August 9, 1882.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE HORBORS OF ENGLISH HELOIRY. the defendant in the action may be still

"Northumbrian," writing this week in Reynolds, says: - What chance has labor, in this mouldy old land of tradition, and caste, and costly custom, to make its way? The vast majority of the citizens of the British Isles are truly and as really serfs as any Egyptian fellabeen or Asiatic coolie. Theoretically all paths of advancement are open to a man in the British realm. Actually they are closed. Even a Benjamin Dismeli or a Gladstone must unlock the gates of power with golden keys.

But an ideally perfect state is not a state where the few rise to happiness and power. A race of Titans in brains is not to be expected: as well may we hope for a race of men twenty feet tall. That nation is the wisest which makes the greatest happiness of the greatest number its acle object, the Holy Grail for which it yearns so intensely. It is the many, the multitude, the workers, the toilers and the moilers, the payers of taxes and the producers of food who ought to be made happy. From the very nature of their occupations life is tollsomely unlovely for them. From the wages they command, life, too, must be much a matter of sparse diet and Lepten jare. In France and in America this is recognised. The State takes part of the burden of existence on its shoulders. The poorest may some day be the proudest, and even the village ploughman rise to the noblest office in the land. But it is not so in England. British workpeople are much, very much, British Helois. They are the slaves of the upper and middle classes. In life they are despised, and in death treated like carrion. Even a dog has a better chance of kindly Christian attention than a dead man, and a company has been actually formed in London to bury the defunct cats and canaries of the rich, while the poor, in some cases, baroly get burial at If they die at an hospital, some medical authorities would sconer cut them up for dissection first. This may be deemed, sir, an overstrained fact. It is not. Every daily paper teems with people found dead of vulgar hunger, and when a hapless unfortunate thus worsted in life's battle does lie down and die by the way, his body is kicked about from pillar to post in a shameless and scandalous manner, for want of a decent abiding place take one of last week's horrors : - "On Monday leet a shocking discovery was made at the western end of Portugal Street, running from Chancery Lane to King's College Hospital. At one time there was a large tavern called Wood's Hotel there, but half this place has been converted into a common lodging house, where numberless persons sleep in the same room. One poor old man, name unknown, was found dead in his bed in this place, but, although the coroner's officer was forthwith informed of the metter, he was quite powerless to remove it, as there was no mortuary at his disposal. In consequence the body had to remain in this lodging-house until the holding of the inquest. The case is simply a sample of many which are continually occurring in the neigh-

