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 A limited number of advertisements approved for insertion in THE TRUE WITNESS.
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 Notices of increasing circulation of THE TRUE WITNESS makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.
MONTEAL, CANADA.
 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1884.
CATHOLIC CALENDAR.
 AUGUST.
 THURSDAY, 28.—St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.
 FRIDAY, 29.—Beholding of St. John Baptist, St. Sabina, Martyr.
 SATURDAY, 30.—St. Rose of Lima, Virgin, SS. Felix and Compagn, Martyrs.
 SUNDAY, 31.—Thirtieth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Raymond Nonnatus, Confessor. Less. Eccles. xxi. 8-11; Gosp. Luke xii. 35-40; Last Gosp. Luke xvii. 11-19.
 SEPTEMBER.
 MONDAY, 1.—St. Giles, Abbot. The Twelve Brothers, Martyrs.
 TUESDAY, 2.—St. Stephen, Confessor.
 WEDNESDAY 3.—Feast.

If temperance people want to do really good work that will meet with the approbation of the whole community, let them take a lesson from the government of Bavaria, which lately fined 33 brewers from \$50 to \$250 each, according to the degree of adulteration in the beer, and also imprisoned them for eight months. Montreal largely manufactures bogus brandies and poisonous whiskeys, retailed at fifteen cents a bottle.

The German Ambassador in London, Count Munster, is about to publish a book on cookery. Let him give John Bull a recipe for a new Irish stew and Russia for boned turkey. A few remarks on the fleshpots of Egypt would be in order, and how to make that new family hash called Imperial confederation.

Our frugal Governor-General instead of distributing the crumbs from the Rideau Hall tables among the poor, is fattening imported pigs. Canadians, like the poor around Rideau Hall, have often to go hungry and watch foreigners feeding at the civil service trough.

KNIGHTHOOD is a gilded badge of servitude, a sort of dog-collar that England gives to silly, vain colonialists to keep them faithful to imperial interests. Many of our knights owe allegiance first to Downing Street and then to the Dominion—when they have nothing better else to do.

Out of a population of 25,000,000 England sends 5,000 students to her two universities; Scotland, with a population of about 4,000,000, has 9,500 university students, and Germany, with a population of 48,000,000, has 22,200 in her several universities. The New England States, with a population of 4,110,000, send 4,000 students to their eighteen colleges and universities.

A PUBLIC man in the United States need be at no loss for matter for his biography. He has only to run for office and the opposition press will throw in his teeth every mean action he has done in his life, and assault the memory of his great grandmother. It is better to have the hide of a rhinoceros than the record of an angel. In illustration of this, that distinguished American statesman, Daniel Webster, once remarked that if Gabriel came to earth and ran for office, some one would get up and accuse him of stealing his trumpet. It is a poor rule that fails to work both ways. Let a law be passed which permits only the voter who is without sin from casting stones at the candidate.

Every campaign a scandal is resurrected for the purpose of damaging the opposition. When Garfield ran four years ago they unearthed the Credit-Mobilier-Oakes-Ames matter regarding the building of the Union Pacific. In previous campaigns the iniquitous doings of the Tammany ring, under Tweed, was made to do bug-a-boo duty just about election time, and now the man Hadley, who four years ago forged a letter, purporting to be signed by President Garfield, in on trial, and full reports are being given by anti-Democratic journals. It is singular that after four years this forgery comes in pat to do "campaign duty." Both candidates have petites "histoires des femmes" sprung on them. In fact, the garbage baskets of the past have been ransacked by political chieftains to find some racy tid-bit to tickle the palates of scandal-mongers, and party papers have virtually hung out the sign, "Dirty linen washed in public."

The resignation of Mr. Patrick Egan, declining to accept the salary which had been attached by the late Boston convention to the office of President of the Irish National League, is a most commendable and deserving act. It is a pity that the salary of a President of the League should be so small.

