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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1896.

Calondar for the Week.

Sept. 21-Our Lady de Morcede 25-88. Eustachius and Companions

23-88, Fusiactions and Company of the St. Rusebius, P. 27-Eighteenth after Pentecest tot the Sunday). 28-8. Wencestaus K. and M. 29-Dedication of St. Michael the Ashangal

There is likely to be some rivalry between Toronto and Montreal over which city shall hold a big exhibition next year. There will not be room for two such affairs, and the Government will not assuredly bonus both. It is going to be a case of which has the biggest political pull.

At a banquet given to him at the Rideau Club, Ottawa, before his de parture for the United States, Lord Russell of Killowen referred in warm terms of praise to Canada and its fine The Lord Chief Justice left with very please essions of the people and th country.

The Globe comes out against Chines labor in Canada with considerable decision. That is the view taken by the majority of people in Canada addition to the competition felt at the that a very low class of Chinese cominto this country and bring their de graded system of living with then

The cable states briefly that His Holiness the Pope has given an opin-ion recoding Anglican orders. The report says that Anglican orders are report says that Augustinvalid, and that the Anglican to the Or invited to return to the Catholic faith. Those in England who have been bestirring themselves in the matter have, therefore, reached another stage in the argument

Mr. Dobell, who captured Queber Yest, a seat formerly held by a Cath shman for many years, has got into hot with his constituents already. He is against a 20 knot service for a fast Atlantic line, and the city of Quebec, as is well known would be the terminus of that line and is anxious to have it. Quebe-would never have elected any man who held views contrary to its best interests, and therefore Mr. Dobell's future course is pretty clear to the average outsider, whatever his view

The next Papal Consistory is fixed for the beginning of Novem it is said the Pope will raise the following Italian Prelates to the Cardinal ate: Monsignor Ciasca, Secretary of Propaganda; Monsignor Nocella, Secof Briefs; Monsignor Stone ore from the Consis in pec tory of 1895; and Monsignor Alphonse bbach. At the same time three foreign Cardinals will be named. rill, in public Consistory, invest the following Cardinals with the scar let biretta : Cardinal Ferrata, forme Nuncio in Paris; Cardinal Jacob former Nuncio in Lisbon; Cardinal former Nunico in Madrid : Cardinal Aghardi, former Nuncio i Cardinal Satolli, lately enna : Apostolic Delegate to the Unite States. The appointment of a new Nuncio in Paris is involved in diff. with the French Gover upon questions of personal selection

For an English view of the pressi dition of the Irish Parli Party, the follow ing, from the Lond Speaker, is to the point: "Do the Irish people want Home Rule or do they not? The result of the Irish Convention will supply the assewer. The remnion of Irish Nationalists is his in the site

....

the object which they all profess to desire. If the present condition of internal spart bing a maintained, then Home Rule will hardly re-enter the range of practical politics within the next twenty years. If on the other hand, the differences now so glaring are healed, and the Irish Parliamen ary I's 'y press their constitution ola ms with the unanimity which use to distinguish them, notther Radicals or Tories can hold out against claim so obviously reasonable and net fluat is the case in a nutshell and it would be useless for any Englishman to interfere at all. The vention which has been held this week in Dublin was neither Dillonite, Healytie, nor Parnellite. It repre-sented the Irish race throughout the world to which Mr. Parnell was so fond of appealing.

Ulster Farmers and the Land Act

That the recent Land Act which passed the Imporial Parliament merely an instalment of needed le latton is sufficiently proved by action of Ulster tenant farmers wh are likely to ake the most favorable view of the policy of the Un Government. A large meeting of ten ant farmers from the three counties of Tyrone, Donegal and Derry was held at Derry early this month, and most of them were Protestant Unionists Mr. Savers, President of the North West Farmers' Association, was in th chair and said that the meeting was called to consider what advantages In his opinion the act contained a good many valuable provisions, but yet it fell far short of the justice due to Irish tenants. Dr. R. H. Todd, solicitor, then went