bourhood of the Strand." Here an independent reporter concludes a tragic tale by the assertion that, bad as are the facts be has to tell, they are perpetually occurring in the Strand district, where any night of the week, a string of carriages from Tratalgar-Equare to Somerset House tells of the immense wealth which is there seeking amusements at the various theatres with which this part of London is dotted. On the one hand, riotous waste, on the other hand, want. On the one side, a gay, joyous, moneyfull, glittering existence; on the other, a namelers death in a low lodging-house, amid throngs of other miserable relics; there to stay in a crowded slum until such times as the law shall permit the popular belief in Russia that Gen. Scobeleft Ont., in the past month were \$70,835, an inearth to give the emeciated body that tender shelter which the world denies it. We have lost our Kirgsley and our Carlyle, men, who, whatever their politics, felt at heart, and showed in print, the great poverties | Tue General when he next saw me after tolls increased \$158, and amounted to \$607 which overspread England. We may be a writing it, made allusions which I did not ungreat and a rich nation. It is true the city bespeaks the magnificence of wealths, and that our fleets stud every sea. At the same time three people of every ten are paupers the whole kingdom through, and the bulk of the population at the present mo-ment existing in England, if their wages him whether he had himself posted or seen stopped next Saturday, would be absolutely penniless. Supposing England were invaded to morrow. At one single touch our whole social system would crash in like an empty egg-shell. In less than seven days twenty-five millions of people would be starying. They would fight for their country as well as any of the Pall Mall popinjays, and die for it, too, much more bravely than the purse-proud plutocrats, most of whom would, protably, put all their telongings on toard a Transatlantic steamer and hurry off to America, or the nearest neutral territory. But, sir, can any nation be deemed in a sound rosition which thus has nine tenths of its sons by guilty and treasonable ambition, hovering so near the brink of want? I affirm and has aroused a feeling against me. An that it cannot. And yet how difficult it is for labor to get its rights and its just dues; and how often when it has them are they snatched out of its hands? Look at the Employers' Liability Act. I have written, sir, about the loop-holes of this measure till I am almost wearied of showing them; but this is the only course to take to get the Act altered for the better. Only so lately as last week a case was heard at the Southwark County Court, the report of which is signifi-cant of what I have been saying, and saying again, all the year through .- "The plaintiff, a man named Smith, sued his employers, the prorrietors of Butler's Wharf, for £186 for compensation for injury sus-fained in their employ. The plaintiff was standing on a bridge which led across a roadway on the premises, and which was unfastened, when a cart belonging to a baulier named Wood, and driven by a man named Ashdown, in attempting to pass beneath the bridge struck it and knocked it down, thus causing the injury. There was conflicting evidence as to whether or not Ashdown was directed to drive under the bridge by the policemen in charge of the gates. After hearing a number of witnesses on both sides, the judge came to the conclusion that the defendants were liable in consequence of the bridge being unsafe and for the negligence of the gate-keeper, and he assessed the damages at £60. "Execution was postponed for a fortnight to enable the defendants to appeal." Here it is once more, the "appeal" bugbear. Look at any case in which there has been an appeal, and you will find, sir, that the higher the court the more certain the judgment against the workman. Chamberlain, Bright, and Dilke been really honest Radicals, they would have passed a Compensation Act which was one in deed and in truth, and not merely in name. For, sir, to begin at the beginning, what chance has a workman of defending an appeal? If he wins, all that he gets

more pitiful. In reciting these facts, sir, it is inevitable that feelings of indignation should arise but such feelings should be guided to good ends. We do not want in England a noisy attack on wealth. We want the working classes to take hold of the vote, to vote their own platform, and to reform the House of Commons and the nation, too, by a solid labor party. If we as workingmen, had done our duty at the last election a strong and compact body of labor M.P.'s would now be in the House, and present foreign complications, as well as home distress, might both have been obviated.

AN INTERESTING ENGLISH MARRIAGE.

Great interest is excited by the approaching marriage of Lord Carlingford and Lady Scott. Both bride and bridegroom have already been married, the former twice. Lord Carlingford was the fourth husband of Frances Countess Waldegrave, and survived ber. Lady Waldegrave was a daughter of the singer Braham, who rulned himself building the St. James Theatre. She married on premieres noces Mr. J. J. Waldegrave. This gentleman was in difficulties, and his wife behaved so well that his kinsman, the Earl of Waldegrave, fell in love with her, and on her husband's death married her.

Atter helf a dozen years of wedlock the nobleman died, and his widow next married Mr. G. Granville Harcourt, and on his death she became the bride of Lord Carlingford, then Mr. Chichester Fortescue. She was a power in society, got Mr. Sant, new R. A., to paint here gallery of fashionable beauties for Strawberry Hill, and was altogether so great a social factor that artistic and literary folk, delighted at the success of the daughter of a Jaw tenor singer, named her the Queen of Bohemia.

SCOBELEFF MURDERED AFTER ALL

Scobeleff is indeed dead, but the details officially published concerning the manner and place of his death are said to be absolutely

The facts are as follows: The evening before the General's death he was in his usual bealth and spirits, and dined heartily with some boon companions at one of the best restaurants in the town. After where the last poor offices to the dead might dinner the party proceeded to the be rendered it. As a proof, sir, of what I say, Ermitage Gardens, a place of entertaiment in the environs of Moscow, of the same character as the Cremorne Gardens used to be reached \$92,178, of which \$81,671 were enin London. More friends were met at the Ermitage, and after a very lively evening the party returned to the town, Scobeleff inviting L. & B, Spencer, Kingston, Ont, it is alleged some of the company to join him at supper at | forged Mr. Spencer's signature to a cheque for a small hotel of indifferent repute, in the Pe- \$150 on the Bank of Montreal. trovka Street, named the Hotel d'Angleterre. In this hotel and in this society the General