77,220 DRINKS FOR THE SICK.
 The "Canada Temperance Act" seems to produce a most singular effect in the counties wherein it is adopted. The amount of whiskey, brandy, spirits and alcohol consumed by the sick and feeble of those virtuous places is something wonderful. It takes a Parliamentary Blue Book of sixty-three pages to give the sales of liquor made to the sick people of Prince County in Prince Edward Island. These sales are all authenticated; they are authorized and certified to by the medical men of the place.
 The county is small and with less of a population than some of our city wards in Montreal. There was one vendor for each quarter of the county, making four in all. The names of these happy whisky monopolists are J. A. Gourlie, Jas. Skerry, B. D. Brown and Alex. Grady. The trade of these gentlemen is under the special protection of the Canada Temperance Act, as they are supposed to supply spirituous liquors only to the sick. The vendors certify that between Jan. 1, 1883, and Jan. 1, 1884, exclusive of the following prescriptions, no less than 77,220 authorized and certified drinks under the Canada Temperance Act, how many unauthorized and non-certified drinks must not the healthy get just to keep company with the sick?

COLUMBIANS AND CHINESE.
 The white people of British Columbia are bitterly hostile to the Chinese. The heathen is not wanted, and the standing order is that "he must go." The members of the Federal Government who have no intercourse with the Chinese, except probably to have their linen washed by the foreigner, can't see the matter in the same light. They have failed to see why the Celestials and Columbians could not live together after the fashion of a happy family, and they accordingly have refused to yield to the Pacific Province and put a stop to the Chinese immigration. But being perpetually imported in the House of Commons by the British Columbia representatives, the Federal authorities resolved to send out a commission, composed entirely of Eastern men, to investigate the matter and see for themselves exactly what are the nature and extent of the grievances. This commission, it appears, has been given a cold shoulder by the people of Columbia, and its intended investigation has been looked upon with more than suspicion. The Columbians resent the act of the Federal Government in refusing to believe them out of their own mouth and of sending outsiders to see if they were really telling the truth about the Chinese. The indignation of British Columbia is well founded. The people of the province are the most interested in the matter; they are the most cognizant of the evils of Chinese immigration, and they are the ones who suffer from its harmful results. If they don't want the Chinese, there is no reason why the heathen should be forced upon them.

AN IDLE RUMOR.
 The Associated Press sent out, two days ago, an unwarranted despatch to the effect that Mrs. Parnell, mother of the Irish Leader, had held a conference in Boston with a number of Catholic Bishops and leaders of the Irish League concerning the means by which the coming presidential contest in the United States could be turned to the advancement of Ireland's cause. The despatch said she represented her son and presented in his name a proposition that an offer be submitted to the Republican and Democratic parties that the one which will incorporate a plank in the platform in favor of admitting certain goods of Irish manufacture free of duty, shall receive the organized support of the Irish-American vote. This was news indeed, and it inspired our contemporary, the *Witness*, to crush Mr. Parnell under the big names of "Irish-American Dictator" and "Arch-Agitator" and to talk of how "the Irish vote in the United States was for sale to the highest bidder." Mr. Parnell, however, has not yet assumed the rôle of Irish-American dictator, nor has any action been taken to exchange the Irish vote for the boon of Irish-American Free Trade. The despatch was fictitious, for when it was brought under Mrs. Parnell's notice she said there was no foundation for the story that either she or her son intended to make a proposition to the Republican or Democratic parties regarding the Irish vote, and further that she had no conference with the Catholic Bishops. Can't the Associated Press supply anything but bogus news or police court items of the most insignificant character and which are without the slightest interest to the general public?