thoroughly into the provisions of the new law, from the standpoint of Ulster tenants, and said:—" Hitherto the courts acting secretly deprived the Ulster tenant of a large part of this benefit. A distinct advance was made ven before the passing of the act in the case of M'Glinch v Abereorn, where Mr. Justice Bewley and Mr. Commissioner Fitzgerald held that the tenant was entitled to the henefit of ation that no living wit had seen done, and the only proof of which was that the land must have been reclaimed at some time, and would go back to a waste condition if not regularly tilled; and now that the court must give effect to the law applicable to Ulster tenancies, giving the tenant the benefit of all the improv ments on the holding, now that the court is bound to set out the increase due to each improvement, and allowance made to the tenant in respec thereof it is difficult to see h inued in their office, or how partisan Commissioners can give effect to their bias without being detected and cor rected, and that being so it is difficult to see how the rent of your holding can be fixed at more than the prese value of the unimproved soil. the law as it affects the ordinary Ulster tenant is in no way improved the act (amended as it has been) will in my opinion compel the court to give effect to the law, so that in future the Ulster tenant going into court will have all his improvements, including buildings, excluded from rent, and so get the benefit he was intended to get by the Act of 1881. This being so, it follows as a matter of course that I advise every tenant in a position to do so to have his rent fixed without de lay, and here it should be observed that all who entered the court at the first sitting in 1881 are now entitled to have their rents fixed a second time. A great many who entered in 1881 at the first sitting settled with their landlords and sign ed agreement 82, 1888, and 1884, and so cam near doing themselves a serious injury by postponing the commencement of the judicial term. They, of course did not know the effect of their action but when the Government refused Mr Dillon's amendment to reduce the indicial term, the obvious course had been paying the judicial rents since 1881, and so an amendment of Mr. Healy's providing that these ten-ants' judicial term should run from 1881 and enabling them to enter court at once, was accepted by Mr. Balfour. considered is.

the tenants settle with their

landlords or have the rents fixed in

court? In my opinion every tenant should have his rent fixed in court under the new set. If settled out of

emrt the tenant will have no informa of his landford or of himself, except that his rent is a certain sum yearly. but now when he gets his rent fixed in he will be supplied with a schedule and map showing the various classes of tand on his holding and their area. carrying capacity, and value, as well as the capital value of his im provement, the increase of value duthereto, and the allowance made him in respect thereof, and several other valuable particulars in relation to the holding. The certified schedule and map will of itself be worth more than the costs my lved in fixing the rout in court, and this canno ce obtained un less the rent is fixed in court."

Resolutions were then proposed thanking Dr. Todd, urging tena have their rents fixed without delay and calling upon the Government to appoint to tl anh-commis in Ulster only those familian with Ulster custom. It was further demanded of Government and Parlia ment that next session a further in stalment of legislation should be passed shortening the judicial term viding for o mpulsory sale, and affect other necessary amendment of the Land laws.

In supporting the resolutions, Rev Mr. Marks, a Protestant minister said "the battle was not ended, no would it be till the tenants went in for compulsory purchase (hear, hear)
They should try and have this mad nal de a National demand coming from the North, South, East and West of Ire-

land (applause)."

It will thus he seen that the Ulste armers know what they want, and like the rest of Ireland propose to have it.

A Praiseworthy Undertaking.

In addition to its many other excel lent works, the St. Vincent de Pau Society has opened a free intelligence office for female servants in it. hall sorner of Victoria and Shuter streets The office hours are from 9 to 10 a.m. and from 1 to 4 p.m. The honorary Agent of the Society, Mr. P. Hynes will promptly attend to such applica tions as may be made to him, either personally or by letter. Females out of employment will find this means of procuring it very convenient, and much procuring it very convenient, and much more reliable than the ordinary bureau, with its standing fee and lack of interest—save as to the fee, which must be paid in advance.

And as with the employed, so with the employer. Heads of families who require help will have little difficulty

in securing it—and that of the best character. All that they need do is to send a message to Mr. Hynes, or call at his office, as above. Those whom he recommends may be engaged with out question, as none but the deserving are aided in this direction by the Society which has taken the subject active sympathy and support od men of St. Vincent de Pau into it The good men of St. Vincent de Paul are not [slow to see a want and fill it: and this question of our unemployed females has been fortunate in clai their consideration, for at the hand of no other body can more kindly regard be had than that which lways shown by these gentlemen in he benevolent deeds which may be said to form their daily life.

The Dynamite Sensation.

It is impossible to discover the the sensational refrom sabled from France and Engla garding the arrests of a man supposed to be P. J. Typan, another name Bell, at Glasgow, and others charged with complicity in an alleged dyna-mite plot. The New York cable corndents know a sensation who they see one, and they are making the at of this by loading the wires with all sorts of th of theories, rumors and con-The facts will not be known iectures. until legal proceedings take place and the charges are set forth officially That a band of men comprising revo lutionists from several o ntri intionate from several countries have joined to carry out dire schemes against monarchs and gover ments is an important thing, if true. But there are so many lies told in sensa-tional newspaper resorts more level tional newspaper reports nowadays that it is waste of time to believe all that the sensation-mongers choose to put in print. Enough, however, bowever put in print. Endugh, however, to the case to show that revo-lutionists are again active, and that discontent which has been smouldering for years is likely to break out again. In Russia the vigilance of the gain. In Russia the vigilance of the authorities has kept the Nihilist agi-