> Scobeleff had numerous enemies, and by many it is believed that he was a victim to foul play; but those who best know his character. and who also know who were in his company at the time of his death, consider it far more probable that he was killed by one of his male companions in a drunken brawl. I myself, immediately on hearing of his decease, sought information at the Hotel d'Angleterre. I was refused admittance, and when I attempted to question the proprietor, he declined to reply. He "had never scen Gen. Scobeleff;" he did not know he was dead; and he did not know why I asked him about bim. Other inquirers were in my presence in the United States in June and 789,000 similarly refused information. The General's during the fixed year, a much larger number tody was at night secretly removed to the than during any previous year, and exceeding Hotel Dusaux, where the next day it was given out that Russia's greatest military chief had suddenly expired from heart disease.

SCOBELEFF DECLARED THAT BISMARCK HAD SET SPIES ON HIM.

gives the following which tallies with the

to me on divers subjects on which I had desired information had not been received. writing it, made allusions which I did not underetand to its contents. He then, perceiving there was a mal entendu, asked me if I had had the letter. When I told him that I had not, he got excited, said that he was watched by spies, and that half the letters he should him whether he had himself posted or seen i posted the letter that I should have had. No; he gave it to the concierge, with strict injunctions to take it to the district post-office immediately, and saw the men leave the house with it. It did not occur to him that a lynxeyed individual had taken up a position in the lodge. This man came out whenever a visitor asked for the General to scrutinize him. He concluded that the letters were intercepted by some agent of Bismarck, whom he called "that scoundrel." "Bismarck has," he said, "been trying through his creatures to poison the Czar's mind against me. He represents me as devoured

adventure in Germany on my way here should have taught me prudence. The locks of my valise, portfolio, and despatch-box were tampared with, and a map I had marked with colored pencils taken. A civilian would have not divined its importance. The thief must have been a Prussian officer. That Father

land is no better than a pigsty. In the course of conversation, I asked Sco. beleff why he spoke such evil of Biemarck. Because," he answered, "he is a ruffian. He has no sense of honor or fairness. Look how he fooled Austria and served us! Prince Gortschakoft fell into the great error of helping Bigmarck in 1870. We Panslavists were slive to the mistake, but did not agite or remon-strate. What was the reward our Government reaped? Germany, seven years later, prevented the emancipation of the sub-Danubian Slavs. She snatched from us the fruits of victory. Before God, I teli you that at Plevna I was only animated by two sentiments—brotherly love towards the Slave and hatred of the Mahommed. To prove to myself my own sincerity, I went where I thought danger was the greatest. If my motives were not pure, I could have never borne up against the trials of that winter and the slaughter that I wit-nessed of our own people. I laid my soul bare before Gcd, and asked Him to purish me if there was self deception. Whenever I had an opportunity I impressed upon the late Czar (to whom the Slave owe a debt of eternal gratitude) that I was not engaged in a war of conquest, but of liberation. Germany that is to say, Bismarck-robbed us of the fruits of our campaign."-London Daily Tele-

Richard Kelly, proprietor of the Tuam Herald, has been served with a summons under the Prevention of Orime Act, charging him with publishing an article written by James Redpath, encouraging murder.

graph.

"Ah! Mr. Simpkins we have not chairs may be swallowed up in costs, and he, though gaining the action, will probably be beggared by legal cormorants. If he loses, as the Dudiey widow lost in the case against ey, but a little too much company," replied as the Dudley widow lost in the case against ey, but a little too much company," replied Earl Dudley a few days ago, the position of Mr. Simpkine, with a knowing wink.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Ottawa has its civic holiday on August

During the month of July 2,622 immigrants arrived at Toronto.

During the month of July, 173 patents were

issued in the Dominion.

There is still a great demand in the Ottawa Valley for farm laborers.