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THE BRITISH ARMY AS IT IS.
 Mr. Frederick Roberts in an article in the *Nineteenth Century* says, in referring to the English army:—"An army we must have, if we are to continue an imperial power, or even exist as an independent nation; and if this army cannot be obtained by voluntary means, we shall have to resort to conscription." He admits that the service has ceased to be attractive, and gives as causes that in some districts the supposed local recruiting ground is almost entirely barren, and consequently the regiments called after these districts are territorial only in name. A man, for instance, who originally enlisted at Exeter for the Devonshire regiment may be transferred to the Royal Munster Fusiliers to complete his time abroad, and by volunteering may possibly end his career in the Gordon Highlanders. This, he thinks, destroys the *esprit de corps* that used to exist, and a soldier cannot understand why it should be thought that the fact of his having entered the Queen's service should make him indifferent to all considerations of country, climate or friends; and instead of being able to settle down in some corps and make it his home, he must be prepared to join a strange battalion in China or the East or West Indies with as perfect equanimity as if he had no more feeling than a bale of goods. He remains in an unsettled state until some day a petty punishment or a whim makes him desert or determined to leave the army as soon as his first period of service is up. Further causes of discontent and the many petty troubles and inconveniences soldiers are subjected to, without apparently any reason or necessity, are objectless repetitions of purely parade movements, constant guard-mounting with its accompaniment of impaired health, being associated with bad characters, the constant and distasteful work required from recruits, and their low social position. Again, on enlistment a man is told that he will get one shilling a day with free rations. He afterwards finds that heavy deductions are made for messing, washing, etc. All these demands considerably reduce the shilling which has such attractions for the recruit, and, as he is not told of them beforehand, they seem to him a breach of faith. Again, what glory is there to be gained in these petty wars with semi-barbarians? The mortality is great from disease as well as the bullet, and if the army receives a repulse from Zulus or Arabs the world feels inclined to laugh more than commiserate, as it does when the bear turns and chases the hunter. These views are by an experienced English officer, in an English magazine, and may, therefore, be considered as a statement of facts. Such being the case, will General Middleton have the effrontery to dare to recommend Canadians to enlist in the British Army? A predecessor, Sir Selby Smyth, avowed his intention of raising ten thousand men in the Dominion, but sensibly abandoned the idea, and if General Middleton is wise he will make no efforts whatever in this direction or else he may hear many unpalatable remarks regarding soldiering on tuppence a day in the British Army.

SIR JOHN FOR GOVERNOR-GENERAL.
 The *Gazette* advocates that the veteran premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, should receive higher honors at the hands of the Queen, that he ought in fact to be made a baronet or raised to the peerage. These are empty honors and cost the British Government nothing, and should consequently be prized at exactly what they are worth. Those who prize these paltry titles are the majority of cases, more insignificant still. England looks after substantial rewards, and while she tickles the vanity of Canadians by dubbing the Dominion the premier colony and gives a few bits of worthless ribbon for meritorious services, she takes care that the redundant members of the royal family and pets of the English premier minister are rewarded by Governor-Generalships that have a \$50,000 salary attached and as much more in perquisites. Or a snug berth is found at \$10,000 per annum for some military martinet who has been lucky enough to secure court influence. Canadians are called on to pay these enormous salaries for figure-heads, and yet have no voice in their appointment. Canadians are disgusted and tired of being thus imposed upon, and as they pay these salaries, naturally think they should have the most to say in the matter of choice. Such a salary, which, with perquisites, is greater than that of the President of the United States, should not be the prize of mediocre English politicians and party hacks who come out here to learn their business at the expense of Canadians, and when they have tried their practice hand on us, and made a muddle of it in most instances, are removed to other spheres to give place to another batch of

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 But if Mr. Cleveland's dictum is to be accepted and acted upon, that the chief of the executive has no say or supervision in the legislation of the country, and is bound faithfully to enforce the laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government, then the clause in the constitution governing the president's right of veto would be ignored or erased under his regime. But what we find inconsistent in Mr. Cleveland is that he does not entertain the same views in his capacity as chief of the executive in New York State. He on the contrary has found it necessary on several occasions to refuse to enforce the laws enacted by the legislature and killed them by his mere *ipse dixit*. There seems to be an element of fickleness in Mr. Cleveland which is always a bad feature in a statesman. A man's principles ought to be fixed before he assumes the reins of government. It is by no means reassuring to fifty-five millions of people to see a presidential candidate willing to abandon the most powerful attribute of the executive office, and declare himself to be but the undignified mouthpiece of a party.
 Mr. Cleveland next deals in some commonplace statements about "government by the people." There is nothing potent, vigorous or original in them. Mr. Cleveland, to appear modest and not very ambitious, announces that he would favor only a one-term President, and would advocate an amendment to the constitution disqualifying the President from re-election. This curtailment of presidential aspirations might be advisable if the term of office were for six or eight years instead of four. This question of disqualifying citizens from re-election is one, however, that could be indefinitely left in abeyance. Disqualification would act as a two-edged sword; it might keep an undesirable president out of office after his term; but it might also militate against the interests of the Union by preventing the people from continuing their government in the hands of a very desirable President. We are of the opinion that the question of how many terms a Presidential candidate should be allowed to fill, will regulate itself and will find a proper solution at the hands of the people without any tinkering at the constitution. The manner in which Mr. Cleveland deals with the labor question is not calculated to win him either the sympathies or support of the working classes. He uses the utmost caution in speaking of what is due to the toilers of the nation. To judge him by his utterances, Mr. Cleveland would not be much inclined to favor the laborer. He would give them their rights as conceived from a capitalist's point of view; that would, of course, be something, but it would be very meagre.
 He speaks of "contented labor," "honest toil," "workingmen not being unreasonably indignant," "the wants and needs of employers as well as employed." Now all these guarded expressions are a positive indication

