

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1885

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be. As a newspaper, no more than any other business, can be run on an empty treasury, we earnestly trust that all our patrons receiving these bills will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITNESS without delay. THE TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper, the subscription price (when paid in advance) being only one dollar. The amount due by each one is, accordingly, very small; but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands. And these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive and entertaining newspaper such as THE TRUE WITNESS is today. We say so, without any boasting, to which our readers will readily admit we are not very largely given. THE TRUE WITNESS stands on its merits, and these entitle it to the first place in the ranks of Catholic journalism in Canada. This distinction it has achieved through the aid of the Montreal DAILY POST, the only Irish Catholic daily in America. We have succeeded in furnishing to our people a paper that is creditable to them as well as to ourselves; we are engaged in fighting their battles, and it is only right and fair that we should meet with their generous co-operation. This co-operation can be rendered doubly effective by each subscriber settling his or her indebtedness and by each one securing a new reader and subscriber for the paper. In that way the usefulness of THE TRUE WITNESS will be increased and the public will be sure to receive greater benefits from its prosperity and progress.

THE Detroit Branch of the Irish National League of America has just forwarded the handsome sum of ten thousand dollars to the Executive of the league for parliamentary purposes. This substantial act of generosity of the Detroit Irishmen ought to find not only admirers but imitators among their fellow-countrymen throughout the United States and Canada. Parnell will need all the assistance that can be given him in the coming parliamentary struggle.

LORD MAYOR O'CONNOR seems to have fallen into line again with the policy of quietly ignoring the Prince of Wales during his visit to Ireland. The action of the Dublin Council refusing by a vote of 41 to 17 to meet the Heir to the throne, must have convinced the Lord Mayor that his letter of apology for his Phoenix Park declaration against the Prince was a mistake, for his Lordship has decided not to attend the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Science and Art Museum by the Prince of Wales.

THE London Graphic, commenting upon "the national hostility to everything English evoked even by the ordinary Irish peasants," tells a story which shows that the hatred of the oppressor is even greater and stronger than the love of kindred. It says:—An Irish peasant girl hearing of the death of her brother, one of the Royal Irish out in the Sudan, suddenly dries her eyes and says: "It served Pat right; he had no business to go against those poor Arabs, who are fighting for their country. Bad luck to England, anyhow."

MR. JUSTICE RAMSAY'S unbridled tongue has got him into hot water. The members of the Grand Jury are giving vent to their indignation at the offensive manner in which His Honor treated them at the close of their labors. They feel very sore over the tirade with which the worthy judge dismissed them. They consider that his remarks were wantonly offensive and insulting, and a number of them openly state that they will never respond to a call to sit on the Grand Jury again when Justice Ramsay is to preside at the assizes. We think that the government should give His Honor to understand that ebullitions of temper and eccentricities of character on the Bench are eminently calculated to bring the seat of Justice into contempt.

THE old aristocratic Tories and Whigs of the House of Commons are beginning to feel the necessity of submitting to the English democracy. They are forced to recognize the fact that the democratic element has come to the front with immense strides during the past few years, and that the Commons is fast coming under its control. These pampered and class representatives complain that parliamentary methods and position are now very disagreeable to English gentlemen, and, in consequence, they threaten to retire from politics. In fact, it is believed that half the present members of the House of Commons will decline to be candidates for re-election to the next Parliament. We are inclined to think that it is not so much a sense of disgust with the parliamentary methods and position that would make these aristocrats capable of heroic self-effacement as a well grounded fear of meeting at the polls some two million new votes of a democratic complexion.

THE official statistics of emigration from Ireland in the year 1884 show that there has been an encouraging and satisfactory falling off in the number of emigrants who left Irish ports during the year. The total number was 76,043, a decrease of 40,000 as compared with the previous year. Of those departing, 14,063 were from Limerick, 24,363 from Munster, 21,704 from Ulster, and 15,733 from Connaught. The total equals about 1.4-10 per cent of the whole population in Ireland in 1881. Of the 76,043 emigrants who emigrated in 1884, 23,191 are returned as servants, 3,466 as housekeepers, 298 as seamstresses, 493 as dressmakers and milliners, 172 as farm servants, and 43 as millworkers. Of the 76,043 emigrants no less than seventy per cent. were between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five—in the prime and vigor of life or just entering upon it. The young and vigorous go to enrich other lands with the products of their skill and labor, while the aged and feeble are left behind as helpless burdens on these workers who remain at home. During a period of thirty years past the Irish have been flying from their native land at the extraordinary and appalling rate of 1,500,000 per decade. It is about time that this abandonment of the old land should be stopped.