The London, Ont., Post Office is being repaired at a cost of \$7,000.

The experiment of lighting Ottawa with the electric light has been abandored. The Customs collections for July at the

port of Victoria, B.C, amounted to \$61,000. Hanlan says that he will probably go to Halifax on the occasion of the regatta there. Another ship has arrived at Victoria, BC., from China with a large number of coolies. Robert Bentley & Sons, warehousemen, of London, Eng., have tailed. Liabilities,

£80,000. It is estimated that nearly 30,000 emigrants came into Manitoba during the half year end-

ing June 30. The average attendance at the swimming baths in Toronto since they were opened

reaches 600 per day. The machinery for the new glucose factory, Toronto, has arrived. The factory alone cost

\$60,000 in bullding. The general offices of the North Shore Railway have been opened out in Quebec in the station buildings at the Palais.

The sugar refining firm of John Hilbery & Sons, Philadelphis, has failed. Carlos White, who conducted the business, cannot be tound.

There is a feeling of uneasiness in Hamilton, Ont., owing to the belief that the present water power is not sufficient for fire purposes.

The Inland Revenue collection at Belleville for July amounted to \$10,224 01; same month last year, \$6 222.84; increase, \$4,-

Pollok Castle, in Renfrewshire, the most ancient family seat in West Scotland, was destroyed by fire recently. The loss is estimated at £30,000. The duty collected at Ottawa during the

month of July was \$17,676. The imports tered for consumption. Frank Longden. lately in the employ of

The Customs receipts at London, Out., for

July were \$73,222, being \$39 over the corres. ponding month of last year. The Inland Revenue receipts were \$28,710, an increase of £3.560. The Grand Trunk Railway returns of traffic

for the week ending July 15th is as follows: Passengers, \$78,413; express, freight and mails, \$6,500; freight and live stock, \$124.891. Customs duties collected at the Port of

Winnipeg in July amounted to \$160,474.29; duty collected in July, 1881, amounted to \$49,257.91, so that the increase in July, 1882, Was \$117.218.38.

Eighty-five thousand immigrants arrived during the fiscal year, a much larger number the year before by 119,000 The Guelph Customs duties for July were

\$411,775; and for July last year were \$411,-775; and for July last year, \$563,715, a decrease of \$151,940. The exports to the U.S. A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette for July were valued at \$5,630.12. The Custom duties collected at Hamilton,

was murdered in the interests of Germany :- crease of \$16,244 over the corresponding other treatment to neutralise the peison of A confidential letter which he had written month of last year. The Inland Revenue collections for July amounted to \$30,459, an increase of \$156.63. Burlington Bay Canal

A Parliamentary return issued yesterder shows that the first six months of the present year there were 3,049 victims in Ireland, of which 2,051 were for non-payment of rent and 998 for other causes. The number of cases in which hardship was caused to the tenant by his inability to pay rent, due from poverty caused by bad seasons, is given as 176, and the number in which the non-payment of rent was due to unwillingness or fear of injury on the part of the tenant, 346.

CUNNING IN CA18.

Cats will sometimes display extraordinary raits of cunning when lying in wait for their favourite prey-mice or birds. A cat belonging to a lady residing in one of the suburbs of London, used to resort to the following ruse:—The back garden was separated from the garden of another house by a wall six feet high. In the neighbouring garden stood a withered tree, scarcely higher than the wall, whose branches were much resorted to by the birds of the vicinity. From the branches of this tree they would hop along the wall, sometimes in considerable numbers. The cat, on the first coming into the neighbourhood, would sit for hours at a stretch on the wall, watching an opportunity to pounce on a bird. The birds, however, were too wary, and the cat, finding this out, tried another method. Instead of taking up her station on the wall, she suspended herself from it, hanging on to the top by her two fore paws, and letting her body drop well out of sight. In this attitude she looked exactly as if she were dead, and had been hung up on some unseen nail. Every now and then she would stealthily raise herself until her eyes being on a level with the top of the wall, she was enable to sweep its surface with a glance and note the approach of any unsuspecting bird. Many a capture bore testimony to the success of this ruse. One day, however, a bird alighted on the edge of the wall, exactly between the paws of the cat who, on her side, was in the act of raising herself for one of her stealthy glances. The two were within two inches of each other, and the mutual apparition proved so start-ling to both that neither stirred for several seconds. Then the paw was lifted, but instead of the usual success attending the movement, the cat lost her balance and fell off the wall, while the bird flew away unbarmed.

