

THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 24, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, April 24th, St. Felix. THURSDAY, April 25th, St. Mark. FRIDAY, April 26th, St. Cletus and St. Marcellina. SATURDAY, April 27th, St. Egbert. SUNDAY, April 28th, LOW SUNDAY. MONDAY, April 29th, St. Peter, Martyr. TUESDAY, April 30th, St. Catherine of Siena.

Cardinal Taschereau's Dis-claimer.

L'Electeur of Tuesday, the 16th inst., publishes a letter from Cardinal Taschereau, which is of very great importance at the present time. It will tend to react strongly upon the sentiment of discord which certain journals have succeeded in creating among Catholics, and will also cause the suspension of those extremely regrettable hostilities which have been aroused against certain religious orders, especially against the Jesuits.

It is to be hoped that the intervention of the highest ecclesiastical authority of the country will dissipate all these dissensions among us and re-establish that unity which is so essential under existing circumstances. L'Electeur very properly observes, as to the use which might be made of the Cardinal's letter, that "there are others who, were they in our place, would make use of this letter as a cry of victory and employ it against our adversaries, but we deem it more dignified to abstain from making any comment."

The following is a translation of the letter referred to:

ARCHBISHOP'S PLACE, Quebec, April 15 1889.

To the Editor of L'Electeur:

Sir,—For some time past certain Catholic Journals of this archdiocese have published some very regrettable articles touching the Jesuit's estates. Under pretext that this question did not involve either faith or morals, a certain newspaper has proved itself greatly lacking in that respect which every Catholic should have or the head of the church, and obedience pre-supposes respect. Another newspaper has utilized the question in order to foster prejudices, and I might say hatred, against a certain class of clergy who are not of French Canadian origin, and the dead were no more spared than the living. These regrettable articles could not have been published at more unpromising occasions. No one can ignore the furious attacks which certain organs of fanaticism have made against the Church, against its Head, against the Clergy and against the religious communities. Even while certain Protestant organs and newspapers are showing themselves so well disposed towards us, there are still to be found Catholic writers who are endeavoring to sow strife and to diminish if not altogether to destroy the respect, and in consequence the obedience, which is due the head of the Church and the esteem which the Canadian people have for their clergy.

I delayed calling attention to these articles hoping that the authors, advised by their confreres, would recognize their error and try to repair it. But since my hopes have not been realized I deem it my duty to say what I think.

Be kind enough, Mr. Editor, to publish this letter as soon as possible and accept the assurance of my recognition.

E. A. CARD. TASCHEREAU, Arch. of Quebec.

The Tendency of the Agitation.

In the agitation now going on in Ontario there are indications of coming trouble, unless the moderation and good sense of the people generally do not put a check upon the agitators. Those men have succeeded in creating a bog of more or less fantastic and portentous dimensions according to the point of view from which it is observed. The spread of the Catholic faith, the growth of the French population, the advancement of the Jesuits, they profess to regard as threatening the Anglo-Saxon and his "liberties" in Canada at some future date, and they call upon all Protestants and appeal to liberal Catholics to unite for the prevention of that calamity.

It is not necessary to tell readers of THE TRUE WITNESS how grossly mistaken all this is, but it is necessary to point out how dangerous to the prosperity and happiness of all sections this agitation is. The growth of institutions, the expansion of population, in a constitutionally governed country are great facts in the development of our nationality with which it is vain to quarrel. If Catholicity is more vigorous and expansive than Protestantism, if the French race has greater fecundity than the Anglo-Saxon, and if social and political power coincides with these developments, the success thus indicated must be accepted as proof of moral superiority or greater ethical excellence. The discovery that "Protestant supremacy in a British country," so long a cherished article in his belief, may be a rude shock to the boastful Anglo-Saxon, but since he has made it, we can only hope it will do him good. How is he going to check a religious movement which explains itself as best fitted to the needs of the people, or prevent the French from being frugal, industrious and given to raising large families? We might retort upon him that this is only another illustration

of his favorite doctrine of the survival of the fittest, and ask him what he is going to do about it?