THE news comes from Newfoundland that the island is in an exceedingly disturbed state, and that intense excitement still prevails. The violent and insulting attitude assumed by the Orange portion of the population towards the Catholics has served to create a crisis from which both the Government and the trade of the colony are suffering. The late action of the Government in siding with the Orange bigots has aroused the indignation of the Catholic inhabitants and has embittered the feeling on both sides. A private despatch says that the Catholics of St. John's, who number twenty thousand to ten thousand Protestants, were terribly exasperated during the passage of the ultra-Protestant resolutions through the Legislature, and it was only by the exercise of the greatest forbearance and calmness on the part of the Catholic leaders that the mob was prevented from taking charge of the parliament building and its members. Feeling had risen to such a pitch that one unfortunate word would have set the whole city ablaze and the lives and property of the Orangemen would not have been worth twopenny. We doubt very much that if the Orangemen numbered two to one, and that if "ultra-Catholic resolutions" were adopted by the Legislature, they would have exercised the same forbearance and calmness. There can be no peace nor harmony wherever Orange intolerance and ascendancy manifest themselves.

A BISHOP ON THE CHINESE.

THE people of British Columbia charge that the enquiry instituted by the Federal Commission into the Chinese question was nothing but a sham and a delusion. The witnesses were not examined on oath, but merely called upon to state their opinion in general terms. No man, it is said, was examined who was not either directly or indirectly interested in the Chinese, as a hirer of labor or as a holder of property. The Columbia Legislature have condemned the report of the Commission, and have passed resolutions to that effect to be presented at Ottawa. The San Francisco Chronicle publishes an interview with the Rt. Rev. Bishop Raymond of Hong Kong, by its special correspondent in China, on the Chinese question. The views of His Lordship are to the point, and are worthy of more than ordinary notice. The correspondent said that perhaps looking at the matter from a religious or ecclesiastical standpoint, His Lordship had been surprised that the United States so rigidly excludes the Chinese. The Bishop answered:—"I am not at all surprised that they have done it, but I have sometimes wondered that they did not do it before. Competition is impossible with them, either in labor or in trade. When I came to Hong Kong twenty-six years ago there were a great many foreign firms here doing a prosperous mercantile business. Only two or three are left besides those engaged in shipping. Of the American firms not one is left. What might have happened to California except for the Restriction Act is happening to Hong Kong, and has already happened to Tongking, Anam, Cochinchina, Siam, Singapore, Manila, Borneo, Java, Mongolia, Manchuria and Tibet. They have all been overrun by the hordes who have swarmed out of China, north, south, east and west, and filled every avenue of labor and business, to the exclusion and destruction of the native populations. Then the moral aspects of the question cannot be disregarded. Children should not be entrusted to Chinese nurses or servants, for they are certain to imbibe ideas

and acquire habits that will ruin them as they grow larger. America is fortunate in stopping the immigration of Chinese in time.

NEW ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

THE bill brought into the local Legislature by the Hon. Attorney-General Taitton, for the rectification of the limits of our three city constituencies, must commend itself to the approval of the citizens generally. Montreal is the only locality in which the electoral districts differ for the local Legislature, as regards the limits of the constituencies in the whole Province of Quebec, from those that exist for the Federal Parliament. There is no valid reason for this state of affairs. When uniformity can be established with a due regard to popular representation, it is in every way desirable. There is, moreover, a principle of justice underlying the change. As was pointed out by the Attorney-General, there is no *raison d'être* for the present divisions, which assign nearly half the city, with its voting population of 30,000 persons, between Montreal East and West, and leave Montreal Centre with about 1,800 electors. On the whole, the measure now before the house commends itself to the public, and as the two members to be affected by the change have declared that it will not work to their detriment, we fail to see in whose mouth any complaint can lie with good grounds of objection.