SCURRILOUS ATTACK ON THE IRISH NATIONAL CONGRESS.
 It is an acknowledged fact that, since THE POST entered the field of journalism, certain Canadian journals have learned to discuss the various phases of the Irish question in a gentlemanly manner, and with some degree of fairness and impartiality. There are some, however, whose rooted antipathy to the Irish people and their cause refuses to yield to the dictates of fair play, and which conceal or suppress their rabiidness only to rake in Irish pennies and secure Irish support. We have in our midst, we are sorry to say, one of the latter class, a journal of odious origin and treacherous ways, the *Montreal Daily Star*. That paper, with its insinuating diatribe of the Irish, but with an unusual lack of shrewdness, ventured, in its Saturday's issue, to be as offensive as it used to be before the birth of THE POST. It is the only journal on either side of the line that has dared to throw dirt at the Irish National Convention recently held at Boston. The following is its base appreciation of the men and of the work of that notable gathering:—
 Governor Robinson, of Massachusetts, was third put to it the other evening to say something forcible at the Irish National League meeting in Boston, without making an ass of himself. He got off a few safe platitudes about self-government, but to make up for the staleness of the thought, he clothed it in the most resonant language. Several other orators seemed to be in the same fix. The bird of liberty was expected to do some tall soaring; but the more prominent of the speakers scarcely made the heights shriek. Perfidious Albion got off, upon the whole, pretty cheap.
 Governor Robinson ought, like Governor Cleveland, Daniel Manning and other sensible men, to have had pressing business elsewhere the night of the League meeting; for he certainly had nothing to say there that was worth saying.

