when they heard the member of Bouth Tyrone

MADE TO PAY THE SAME SUM

as he would have paid if he had bought a twenty years' purchase, one effect being that the greater the risk the smaller was the premium. If the government were not prepared to spend more than £30,000,000 they would have to take the statesmanlike and moderate scheme of the member for Cork, and if they were going to take the scheme they had better take it at once and withdraw the present bill. [Hear, hear, If the Irish landlords were to accept the scheme of the member for Oork their incomes would be somewhat reduced, but they would still have enough to live in Ireland and to work for Ire-land, and he vectured to think the end was worthy of their consideration. The Irish peo-ple had shown themselves generous and grateful when any man turned from the old w>ys and showed himself ready to serve Ireland. He did not believe even yet that it was too late for the Irish landlords to take a wiser course. Surely is would be better on a smaller income to be re-spected by the Irisb people than to remain forever as political Bonrbons, forgetting nothing profitable to hold on. So that, whatever be the ever as pointed hourdons, bygesning nothing alm of the government, this plan of buying out the best landlords and putting up as peasant proprietors those who could get on best without their aid was an insensate plan for the state to adopt. [Ministerial cheers.] He admitted that hey had got difficulties in the way of com-pulsory purchase in the north of Ireland. The well to accept. He thought the hourable well to accept. He thought the hourable well to accept. He thought the honorable members on both sides of the House must recognize the fact as of some importance that the Irish members deliberately voted for the reject slightest sense of self interest [Irish cheers], except so far as the interests of their country were concerned, and he asked the House instead of jeering at more Irish members, as the chief secretary was wont to do, to listen for once to what they said, and to believe that it was for the take of peace and for the take of Ireland that they asked the House to reject this de-lusive and daugerous bill. [Boud Irish cheers.]

> Proprietor ei country hotel to servant : stranger has arrived. Make a fire in No. 14. Servant : A big fire, sir ? Proprieter : No, he is a little bit of a fellew.

Grafton : "Aw-what's the matter, dear bey ! Spwained your wist ?" "Naw-rhuematish. Left one of me rings off the other day, ye know, and caught cold in my fingaw."

ervened between the powerful and the weak the barous and their vasuals, to bring about peace among the children of God. Is not the ntervention of the bishops in sharp modern disputes between capital and labour a visible coninustion of the mission ?

Rev U. Grassi, S.J., who for the last year has been stationed at Umatilla Reservation, Washington, endeavoring to undo the ruin brought upon Catholic institutions there during the past three years, and who recently opened a new school there for Indians, died on the 24th ilt. Father Grassi was one of the oldest misionaries on the Pacific Slope.

The following works have been placed on the Index Expurgatorius, and are therefore not to oe read by Casholics-"Melanges eur quelques questions agibees de mon temps et dans mon coin de Paya," by Rev. J. M. Boillos, curs of the Madeleine of Besancon; "Indas de Ker ot," a dramatic porm by Frederick Soler, a Spani-ard, and "Il Nuovo Roamini," a literary and scientific periodical published at Milan.

Father George Kenny, of the Jesuit Province of Montreal, is in St, Louis, engaged in giving a retreat at the Convent of the Sacred Heart. He is the son of Edward Kenny, of Halifar, and has two brothers Jesuits in Ireland. Another brother was lost on the ill-fated Boston on his journey to England to outer the Order. He has a sister in the institute of the Sacred Heart in New York city. Father Kenny is reputed the most eloquent priest in the Dominion. He is well remembered in New York.

The Dublin Nation of May 3 gives this important news in regard to the relations between England and the Holy See-" A well-informed correspondent at Rome writes that a new representative of Great Britain at the Holy See has been appointed in the person of Bir Adriano Dingli. He was at Rome recently, and will shortly return to take up his permanent resi-dence there. He has already givon orders to a person in his confidence to find out a residence. mitable for the British Legation to the Holy See. The person named in this despatch was an ex officio member of the Council of Malta from 1854 to 1880, when he was appointed Ohlef Justice of Malta.

The official Papal directory, La Gerarchia Outtolica of Rome, has just been issued for this. year. It has some interesting details respect the future candidates for the Papacy. It appears that there are seventy members of the College of Cardinals. The oldest is Cardinal Newman, who is 90 years of age. He is now infirm and in complete retirement. The oldest from the date of nomination is Cardinal Martel, but, technically, he is not the oldest member of the College because he belongs to the order of descons, and the dean of the College must always be a Cardinal belonging to the order of always be a Cardinal belonging to the order of Bishops. This honor belongs to Cardinal Mon-aco Lavalletts, who is also Secretary of the Congregation of the Index. Altogether there are in the College one member who is 50 years old, six who are 50, twenty who are 70, twenty. six who are 60, ten who are 50, and only four who are under fifty. These are Cardinal Ram-polls, Cardinal di Rende, and the Cardinal Archbishops of Frague and Lisbon.

The quarterly eviction return presented to Parliament by Mr. Balfour shows that during the first three months of this year 1,865 evictions the first three months of this year 1,865 eviction notizes were filed, under the Eviction-Made-Easy Clause of the Act of 1887, in the county and superior courts in Ireland. The number filed in the Queen's Bench was 48, in the Exchequer Division, 18, and in the County Courts, 1,804. The highest numbers were-Clare, 115; Cork, 144; Donegal, 135; Galway, 111; and Tipperary, 116;