A LOCAL DEBATE ON HOME RULE.

THE Montreal Debating Club, at their meeting last week, discussed the question whether "Ireland should have Home Rule or not." The speakers on the affirmative side showed that English legislation for Ireland had not been beneficial to the stability and development of that country, but rather has been very inimical, especially in the matters of land tenure and Irish manufactures. They also established the point that the Imperial Parliament was incapable of legislating on local affairs and that these matters could be satisfactorily dealt with by a local parliament in Ireland. The negative side of the question was broached by the opponents of Home Rule on the most stupid and illogical grounds. They evidently had no facts to advance against the justice or even the expediency of the Irish demand. The drift of their contentions against the granting of Home Rule to Ireland was that the country would become a headquarters from which dynamiters and others would wage war against England, and that it would also be more than probable that one of the first steps of the Irish parliament would be to drive the Protestant population out of the country. Debating clubs that can develop and tolerate such stupidity and absurdity as the above in its members, are more than useless. Instead of driving the Protestant population out of the country, the Catholic Irish are exhibiting unequalled liberality and tolerance in placing their confidence and their dearest interests in the hands of their Protestant fellow-countrymen by electing them to the highest positions in the gift of the nation. The negative speakers were so ashamed of themselves and their arguments that they had not the courage to call for a vote on the question.

STOP THE BILL AGAINST NIAGARA FALLS.

THE bill now before the Ontario Legislature to charter a railway from the Niagara Falls down the river to Queenston on the Canadian side, is about as unreasonable a piece of vandalism that modern greed and speculation have ever been guilty of. The bill authorizes the destruction of Canada's proudest ornament; it aims a blow at the beauty and grandeur of the greatest attraction that Nature has given us. The ground about Niagara Falls ought to be a public domain, open to all the world; but to give up the right of way to a company of grasping capitalists would be to deprive the native and the stranger from free access to it. There is no necessity for the projected railroad, and its presence would be nothing short of a grave public nuisance. It is for the people of Ontario to see that there is not an immense job lurking somewhere in the folds of the scheme. The projectors of the railway are seeking for a franchise of enormous value, which they expect to get for little or nothing. Would it be a part of their nefarious scheme, once the charter was obtained, to quietly agitate for a return of the land to the government, and compel the country to buy back the framework of the Falls at an advance which would put millions into their pockets? While this jobbery is being initiated in the Ontario Assembly, we find the New York Legislature giving its honest and careful attention to a scheme by which all the surroundings for miles on the American side of the Falls will be turned into a fine and magnificent park. The Commission to appraise the lands for the Niagara Park made its report to the New York Legislature. The amount of the claims by the landholders was more than \$3,500,000, but the total of the awards by the Commissioners was about \$1,435,000. No less than two thousand letters were received by the Legislature from prominent citizens in all parts of the State urging it not to delay in voting the amount necessary to cover these awards, and to secure the land for the benefit of the general public.

The public press are also a unit on the necessity of saving the Falls. A leading N. Y. journal said:—"Speaking in behalf of public opinion this city—on whose taxpayers half of the burden of the cost must fall—we say unhesitatingly that the Legislature will dishonor the State if it fails to make this appropriation. The price of the salvation of New York from the shame of leaving Niagara in its present condition is very cheap at \$1,700,000. The State could better afford to

pay \$17,000,000 than incur the opprobrium the world over which is sure to befall if it refuses."

Let the Ontario Legislature heed the public voice, which is put forth with firmness and unanimity against the proposed vandalism; the honor not only of Ontario but of the whole Dominion is at stake; we want no reputation for national meanness or for national incompetency to appreciate a good thing when we have it. We have other things to throw away besides the Niagara Falls.

JUDGE RAMSAY'S TIRADE AGAINST THE PRESS.