It is curious however, to observe his action on finding himself within a constantly narrowing circle of influence, compressed by domineering social forces which he regards as threatening his existence. A correspondent, writing to a city contemporary from Toronto, says the leaders of the agitation "would probably deny that they are annexationists at heart, but everybody can see that they are making others in great numbers look with less disfavor than they once did on such a destiny. He then goes on to say:—

If Ontario were a state of the United States, our legislature could deal with the separate school question in any way that public opinion demanded, and this is just what strikes some people as being a desirable situation. Under the teaching of ultra-Protestants they are rapidly approaching the conclusion that if the separate school privileges cannot be withdrawn, long as Ontario is part of the British Empire, then the evils to be encountered by staying in are greater than the evils to be encountered by going out. There is no reason to suppose that any change of practical importance has yet taken place in the minds of the public in the above direction, but if the agitation is kept up, it is not unlikely that the change will be sufficient to greatly complicate the issue and render the final result quite uncertain.

This tendency of the agitation towards national disruption was pointed out at the start, and it agrees well with the programme of the organ of the agitators. But have the disturbers reflected on what must happen before that end can be reached, and whether when reached their object would be attained? The United States have social and political problems of their own sufficiently perplexing without assuming those of their neighbors. If annexation is the only remedy for the mistake of permitting Catholics to educate their children in their own schools we fear the cure may be found worse than the disease.

Whenever certain people in Canada are prevented having everything their own way, they immediately talk about smashing confederation into its original fragments. Yet the wheels of confederation revolve in their accustomed grooves, and the smashing business ends, as it will in this instance, in the same way as it began—in talk. The rights the Catholics of Canada have won cannot be taken from them by annexation or any other means. And we think the weight of Canadian Catholicity thrown with that of the United States would rather damage than improve the position of our opponents.

Irish Cabinet Representation.

The position of affairs in this province regarding Irish Catholic representation in the government remains in the same unsatisfactory state that existed some months ago when we called attention to it. At that time we were careful to let Mr. Mercer understand that in making our request we had no desire to add to his embarrassments, but it is now pretty plain that by his failure to comply with the reasonable expectation of his Irish supporters, those embarrassments are likely to be increased.

In a number of counties the Irish Catholics possess the casting vote between parties. They know their strength and how to take advantage of their opportunities, and from facts within our knowledge and letters from all parts of the province we are convinced that they feel aggrieved at the persistent neglect of their claims to cabinet representation. Such representation was conceded them in former governments and also in the present ministry when first constructed. Mr. Mercer has frequently in public admitted the right of the Irish Catholics to at least one portfolio and declared his anxiety to comply with it. But in the meantime over a year has passed without a move having been made to fill the gap. Another reminder is, therefore, in order, more particularly as it is evident that cabinet representation in the way we indicate, would be sound policy as well as good party tactics. We desire to see the Mercer government sustained and strengthened. In no way would this object be better served than by securing a cabinet minister from Montreal who would also be an Irish Catholic. In this way the just expectations of the Irish people throughout the province would be satisfied, and the claims of this great commercial and industrial city given that consideration which it has a right to demand from any party that may happen to be in power. This being admitted, popular opinion points unmistakably to the Hon. James McShane as the best, the most available man for the place and, we have no doubt, he could be induced to reconsider his resignation and re-enter the cabinet were the matter presented to him in a proper light.

Mr. McShane is the best representative that could be chosen because he is as acceptable to Protestants as Catholics, while he is recognized by employers and merchants as well as by the working classes as impartial, upright and honorable. Indeed there is no class in the community to whom Mr. McShane is not acceptable. Another important consideration is that he holds a constituency where he is stronger than his party, something which cannot be said of other aspirants to cabinet positions.

The last time we referred to this matter we refrained from particularizing the gentleman best fitted for the position, but circumstances and arguments of the strongest kind press for the representation of this city in the cabinet and also for the satisfaction of Irish claims. Neglect of either is perilous; neglect of both may be disastrous. The selection of Mr. McShane would fill the measure of popular demands and of governmental requirements.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the government needs strengthening in the two ways here indicated. The enormous interests of this city deserve consideration, especially as there is a strong feeling that it has not been justly dealt with in the matter of representation in the Legislature, and the demand now frequently heard for redress should warn the Premier of the danger of neglect in this important particular.