This piece of insolence comes from a journal that hangers after Irish support and Irish money. The hostile Orange and Tory organs of London spoke more respectfully of the convention; but it remained for the *Montreal Daily Star* to disparage the efforts of the Irish people in its low and "assignment" columns. And against what does that paper direct its vile utterances? Against a meeting called in the name of Liberty; a meeting addressed by the most brilliant and prominent speakers on either side of the Atlantic; a meeting attended by twenty thousand American citizens. That demonstration, honored by Governor Robinson, is admitted to never have been surpassed in the United States or any other country. So tremendous, says the *Boston Pilot*, was the gathering that the Ninth regiment of soldiers marching round the outside row of seats in the hall made absolutely no sound to those who sat on the platform; when it applauded, the clapping of hands rattled like a brigade firing, and when it cheered the roar was literally like a sea. The growing influence and power of the Irish are too much for the *Montreal wrapping paper*, and to vent its hatred calls Governor Robinson "an ass" for adding his voice to the grand Irish American chorus demanding justice and freedom for Ireland.
 Who are the orators with Governor Robinson that "got off a few safe platitudes" and "stale thoughts about self-government"? No less personages than Thos. Sexton, M.P., who as a reasoner and an orator has no superior; and one equal in the British House of Commons—Mr. Gladstone; Rev. Father A. McKenna, Alex. Sullivan, W. F. Redmond, M.P., Senator Jones, General Butler, Mayor Martin of Boston, and last, but not least, Mrs. Parnell, "the distinguished daughter of a great American," "admiral and the noble mother of the most illustrious Irish statesman and leader." These are the personages at whom the *Star* attempts to sneer, and through them it strikes at the Irish people. It never did yet strike a manly blow. But to show how unjust it is towards Governor Robinson and the other orators and how contemptibly it misrepresents them and the labors of the convention, we will devote a little space to a few quotations "from the platitudes and stale thoughts about self-government." It is not the platitudes that vex the petty soul of the wrapping paper, it is the self-government for the Irish. John Boyle O'Reilly, who is somewhat more of an authority on the matter than the paper who christens Governor Robinson "an ass," says in speaking of the reception given to the Republican Governor of the State by the multitude, that it was such as no King's governor ever received, and then Boyle O'Reilly adds that "Governor Robinson made a speech that was an honor to his State and himself—a speech that will not be forgotten by those who heard or by those who shall read it."
 The following are a few extracts from Governor Robinson's speech:—
 "It is my pleasant duty," said the Governor, "to give you hearty congratulations on this abundant testimony of your ratification of the doings of the important convention that has been assembled in this city within the last few days. Massachusetts offers a soil where men may well meet in such a cause, (applause), and she is glad to do better for that deliberation should be held here. Those who have pledged for liberty to themselves and devoted to its cause the world over. (Applause). Every nation that hates injustice, that loves liberty, that determines rank not by birth nor rank nor race, but by intelligent and orderly maintenance of its rights, that secures and maintains equality of rights and privileges for all, that recognizes the rights of the oppressed, and that will not be content with a guarded expressions of a positive indication

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 But if Mr. Cleveland's dictum is to be accepted and acted upon, that the chief of the executive has no say or supervision in the legislation of the country, and is bound faithfully to enforce the laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government, then the clause in the constitution governing the president's right of veto would be ignored or erased under his regime. But what we find inconsistent in Mr. Cleveland is that he does not entertain the same views in his capacity as chief of the executive in New York State. He on the contrary has found it necessary on several occasions to refuse to enforce the laws enacted by the legislature and killed them by his mere *ipse dixit*. There seems to be an element of fickleness in Mr. Cleveland which is always a bad feature in a statesman. A man's principles ought to be fixed before he assumes the reins of government. It is by no means reassuring to fifty-five millions of people to see a presidential candidate willing to abandon the most powerful attribute of the executive office, and declare himself to be but the undignified mouthpiece of a party.
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PETERBORO, (ONT.) CATHEDRAL.
 His Lordship Bishop Jamot and the Catholics of Peterboro' have decided on enlarging and making extensive alterations in the present church building instead of erecting a new cathedral. The contemplated work is thus described by a correspondent of the *Peterboro' Examiner*:—
 As it would cost sixty or seventy thousand dollars to build a suitable cathedral, and as the town is large and Catholics much scattered, making it necessary to soon build another church, His Lordship and the committee concurred in the opinion that it would be best to build an addition to and beautify the old church. The contract was then let for \$17,500 to Mr. James McNamara, an industrious and amiable young man, who has every prospect of rising high. The old church is 100 feet long by 60 broad. They intend making a T church of it by building a transept across the end, and then a very large vestry will be built at the rear of that, so that the whole building will really be in the form of a cross. The transept will be 110 ft. by 35 ft., extending 25 ft. at both sides of the old church. The old windows will be taken out and replaced by windows of the latest style, with stained glass, and butments of cut stone will be built between them and at each corner the old stone will be all pointed and blocked out in the new. The vestry will be very large (80 ft. by 24 ft.) and will have a neat little sanctuary in the west end. In the church there will be one grand altar and a large sanctuary which is needed very much. Both church and vestry are to be built of stone. The work is progressing rapidly, and it is hoped will be finished this fall, when it will be worthy of being called a Cathedral. His Lordship the Bishop takes great interest in the building, as he always has been engaged, wherever he has been, in building churches or schools.
 A subscription has been taken, and the ladies will have a Grand Bazaar in October, at which it is hoped the people in and around Peterboro' will attend in good numbers.