Judge Ramsay is far from being pacific and mild in his utterances from the Bench. His Honor is apparently fond of scenes and likes to indulge in a little loud talk. Yesterday the Court of Queen's Bench witnessed one of his periodical and amusing ebullitions. The press, as usual, came in for a little judicial tirade. Judge Ramsay doesn't like the press, for what reason we do not know. He hates the very sound of the words "liberty of the press," and calls it license. He is especially down on the practice of "interviewing," and attributes to it the evils which afflict the fourth estate. So as to do His Honor no injustice, we shall quote his own words on this particular grievance of his. He said: "They heard a great deal about the liberty of the press, but the result of the license assumed was principally the growth of this disgusting, disgraceful and disreputable practice of interviewing. In England no responsible journalist, none but the low society journals, practised it. It was the outgrowth of the 'vulgarity and ignorance of this continent.' To say the least, Judge Ramsay is very disrespectful towards an institution which deserves well of the country, and which, as a matter of fact, has the respect and confidence of the people.

If Judge Ramsay had any wise counsels to offer in regard to the manner of conducting the public press, and if he tendered them in calm and respectful terms, we have no doubt but all journalists, desirous of improving their papers, would eagerly drink in his words of wisdom and govern themselves accordingly. But to violence, threats or abuse the fourth estate never bows.

The King, let alone a judge, cannot silence the Press nor arbitrarily dictate to it what course it should pursue. If Judge Ramsay does not approve of the practice of interviewing let him politely say so to the representative of a paper that may do him the honor of seeking an interview from him on any question; but to stand up and denounce a useful and instructive feature of journalism as "an outgrowth of the vulgarity and ignorance of this continent," is an attitude which reflects severely upon the sound judgment of the honorable judge. In the matter of journalism, America is self-sufficient and needs not to look to England or any other European country for an example or a lesson. What gave Judge Ramsay an opportunity to launch this tirade against the press was the fact that an enterprising reporter elicited and published news concerning the visit of the grand jury to the Longue Pointe asylum. The Judge saw in this publication a violation of the oath of secrecy taken by the grand jurors. His Honor told them they had no business to visit the asylum and wound up by charging the jurors with violating their oaths and threatening to send the reporter, if he found him out, "to cool his heels in jail." The foreman, in answer to the judge's accusation, said that the jurors, one and all, denied having given the information to the interviewer. We hope that the reason of Judge Ramsay's displeasure with the Grand Jury and the interviewer does not lie in the fact that "they all found 'the asylum clean and neat and the patients in good condition.'"

THE QUEBEC FACTORY BILL.

THE Factory Bill was laid on the table of the Quebec House Friday by Hon. Mr. Taitton, the Attorney-General. The preamble states that it is desirable and necessary to make provisions for the protection of the health and life of persons employed in factories. The measure is one of great importance to the working classes, and every precaution should be taken to make it thoroughly effective.

It is first provided that no factory shall be permitted to be kept in a manner which would jeopardize the lives or endanger the health of persons employed therein. No machinery, except steam engines, shall be cleaned while in motion, if the inspector so direct by written notice. The inspector shall have full control and right of supervision over all sanitary arrangements and conveniences that may be required in a factory, and the employers will be bound to follow his orders. The Bill provides against any male child under 12 years and any girl under 14 being employed in any factory. The inspector is empowered to exact a certificate as to birthplace and age of all children, and such certificate must be signed by the legal custodians of the children, or, in their absence, by a physician in good standing. The limit of labor hours, fixed for children and women, is to be not more than ten hours in one day, nor more than sixty hours in any one week. We do not consider this provision restrictive enough in the case of young girls and children. Ten hours a day means work from seven o'clock in the morning till six o'clock in the evening, as the hour to be allowed at noon of each day for meals shall not be counted as part of the time of labor.

This is altogether too long a stretch for young factory hands, and it should be considerably shortened. The inspector is empowered to examine on oath any employed as to how a factory is conducted. The maximum penalty for infringing the act is \$200 or six months imprisonment in default of

payment. The bill is needed, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will give it the careful and kindly attention it deserves. The great object is to ensure in as large a measure as possible the comfort of the working classes to secure ample protection for their health, physical as well as moral, and thus contribute to the general welfare and prosperity of the community.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO IRELAND.