The doctrine that minorities in a population mixed as ours is, and great tax-paying classes or interests, should be considered in the formation of cabinets, is now fully accepted and is acted upon in both federal and provincial governments. Therefore it is neither safe nor wise to deprive a large minority or powerful interest of cabinet representation heretofore enjoyed. The Irish Catholics of the Province and the great city of Montreal have both in practice for many years possessed this right, and their weight as political factors in the scale of affairs justify the claim. In the person of Mr. McShane the requirements of both were satisfied, and Mr. Mercer perpetuates a mistake in not making an effort to restore the lost equilibrium. We are quite aware that all minorities are the result of compromise, but there are some compromises which may induce weakness, although effected by clamour and peremptory, sometimes mistaken for strength and necessity. Justice, however, is the grand consideration, and it demands that Mr. McShane should be invited to resume his old position as a minister of the Crown. When he was there he gave entire satisfaction to all sections and classes and we have good assurance that, should he return to his old place, popular gratification would be as great as regret was general when he resigned.

French in Ontario.

There is something ludicrous in the panic about the "French invasion" of Ontario which appears to possess certain people in that province. They demand that the people from Quebec who have settled in the counties west of the Ottawa and in the free grant districts be forthwith "Anglofied," and the more speedily to effect this object they insist on the English language being made the vehicle of all instruction in the public schools. They ignore the manifest absurdity of trying to teach the three Rs in a language totally unknown to the children. Perhaps they would like to see the German system, for Germanizing Alsace and Lorraine, and Russian methods in Poland, for Russifying the Poles, imitated in Canada. The thing is absurd. As a matter of fact, English is taught in all the schools, and the French people recognize the value of having their children taught the language in which the laws of the province are administered and its business carried on. Indeed we think it would be difficult to find a French Canadian living in Ontario who does not speak English. French is the home language of the children and through it they must be taught to speak English. That they are being so taught is proved by the reports of the school inspectors.

Everyone familiar with the Ottawa country for the last twenty years knows that while the French population has largely increased on the Ontario side of the river, English as the language of the people has not been displaced, nor has the English population decreased as in some parts of this province. There is a large number of French in Ottawa city. They control the representation of two and perhaps three wards. Yet they all speak English. On the other hand, whether from natural obtuseness, as some allege, or some other reason, the English very rarely speak French.

But the persons who howl about the French invasion of Ontario forget or ignore the English invasion of Quebec. The settlements of English speaking people east of the Ottawa are as numerous as on the west of it, and as a proof of the assimilative power of environment, these people all speak French though their home tongue is English. Just as over the river the French settlers speak English in the province of Ontario. On both sides of the provincial boundary both languages are spoken indiscriminately, but a long residence and intimate knowledge of the country have convinced us that English is steadily gaining and must eventually prevail throughout the whole region. The young people go to the States and to the cities, where they soon learn to speak English. The language of the railways that traverse the country is English—the language of commerce in fact, and that is the great influence long at work for the unification of the people.

But we do not credit those who are raising this discussion about French schools with much sincerity. Their constant attacks on the Mowat government reveal their animus, the mainspring of which is political. In face of the historical subservency of the Tory party to French domination, it looks rather grotesque to see Tories inveighing against their ancient allies. But they are ready to "do anything to beat Mowat."

Australia Leads the Way.

Imperial federation, instead of promoting the idea of unity of the empire in Australia, has had the effect of bringing prominently to the front the true aspirations of the Antipodians. The Sydney, New South Wales, Bulletin prints under its title the words, "The National Australian Newspaper," with the motto, "Australia for Australians." In the number before us there is an editorial on cheap imported labor, and strongly deprecating the action of a London mining syndicate for endeavoring to reduce Australian workmen to the wretched condition of miners in England. That the Australians thoroughly understand the economic laws of labor, is shown in the declaration that "cheap labor is the quicksand which swallows up national prosperity." Furthermore, "cheap labor is cheap living and emaciated workmen, struggling tradesmen, paralyzed enterprise, a sordid press, a degraded people, starvation, misery, and white-walcoats fending in some dozen or so slayholders who batten on a universal war. Wages are high and

wealth widely distributed, morality and independence are the watchwords of Progress, money rapidly changes hands, stomachs are full and the people happy. Nobody saves because Want is afar off; nobody starves, because muscle can be readily coined into food and clothes, or the equivalent of food and clothes."