WHY THE PRAIRIES ARE TREELESS. Mr. L. F. Ward gives in the Kansas City Review some reasons why the Western plains are destitute of forests. Where the annual rain-fall exceeds twenty-four inches the absence of forests is undoubtedly due to the repeated burnings which take place on the prairies from human agencies. Where the of forest, and this is the true cause of the wastes of the Rocky Mountain region, the Laramie plains, the Bitter Creek valley, and this test-mark.

such vast areas of the West, while in its botanical character it is little more than an overgrown weed, is to all intents and purposes a tree, and often attains a great age. The region it occupies is even more arid than the great plains, yet no fires occur and no fore its grow. In the nearly rainless areas of Arizons, Southern Utah and New Mexico, and stretching esstward into Texas, there occur a number of arborescent forms, the creosote bush, the merquit, various acacias and mimosas, and one yucca, together with the tree cactus. These grow scattered at great distances from each other, and rarely from thickets or groves. Why no such characteristic species are found occupying the great plains is not known, and it is probably a more arcident that none happen to exist, adapted both to their temperature and their arid condition. Did any such exist, there seems no resson why they might not thrive as well as the sage brush further west, or the mesquit of the South.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK BAILWAY.

Sr. John, N. B, Ang. 3 .- At the annual meeting of the New Bronswick Raitway, held at Gibeon to-day, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year :- Samuel Thorne, President; Hon Isaac Eurpee, Vice-President; E R Burpee, Managing Director; George Stephen, Hoe DA Smith, Right Hon Lord Elphinstone, John S Kennedy, J Kennedy Took, T W latchie, G M Campbell and O H North; Secretary-Treasurer, Alfred Seely.

AN INDIAN SNAKE DANCE. Lieut. Bourke, 3rd United States Cavalry,

one of the Commissioners appointed by Lieut. General Sheridan to investigate the habite of the Indians living within or configuous to the division of the Missouri, reports witnessing a strange dence of the Mcquis of northeastern Atizona, used to propitiate the Great Spirit in times of drought. The Indians divided their procession into two parts, one of choristers and gourd rattlers, the other of 48 men and children, 24 of whom carried snakes and the other 24 eagle feathers, with which they fanned the reptiles. The snakes were carried in the hands and in the mouth. Their number was about 100, and the half of them were ratile snakes. It was a loathsome sight to see the long file of naked men tramping round to a funeral dirge of rattles and monotonous chansing, twirling the huge reptiles in their outstretched arms, and holding the 5 feet monsters between their teeth, while the attendants distracted the attention of the reptiles by fanning with eagle feathers. In froat of a grim pile 30 feet high of weatherworn sandstone, resembling a human head, native efferings were made, and the High Priest sprinkled the ground with water, using an earthen bowl, and an engle's feather as a sprinkler. A second medicine man twirled a peculiar sling, and made a noise like the falling of copious showers. As the procession filed past the squaws, the latter threw cornmeal on the ground. Then the anakes were thrown to the earth, and showed themselves to be vicious by striking at any one near. Cornmeal was thrown upon them, and the assistants running up, fanned them with the eagles' feathers until they coiled up, when they were seized by the back of the head, put under the tuffilo rote covering the sacred lodge, when a prayer ended this part of the performance The close of the ceremony consisted in seizing the snakes by ones, twos, and half-dozens, and throwing them into a circle, where they were covered with cornmeal. A signal was then given, a number of fleet young meu grabbed the snakes in baudfuls, ran at full speed down the almost vertical paths in the face of mesa, and upon reaching the toot let them go free to the north, the south, the east, and the west. The young

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION . - In bronchial and other chest affections, in arresting incipient consumption, and in lessening the distressing symptoms of this disease in its hopeless stages, as well as in cases of nervous debility in giving tone to the system, it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy.

men then bounded back, and at a full run

dashed through the crowd and on to one of

the astafas, where they swallowed a potion

to induce coplous vomiting, at

the snake-bites.