tators fairly quiet, although it has always been the opinion that the Nihilista were simply waiting another opportunity of carrying out their schemes of vengeance. The plotters at home would naturally be more fearful of discovery than those abroad, and it may be that the Crars journey was selected as a good opportunity ot. But it is mostly conjecture so far. Nothing of an authoritio nature has been put forth as to what the designs of the men under arrest were in Great Britain or Ireland. Dyna-mite was to be used, and a repetition of the former outrages was therefore aticipated. This is the theory, a is filled in with details which suit the new of the individual narrator. One ory is that the man supposed to be Tynan will not be given up by the French authorities, another says he will. Yet a third states that Ty is a spy, and drinks wine with police officials. At this writing nothng is clear except that the nolice charges stated and that the detective staffs of various countries have been co-operating. In England much is made of the affair as an offset to the strong feeling aroused by the Armen massacres, a feeling that was action of some kind. As to the policy of international secret societies, their past efforts have always had a bad feet upon righteous agitation. Home Rule movement has had its plans more than once confounded by uch tactics, and on the last occa when the enemies of the Irish leaders could not truthfully connect then with orime they invented a series o ulest calumnies based upon th lies of a forger who committed suicide. when his efforts broke down and were expo s of dynamite plots are received by friends of Ireland with great cau tion. The eare doubtless descendants of the Titus Oates tribe still in exist-

Dr. Bergin's Illness

Our readers will learn with regre painful and serious ac which happened to Dr. Bergin, M.P. at his residence in Cornwall last Friday night. Dr. Bergin had been St. Patrick's Society meeting in town hall that evening with Mr. Devlin, M.P., of Ottawa. Returning home rather late he retired to had ascending the stairs slipp and fell. As a result of the fall he was unconscious for many hours, and alarming reports of his death were telegraphed over the country. An practice of practice and indeed super-vens and it was feared he could not ong survive. Notwithstanding this ul injury, which must have great she sk to a man 70 years of his good constitution, ab life and vigorous frame told in his favor and he rallied steadily, until as this writing hopes of his recovery are entertained. Dr. Bergin has been for twenty-five known polit years one of the b has sat in Parliament since 1871. presenting first the old constituency of Cornwall, and when it was merged into the county of Stormont continue to sit for that. He was appointed meral of the Militie n.G time of the Riel rebellion in 1885, and has been President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. He is highly popular in his locality. by all creeds an being respected He is a member of St Columban's Church, Cornwall H was born in Toronto in 1826, but has passed his whole career in the eastern art of the Province and was educated in medicine at McGill College, Mon treal. His warm, generous temper ment secured him many friends, will earnestly hope that he may be restored to health and strength.

The Manitoba Question

reports now current regarding the school question is that so far nothing but talk has resulted. No de preliminary talk may have its uses. new Government is in power and is seking for time to afford a satisfactory settlement of the question. Ev on. Everyo that will at once restore the rights of the minority and please the gogges who took these righ gogues who took these rights away. But if time is going to produce this marvelous result—a product surpassing in wonder all the new discoveries in science, or the best freaks in the see rights away.

mrous -a attle time, more or less, is neither here nor there The owns of speaking andoubtedly tests with the Government. They took over onestion, and promised to solve it. They have a remedy somewhere up their sleeves, but have asked until next session of Parliament before exhibiting it to an admiring puolic. Mean-while, the immority continues to suffer from a grievance unredressed. wonder how long the Protestant minority of Quebeo would tamely submit to similar treatment under the same circumstances? Not one mouth, while the Catholics of Manitoba have waited years for justice. An interview with a prominent Catholic clergyman of St. Boniface, whose name is not is thus reported in recent given, is thus rep despatches from Win nipeg it does seem as if Mr. Laurier finds himself in a sorroy predicament. He made promises that he would do more for us than Sir Charles Tupper over could do, and now he fluds himself confronted with opposition from Mr. Greenway, which, of course, means that he will be forced to introduce remedial legislation at Ottawa. rather than do this he will move heaven and earth, and his sending Abbe Proulx to Rome is his latest esparate act. This school question is far from being settled.'

It must seem a strange thing t any honest man who is asked to put his faith in the abiding fairness of British Justice, that a simple set of onorable obligation cannot be carried into effect without all this delay. political wirepulling, and agitation.