Where the laboring classes are poorly paid, that is, deprived of their just proportion of profits, the whole community suffers and the measure of their deprivation is the wealth appropriated by the few. But where profits are more equitably divided, the scale of comfort is everywhere raised and the money which otherwise went to create millionaires, becomes a great stream irrigating every path in life and bringing plenty, bloom and beauty to the homes of all. This is what labor reformers are striving to realize and it contains the secret of the labor problem. Its realization, of course, involves the destruction of many salient features of the existing system, and we are glad to see the Australians alive in time to the true nature of the national problem, for which they must find a solution.

Unfortunately for the people of this country, they have allowed men to frame a future for them, to give them laws, to fashion for them a system of society, imported with all its hideous anomalies and heartless contradictions, the injustice and centuries-built-up wrong, the modes and manners, faiths and fashions which to-day are making the old world a hell upon earth. It was to get rid of these incubi that our fathers came to America, yet they are growing up about us in rank, hideous, upon luxuriance. "Let England take care of her own paupers," says the Bulletin. "Why should we offer her a solution, even though it be but a temporary one, of her social problem? We have our own troubles to look after, our own streets to sweep. America has long been used as the rubbish heap of Europe, until America has become almost a second Europe. One such experience ought to be enough for so small a world as ours. Let us learn by other people's experience, else had it been better we were born blind. America, too late, is awakening. She is legislating against the European dead beat as she recently legislated against the Chinese dead beat. Let us profit by her example, but with the additional advantage of doing a day before the fair what she is doing a day after the funeral? We shall never get such another chance? England must be taught that she has no right to shoot her rubbish on this continent. Too long have we received her moral failures; now we are threatened with her financial and industrial wrecks. Labour we can take plenty of; the land is hungering for human muscle; but we will take it on our own terms and in our own fashion, in our own good time. To make fat dividends for London syndicates we refuse to allow our people to become the bond-slaves of capitalised greed."

The Australians perceive, as the wiser heads among Canadians see, that Imperial Federation is a scheme hatching under the wings of English capital for the purpose of enslaving the industry of the colonies. It cannot be denied that we have men here who grind the faces of the poor, and flatter themselves that they can make money by cutting down the wages of their workmen. But they lose heavily in the long run, and when trouble and failure overtake them, they realize the bitterness of the wounds their selfishness inflicted on others, with the added sting of knowing they deserve their punishment. It is this ceaseless effort to exploit the man who works which lies at the root of the social revolution and gives it all its strength. It is the spirit of the slave, transferred from the cotton fields of the south to the factories of the north. It is the tyranny against which the masses of men are now combining for the triumph of industrialism and the economic revolution, as a century ago, men combined and secured the triumph of the political revolution. Both are steps inevitable in the evolution of mankind towards happier conditions of existence. Australia leads the way and America is bound to follow, and British capitalism, instead of fastening its system on the colonies, will be compelled to adopt their newer ideas and more equitable methods.

A COMMITTEE of Toronto citizens, appointed by an anti-Jesuit mass meeting, has issued an address to the people of Ontario setting forth the grounds of objection to the Jesuits' Estates Act. There is nothing new in these objections, except, perhaps, the manner of their statement, which is more careful and judicious than hitherto formulated. The whole is summed up in the "profound conviction that the Act is unjust, unconstitutional and disloyal." The course of action advised in order to secure disallowance of the Act is presentation of petitions to the Governor General, the taking of steps to test the constitutionality of the Act in the courts, and that an organization be formed and measures adopted "to ensure united political action for the purpose of securing and maintaining perfect religious equality throughout the entire Dominion, and opposing ecclesiastical domination in public affairs." It has also been decided to call a convention from all parts of the Province of Ontario, to be held on June 11th and 12th, with a view to forming a provincial organization to advance the objects set forth.