JOHN MCMURRAY, Methodist Minister New-28-2-w.s. & w. port, N.S.

CHINESE ON THE PACIFIC RAILBOAD. The following is an approximate number of the workmen employed on the British Columbian Sections of the Canadian Pacific Railroad:-Bection of Cook's Ferry, 1,800 Chinese; Bridge across the Fraser, 140 whitemen; Section of Boston Bar, 1,200 Chinese; Section of Boston Bar and Savona's Ferry. 1,400 Chinese; Section d'Emory and Farr's Landing, 4,500 Chinese; construction of bridges, etc., etc., 1,200 white men. The total number is therefore 11,340 men, of which only 1,346 are white.

In the new French Ministry, the following Ministers of the late Cabinet will retain portfolios:-Cochery, Tirard, Maby, Bilot and Januegulberry. Nothing has been decided regarding the remainder. The President had a conference last evening with Senator Duciere. DeCourcel, present ambassador at Berlin, will be Minister of Foreigo Affairs in the new Cabinet.

FAME OF THE SHAMROCKS.

The Stratford Herald says in reference to a lacrosse match played at Fort Gratiot, Mich., lately :- A good story, in connection with the lacrosse match, is told by a member of the Phonix Club. It appears that a Port Huronite, seeing several of the Stratford club before they had time to wash up after their long and tiresome journey, asked them if "they were those country fellows who came to play lacrosse," and further, "would they play the javeniles or the Fort Gratiot club?" boys" told the precocious youth they would try conclusions with the Fort Gratiot twelve. At the conclusion of the first game, which was won by Stratford in four minutes, the young man from Port Huron was willing to admit the Phoenix were town boys. At the finish of the second game, which was also won by the Stratford in four minutes, he thought they came from some city; but when the third game was ended, after one minute's playing, he was seen inquiring anxiously among the crowd if the "Phonix were not the Shamrocks in disguise."

IT IS A LITTLE TROUBLE TO EXAMINE the pamphlet wrapped around each bottle of the true MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, so as to find the words, "LANMAN, & KEMP, NEW YORK," Which are waterannual rain-fall is below twenty, or perhaps marked or stamped in pale letters on every twenty-four inches, there can be no growth page, but it is better to take this small amount of bother rather than to be imposed upon by absence of trees, on the great plains. But a worthless counterfeit. Every leaf of the this does not prevent the existence in arid pamphlet around the genuine has these words regions of cartain specialized types of vegeta. in it, which though pale and faint, can be tion. The sage brush that covers the dreary easily seen when held up to the light, and no wastes of the Rocky Mountain region, the Fiorida Water is genuine that does not have 27-2-W3 & W

Clark, a Chicago drunkard, beat his wife with his wooden leg, and was sent to jail for ten days. The prison was crowded, and the convicts were doubled in the cells. Clark's companion was Prindell, a man verging on lasanity. Clark related his crime to his companion, set the leg in a corner, went to sleep, and snored continuously. The snoring crazed Prindell, and he killed Clark with the wooden weapon.

All the People of the Dominion of Canada are Concerned.

Here are some more of the many hundreds of the leading men of the Dominion of Canada who have been cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthua and Lung Disease by Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the seat of the disease. Read and judge for yourself :-

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Also, the no less surprising cure of Mrs Benoit, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mrs. David Perrault, who suffered from asthma and bronchitis for over eight years, and who is now perfectly cured.

Mrs. Adamson, of Belleville, cured of bronchitis, and her sister cured of bronchitis and lung discase.

I have no hesitation in saying Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer will cure catairh and bronchitis. John C. Fleming, editor of Post and TRUE WITNESS, Montreal.

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