The Irigh Figheries

Every country that has a fishing population should do all that is possible to encourage it. The toilers the sea are a hardy race of folk and they increase national riches by great personal courage and hardships in gathering the wealth of the ocean. It appears from the report of the fishing inspectors for Ireland, covering the year 1805, that the fishing indus-try hardly holds its own. The report states that 6.551 vessels and were actually engaged in the s eries in 1895, as: compared with 6,624 in 1894. There were 23,770 and 18,256 boys employed, showing an increase on the previous year of 10. men and of 100 boys. Of the vessels, 880 are first clas 2.788 886 and class and 8,488 third class. There first class, 874 sec and 442 third class boats that did not fish during the year. Thirteen first class and three second class boats from class and three second class boats from Arklow attended the Scotch herring fishery. According to the return from these places around Ireland from which information was obtainable the otal value of the sea fish (excluding salmon) landed in Ireland in 1895 was £881,755, as compared with £888,403 in 1894. Statistics of the otal amount of salmon captured were not obtainable, but it is est mated the the value of the quantity exported to nine of the principal English markets was £421,640. Of the pollen caught in Lough Neagh the exports are esti-mated to value £3,920. The report continues: "We received an application to permit the use of trammel nets in Dublin Bay between sunrise and sunset, and held public inquiries into the same, and into an allegation that the use of draft nets in the Bay des troyed immature fish at Dubl in and Kingstown in the month of January, As a result we made a by-1895 granting the first application, but also limiting the depth of the trammel net for use either in day or night time to 6ft., and making the minimum size of the mesh the same as that used in on nets, viz.: 7 inches in the round. The by-law has been appr in force. of, and is now in force. We also submitted a by law proposing to pro hibit the use of draft nets for coarse fish in Dublin Bay, but your Excellency in Council declined to approve of it." The spring mackerel fishing of 1885 calls (states the report) for little comment beyond stating that the se expeptio ally bad one, the amount captured being but little over half what it was in 1894. The date of the advent of the large schools of breeding mackers! appears el appear to be getting later year by year a consequence of the short i prices ruled higher, and a good deal of fish was disposed of at over 80s, per hundred. Kinsale once more headed of fiel the list with 88,892 boxes, Baltimor

and Fenit having nearly an equal catch of 27,000 boxes each. In many

places the dishermen report that it on was she worst that they member. It is difficult to assem and cause for the decline, although it is possible that the exceptionalis. o that the exceptionally tone and cold winter may have had thing to say to it.

Bome tardy efforts are now being made by the Government to one the fishing interests along th le Will coast of Ireland, and the Chief Sorre tary, who has lately been making along the Clare coast, has heard number of requests for mereased facilities for shipment and transport tion of fish.

A Practical Conference The Irish Gardeners' Association ar paring to colebrate the terron

of the potato in Ireland. They by going about it in a practical Their idea is not only to hold an . .! Dublin, b bition of potatoes i have a conference of Irish, Scotch and English growers, who can compar-notes and experiences, and give the ideas as to the best means of meeting the diseases which have developed in modern times in the cultivation this food. The conference place about the end of November. Thomas Shaw, the secretary of the Association, in a letter to the says: "Although we have been we have been grow ing the potato for three hundred years Ireland, we have yet a great deal to learn about its cultivation with the object of desseminating the fullest knowledge on the subject that the Association have determ selebrate the occasi on by bringing together men who have made this branch a life long study, and who can speak from scientific and practical experience. Those amongst us who oan remember the torrible scene the famine years of 1847-8 will scarcely question the importance or utility of the forthcoming conference, at which not only will the most improved methods of cultivation be propounded, but also the various remedies and appliances which science has placed in our hands for successfally combatting the dreaded disease will be fully explained and demon

According to the Aradition the plant was brought from South America by the colonists under the auspices of Bir Walter Raleigh, in the sixtecuth century, and grown upon his estate near Cork. The name potato, as the schoolboy is taught, comes from the Spanish "batatos," a word at first applied to what we now call the sweet tato, but afterwards applied to the real potato as Europe has known it for three hundred years. So far as the history of the plant is concerned, it as always been claimed for the Spaniards that they first introduced it into Europe early in the sixteenth century. Then it found its way into Italy, Flanders, and about 1600 began to spread throughout Germany. The Royal Society of London discussed the tato and took measures to encourage its propagation. In Scotland it was not extensively cultivated till the 18th century, and therefore Ireland, which nuously grown it since 1586 or theresbouts to a large extent, is entitled to the credit of holding a con ference to discuss the scientific and practical aspects of this national or thereabouts to food

The disease, which made its appear ance in both America and Europe about 1845 and which caused the dreadful famine later on in Ireland, has practice and science to preventit. It has proved to be equally had in the wettest and the hottest seasons, and all manner of scientific theory has been advanced to show why disease makes its appearance in the last stages of growth is so completely destructive of every part of the plant. During the past half-century the increase of insects, especially the Colorado beetle, which attack, the potatos has also been a subject of anxious inquiry, and there are few food-crops which offer so many opportunities for earnest and pr aggestion from competent m

Farming is in so depr dition all over the world, and is the one industry which mankind cannot get along without, that every effort to encourage it and restore its prosp is entitled to sympathy, agriculturists of Ireland are ther up-to-date in meeting to consider the future of so important a crop as the potato, and there is little doubt that their deliberations will be keenly observed by farmers in an