THE TORLES are steadily losing ground in England. One after another the by-elections are going against them, even in places where the Tory record of success has been otherwise unbroken for many years. Rochester in Kent was a crushing instance of the revolution of popular feeling against the Ocerolonists. The election of a son of the late John Bright to the seat held by his father was of no particular political significance. He advocates a modified course of Home Rule. The triumph

of Mr. Parnell before the Commission and the world is complete. As we said when that tribunal was appointed: "We have got our enemies into court at last and have no fear of the consequences." But what covers the Salisbury government with contempt in British eyes is its meanness. Englishmen hate a mean man and cannot endure a mean government. Salisbury's expressed determination to hold on till the efflux of time compels a general election, with no hope of settling the Irish question, is the doltishness of stupidity and cowardice. But popular discontent may become too strong for him. At any rate the end of the struggle is drawing nearer every day.

LITERARY REVIEW.

A BAD MAN'S SWEETHEART, by Edmund E. Sheppard. Publishers: The Sheppard Publishing Company (limited), Toronto.

The readers of that bright and popular weekly, the Toronto Saturday Night, will be glad to hear that Mr. Edmund E. Sheppard has brought out this fascinating story in a form that will enable it to be read and appreciated in all classes. It is indeed refreshing in these days, when the frivolous and trashy seem to be uppermost in general favor, to come upon a work of merit, in whatever shape it appears. The author is to no alarming extent tainted with the literary heresies of the day; he is not led away on the one hand to sacrifice the delicacy of his hearers by a false theory of art, nor on the other to toy with the grandest sentiments of our nature, or grope and stammer in a vain attempt to solve problems which are outside of the sphere of a story-teller. A tale of love and adventure, in which more and live things like ourselves, becomes in his hands a powerful and captivating influence. About the heroine, who is, quite excusably we think, constructed upon the orthodox heroic basis, clings a lasting charm from beginning to end. She is an empress of goodness, a vitalized religion throughout. The titular "bad man" is Stephen Sully, the hero. That he is the bad man we accept, because the author would have us do so; in a skillful way he prejudices us against Stephen in the very beginning. He is a lawyer, and by inference, a shrewd schemer. His honest and upright partner has just died, leaving an empty place in the home, whose members are his widow, Mrs. King, his ward, Miss Dell Browning, the heroine, and his young son Jack. Stephen is a man of the world, in the most unrestricted sense of the phrase, a club man, and to some extent a voluptuary. But he does not dissemble his faults; he is a frank sinner. He is large-hearted, charitable and generous, and possesses great ability. As might be expected, he has erred, and gets into the powers of an unscrupulous attorney called Killick, whom he accepts in lieu of his deceased partner. This man enters into a plan to ruin Tully, and the rest of the book is the history of a struggle against his machinations. Tully seems an easy victim, for which it requires all the strength of a pure passion to arouse him. He is, as it were, forced into what seems like a premature reformation, from which he breaks away and plunges back into his old habits. His manhood revolts at anything like pretending to be what he is not. His vindictive partner meanwhile is plotting to get possession of Miss Dell's estate, of which the firm were the legal trustees. He succeeds too well and the money is sunk in profitless investments. Tully is awakened to his associate's intrigues almost too late, too late indeed to punish Killick, who, in his hour of triumph, has to succumb to a sterner foe, death, but not too late to preserve his own honor, which was being so direly impugned and imperilled. The second reformer is genuine; he is supported in it by the sweet constancy and virtuous strength of Dell, his "sweetheart," who at last is won by his manliness and courage. The characters are all natural and well-sketched, and the hero is, when we read aright, less of a stage-villain than of a man who has seen life and known its changes, who finally sees all choice of conduct narrowed down to the two same old paths, the right and the wrong. The minor personages are by no means homogeneous, but each has a peculiar personality. One slight suggestion may not be ill-timed. The lack of local coloring is certainly a defect, which is of more account when we consider that it is in this respect that we should like to see Canadian literature rich and original. The natural beauty of Canada is grand, bleak and picturesque, a fitting background for the best of romances. The only criticism we have advanced so far is from an artistic standpoint. From the essentially moral point of view, nothing is to be asked. If Mr. Sheppard will continue to paint the glories of reformation and rectitude as well as he has done in this excellent story, he will win the double success of an author of talent and a teacher of right.