THE proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland, next April, is a political blunder of the first magnitude. The Irish people are in no humor to dance attendance on royalty or to be amused with its glass beads and trinkets. The object of bringing over the Prince of Wales is to rehabilitate Earl Spencer and to give Dublin Castle a fresh certificate of character, but the British Government were never more woefully mistaken if they imagine that any royal tomfoolery can make the democracy of Ireland averse from the path they have been treading and from leaders in whom they have confidence. The people have been wonderfully educated during the past few years. Redpath taught them not to lift their hats to the landlords that robbed them; William O'Brien has taught them to cease a slavish bowing and cringing at viceregal feet that trampled on them. With the Prince himself personally, no more than with any other individual Englishman, the Irish people have no quarrel, and they bear him no antipathy as such; but when he goes over to Ireland as the representative and in the interests of a government which has committed countless atrocities upon the lives, liberties, and property of the people, then he must be prepared to take the consequences of the unfriendliness and contempt in which the government is held.

It was accordingly only a logical position for the Dublin Corporation to assume in refusing to present the Royal visitor with an address, on the ground that the Prince of Wales was but a puppet in the matter of the proposed visit, and that demonstrations of welcome by the Irish people would be tantamount to acquiescence in England's treatment of their country. Ireland would be pointed to as being perfectly content with British rule in general, and especially with the administration of Earl Spencer. There is, however, but a slight chance of the Prince being deluded with any false pretence of prosperity that does not exist, or of loyalty that is not felt. If the Prince of Wales went to Ireland with a message of peace, in the shape of a charter of Irish liberty, he would be cordially welcome, and the people would show him all due regard and the country would acclaim him worthy of its esteem and hospitality.

As Mr. O'Brien eloquently put it, if English statesmen want to change the attitude of the people, if they want to turn a nation of rebels into a nation of allies, they will have to send over the Prince upon some more important and radical business than dancing, holly leaves or conferring knighthoods. They will have to send him over to kick Earl Spencer out to begin with, to level Dublin Castle to the earth, to empty the jails of suspects and political prisoners, to disarm their police, to stop their coercion and to change the administration of the country, root and branch; and they will have to assemble the representatives of the Irish people in a place where there will be no longer English Speakers or an English brute majority to flout and silence them—in a free parliament of the Irish nation. If such were the mission of the Prince of Wales, his visit, instead of being calculated to exasperate, would go a long way towards establishing better feelings and a desirable *entente cordiale* between the two countries. But the nation will not stand any whitewashing of Dublin Castle, even though the job be entrusted to one so high as the Heir to the Throne. There is both meanness and an element of peril in this attempt of the Ministry to drag the Crown through the mire of party politics in the political interests of Earl Spencer. "It is the very best way," says the *Land Echo*, "to destroy whatever chance there may be in the future of the Prince and Princess of Wales doing anything to reconcile the two peoples. They will be regarded as having taken up the struggle between the Irish people and a Coercion Lord-Lieutenant—the side of the despot against the lives and liberties of the people, and no after-record could ever blot out the memory of such an attitude. At a crisis so grave, and on issues so passionate as those of the present hour, the Prince and Princess of Wales must make their choice. They must abandon their visit as long as Lord Spencer is Viceroy, or they must be content to pass as the sponsors of Lady Spencer and Lord Spencer's friends, whom the Irish people regard as their enemies."

MILITARY AGGRESSION AND DIPLOMATIC RETREAT.

The situation in Afghanistan can be sharply defined as aggression on the part of Russia and diplomatic retreat on the part of England. There has been a steady progress and a continued advance southward of the Russian forces, and redoubled efforts have been made to back this advance up by any kind of warfare found necessary. The Russian military organ has even urged the seizure of Herat, the great bone of contention, before the English can have an opportunity to fortify the place. That paper, which represents the views of the war party in St. Petersburg, says:—"The English must be prevented from occupying territory. Russian diplomats conceding one inch of ground will betray the interests of their country. England will not risk war for Herat. She knows that her defeat might involve India, whereas a Russian defeat would mean nothing more than the maintenance of

the territorial *statu quo*." The report that M. de Giers had tendered his resignation as Prime Minister of Russia, is considered to be another indication of the predominance of the war party. Two explanations are given of the Premier's alleged action. One is that M. de Giers offered his resignation because he found his pacific policy frowned on by the Czar; the other is that his resignation was asked because he went too far in assuring England that Russia would maintain the Afghan *statu quo* in the recent telegraphic correspondence with Mr. Gladstone. Then we find the Russian Ambassador to Turkey working with might and main to secure a Russo-Turkish alliance, which would be chiefly aimed against the extension of British influence in Turkish affairs. On all sides Russia is alert and is preparing for the struggle, while the British Government seem undecided or afraid to settle the question on the field of battle rather than by diplomatic interchanges and Cabinet assurances of good will.