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST. Fruit Growers Association of Ontario, Grimby Ont.

Again this welcome floral magazine is to the fore, with whatever is best and newest and most suitable for its readers. A handsome colored plate "Chrysanthemums," shows this favorite flower in all its widely differing varieties. Besides a descriptive article on the above, there are papers on the Crandall the New Black Currant; The Woodpecker on the Birch Tree; Varieties of Small Fruits; Russian Apricots; White Grape Currant; Hints on Grape Culture; Embellishment of School Grounds; Flower Seeds in Cold Frames; Tree Planting; and comparatively new flower "Glow of the Snow," and "Vegetables for the kitchen." The Question Department will doubtless excite much interest.

DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. G. E. Desbarats & Son, Montreal.

The present number contains on the first page a charming reproduction of "The Rehearsal," an old singing-master, with violin under his arm, seated in the midst of a very youthful, but deeply interested looking class, for whom he is playing time with his bow. A really good portrait of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, occupies the place of honor in this number. The late Hon. J. H. Pope and the late Dr. Howard, are also represented. Views of Michipicoten, and of British Columbia scenery, and of Quidi Vidi Lake Newfoundland, are followed by the following from the Argus collection recently presented to the Art Association:—"Le Retour des Crevettes," E. L. Verrier, and "The Harvest Field," by Wyatt Eaton.

PARIS ILLUSTRATED. International News Co., New York.

Another favorite of the French stage appears on the initial page of Paris ILLUSTRATED for the present week. Madame de M... Depoix of the "Theatre du Gymnase," Paris succeeding Mademoiselle Mathilde Brant, an equally complimentary notice accompanied the portrait. Another of A. de Neville's, admirable military studies, appears in "A Native Officer. Arden-Morces presents "Retourning from the Market" two

paragons with their rustic escort crossing a ferry on their homeward journey. The colored supplement, "Mountebanks," is well explained in the article, "Gingerbread Fair." P. Boyle contributes "The Reason (Disappe)," a frontier subject, the ground setting in readiness to put out, the husband eagerness of the moon, the life-saving apparatus, the weeping women, all make up a picture that we know has but too many counterparts in actual life. "The Crime of the Rue de l'Étoile," by D. G., is one of those clever pantomime pictures with which all lovers of the humorous cannot fail to be amused. "Ten Years Service," by Charles Mamer, is continued. A portrait of J. J. Wenner, the new member of the Académie des Beaux Arts is given by himself, and "Round About the Exhibition" treats of the different national exhibits to be found there.

IZMA. By M. Osella Shields.

IVAN, THE SERF. By Sylvanna Cobb, Jr., author of the "Gunner of Moscow." Publisher, J. O. Ogilvie 57 Rose street, New York.

These two books from the Ogilvie Publishing House, are of a widely different character in fiction, "Izma" as may be surmised from the name, purports to be a love-story, of the modern style. "Ivan the Serf" is one of Sylvanna Cobb's very best. It is a good idea to reproduce clean good fiction even if the date at which it first appeared be somewhat remote according to the present notation. "Ivan the Serf" will recall to many readers its first appearance in the periodical literature of America, at a time when good writers were not an overabundant national product. It will re-read with pleasure, by those who met with it then, and with a curious interest by those to whom it is altogether new, but to whom the well-deserved reputation of the author is not altogether unknown.

A VALUABLE WORK.

We have before us a book of the most useful information relative to Manitoba. It is Brownlee's New Index Map, on the face of which is every section, township, railroad station, completed lines of railroad, projected grain centres, schools and churches in that section of our North-west. No intending settler can afford to do without this most interesting work, as, in this Indexed Form, to which there are devoted fourteen pages, at one glance any school boy can locate in an instant any particular point. Mr. Brownlee, as a surveyor, has, in this work, presented to the intending settlers for the nominal sum of 25 cents, a mass of information, reliable and worth double the money. Parties desiring further information in regard to Manitoba, by addressing Mr. J. H. Brownlee at his home, Brandon, Man., will have a prompt and reliable response.