THE LONDON GRAPHIC ON CANADIAN OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE.

THE offers of assistance made to the British War Office by a few irresponsible Canadians, who want to help in the slaughter of the Arabs, have not only been frowned on by all sensible and humane journals in Canada, but have been ridiculed by respectable and influential papers in England. Our religious contemporary, the *Daily Witness*, complains that the "offers are illusory," and works off a lamentation over the fact that Sir John Macdonald "is not ready to implement the not unreasonably able offer which has secured to Canada 'such a hugging from the mother country,' and that the opposition is not ready to urge 'him to do so.' We have on the other hand such journals as the *London Graphic* asking why Canadians should abandon their pine woods to go and slaughter the Soudanese and expressing the conviction that there is something painful in the idea of men voluntarily crossing the ocean to slay other men with whom they have no cause of quarrel. That is the thanks these voracious Canadians receive for their offers of assistance. This is what the *London Graphic* has to say about the matter: "There is something decidedly pleasant in seeing these thriving young chicks planning their feathers and preparing to do battle on behalf of the old mother hen; but we confess that we wish it had been in a nobler cause. If the Old Country were threatened by a combination of first-class Powers, there would be something heart-thrilling in the spectacle of the vigorous young communities of Canada and Australia rushing to the rescue. But it is impossible to feel these sentiments when the enemy consists of various scattered tribes of savages, fanatically brave, it is true, but destitute of European training and discipline, and but scantily provided with modern weapons of warfare. Even in England we are a dignity in explaining why we are slaughtering the Soudanese; but the denizens of the pine woods of Canada and of the plains of Australia would find it still harder to give a satisfactory reply. Proud, therefore, though we feel of the martial valor of our Western and Southern kinsfolk, we cannot deny that there is something painful in the idea of men voluntarily crossing the ocean to slay other men with whom they have no cause of quarrel."

THE RELIGIOUS TROUBLES.

THE BITTER FEELING BETWEEN CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS AT ST. JOHN.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 21.—Newfoundland politics are still in a very exciting condition. Adverses from St. John's represent the feeling between Catholics and Protestants as increasing in bitterness rather than being allayed. Trade is thoroughly demoralized; added to this is the probable failure of fisheries owing to enormous quantities of ice on the coast, and the consequent semi-starvation among the people in the outlying districts of the island that must ensue from the short catch of fish this year, and the outlook is very blue. The enormous catch in Norway increases the gloominess of the commercial situation. The real gravity of the political crisis has been supposed by Newfoundland papers. There are twenty thousand Catholics in St. John's to ten thousand Protestants. Private advices say the Catholics were terribly exasperated during the passage of the ultra-Protestant resolutions through the Legislature, and it was only by the exercise of the greatest forbearance and calmness on the part of the Catholic leaders that the mob was prevented from taking charge of the parliament building and its members. Feeling had risen to such a pitch that one unfortunate word would have set the whole city ablaze and the lives and property of the Orangemen would not have been worth twopenny. A leading Catholic ecclesiastic says, "Things will be a great deal worse before they are better."

CATARRE.—A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 ft

THE BONSECOURS CHURCH.

In view of the contemplated restoration of the ancient Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, Messrs. Perrault & Menard, architects, have prepared three different plans to be submitted to the religious authorities. The first plan is to preserve intact the walls of the old church and allow the facade to remain the same, with the exception of a slight advancement of the wall in the centre. The plan also includes two towers, with a bell more elevated than the present one, but strictly of the same style of architecture. The second plan preserves nothing of the old building but the lateral walls, the rest to be entirely new. The third scheme is to destroy altogether the present edifice and to change the position so that the new church would face the Bonsecours market and the side walls be parallel with St. Paul street. According to this last plan there would be erected in the interior of the church eight altars, and pilgrims could make the rounds of the choir which would be placed in the centre of the building.