MR. FROUDE'S NOVEL.

"Two Chiefs of Dunboy" is the title of the historical novel by the Unionist historian, Mr. Froude, which a certain section of the reading public have been so long waiting for. Mr. Froude's book, says the Cork Herald, has been issued at last, and it is no exaggeration to say that every unbiased critic will pronounce it a miserable failure. It is not a novel at all, but a series of misrepresentations of the Irish character, for which nothing either in existing circumstances or in our past history can be offered as justification, and which are evidently compiled in order to give effect to Mr. Froude's view that the Celts are an inferior race who require the strong hand of the superior Saxon to curb and rule them. The plot is as uninteresting as the narrative is turgid and dull, and while wading through its pages we can only wonder that a writer of Mr. Froude's proven ability should have compiled such a book, and called it a novel.

THAT DUTCHMAN. By Julian E. Ralph.

A series of humorous sketches which will drive the "blues" away from any one. They are all worth reading. 48 pages, paper cover, 10 cents. J. S. Ogilvie, publisher, 57 Kent St., New York.

ST. ANN'S HALL.

Dramatic Entertainment by the St. Ann's Y. M. Society.

The entertainment given by the St. Ann's Y. M. Society on Easter Monday evening was quite a success. The first part consisted of the two-act drama "Temptation, or the Irish Emigrant," the cast of characters being as follows:—

- Mr. Granite, wealthy merchant, J. J. Gethings
Sterling, an old clerk, T. M. Jones
Tom Bobalink, a truckman, W. E. Finn
O'Bryan, an Irish emigrant, W. J. McCaffery
Henry Travers, a French cook, P. Murphy
Williams, a French cook, M. Casey
Frank Bobalink, Tom's brother, J. Rolly
Grasper, Roland Burke
Edward, John Quinn

The selection of this drama was not very judicious, as it is a play in which the members could not do themselves justice after their long series of successes in the dramatic line in the past, but notwithstanding the defects in the piece itself, as well as its uninteresting nature, the performance was quite creditable to all concerned.

The entertainment concluded with the presentation of an amusing farce, "Wanted, a Male Cook," in which the following members took part:—

- Mr. Heatwell, an old bachelor, D. Flannery
Johnus Slocum from Greenville, Me., D. Kiley
Taddy Ryan, W. J. McCaffery
Francis, a French cook, J. Quinn

The Society's Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Fleck, played a number of choice pieces during the evening, and the entertainment closed with the Irish National Anthem, "God Save Ireland."

A Protestant Revolt.

The Protestant tenants on Mr. Bruce's estate, Benburb, South Tyrone, have demanded a compulsory sale of their farms, declaring that if not granted they will be reluctantly compelled to join the Home Rule movement, as contentment will no longer be possible.

Archbishop Ryan on Prohibition.

The following is an extract from Archbishop Ryan's recent declaration against prohibition: "Some of the principles urged in the literature of prohibition, such as the one that the use of spirituous liquors, even as a beverage, is intrinsically wrong and should be absolutely prohibited, cannot be held by Catholics. It is only the abuse, not the use, that can be condemned. If the use and abuse be inseparably connected because of the appetite created by indulgence in an individual case, then the use, itself, should be prohibited in such a case. As he cannot think this is true of the whole state of Philadelphia, and as we have strong, restrictive laws, and an enactment, stricter ones, he is unable to see the need of a constitutional amendment on the subject."

The ministers and the Orangemen of Ontario are keeping the Jesuit agitation at high temperature, and every day new sets of condemnatory resolutions are published, which should be connected because of the appetite created by indulgence in an individual case, then the use, itself, should be prohibited in such a case. As he cannot think this is true of the whole state of Philadelphia, and as we have strong, restrictive laws, and an enactment, stricter ones, he is unable to see the need of a constitutional amendment on the subject."