OBITUARY.
 Henry George Bohn, the publisher, is dead. Lord Odo Russell, the British ambassador at Berlin, is dead.
 News has been received of the death of Frank E. Pennock, son of Wm. Pennock, insurance agent of Ottawa, in the Northwest.
 The Rev. Father Jean Baptiste Pierre Bedard, pastor of the parish of Fall River, Mass., died at that place on Sunday. The deceased Father was one of the most prelates in the United States who belong to the Diocese of Montreal, and was a member of the Society of Our Saviour.
 The well known Scriptural saying, "In the lot of life we are in death," was once more made good on Monday in the case of Mr. Patrick Verhine, grocer, 341 St. James street West, who died at 11 o'clock on the 26th. The deceased, who was an old and respected citizen, was the son of the best of health up to the hour of his taking off, and had complained of no ailment to his intimates. He was of no mean talents, and a most exemplary was a gentleman who lived a most demure and sober life, and his sudden death was doubly painful from the fact that he was preparing to journey at one of the "M." places throughout the Dominion, and his year leaves at present residence was Secretary of the Irish Mutual Building Society, and was the last member who joined the Montreal branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. His death will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

CANADIANS WANTED FOR THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.
 OTTAWA, Aug. 26.—Lord Melgund arrived in town on Monday. His visit is caused by the decision of the Imperial Government to dispatch the services of Canadian voyageurs in the Khartoum relief expedition. The great services rendered by the Canadian boatmen on the Red River expedition and their peculiar adaptability to the duties on the Nile, has probably caused the British Government to endeavor to obtain similar services. An engagement has been entered into with a well known Ottawa lumberman, for securing the services of six hundred men; and they will leave for England immediately.
 Recent figures show that the consumption of liquor in the United States has far outstripped the growth of population. The number of gallons of liquor consumed yearly since 1840 has increased as follows:—1840, 71,000,000; 1850, 94,000,000; 1860, 202,000,000; 1870, 293,000,000; 1880, 506,000,000; 1883, 656,000,000. While the population has only tripled in the last forty years, the consumption of liquor has nearly ten times greater. In 1840, and the amount of money expended in the purchase of liquor was \$10,000,000; in 1883 it was \$800,000,000. It is so bold that the Imperial Government to

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 GOVERNOR CLEVELAND, after a delay of six weeks, has finally issued his formal letter accepting the presidential nomination of the Democratic party. It is the briefest but also the weakest of the three presidential declarations now before the people. A perusal of the letter does not afford much insight into Cleveland's own political creed and personal convictions. He shirks the task of discussing the leading issues of the political situation by stating that he has carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and that he cordially approves the same. He then launches out into a dissertation on the purity of government and the duties attaching thereto. In his very first utterance he lays down a doctrine which he failed to observe in his capacity as head of a State Government. The office of President of the United States, he says, is essentially executive in its nature, and he asserts that "the chief of the executive is bound faithfully to enforce the laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government." Now this position is in direct contradiction of the constitution of the country, which distinctly gives the President the right to veto any law enacted by the Legislature that in his judgment he may deem improper or unwise.
 But if Mr. Cleveland's dictum is to be accepted and acted upon, that the chief of the executive has no say or supervision in the legislation of the country, and is bound faithfully to enforce the laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government, then the clause in the constitution governing the president's right of veto would be ignored or erased under his regime. But what we find inconsistent in Mr. Cleveland is that he does not entertain the same views in his capacity as chief of the executive in New York State. He on the contrary has found it necessary on several occasions to refuse to enforce the laws enacted by the legislature and killed them by his mere *ipse dixit*. There seems to be an element of fickleness in Mr. Cleveland which is always a bad feature in a statesman. A man's principles ought to be fixed before he assumes the reins of government. It is by no means reassuring to fifty-five millions of people to see a presidential candidate willing to abandon the most powerful attribute of the executive office, and declare himself to be but the undignified mouthpiece of a party.
 Mr. Cleveland next deals in some commonplace statements about "government by the people." There is nothing potent, vigorous or original in them. Mr. Cleveland, to appear modest and not very ambitious, announces that he would favor only a one-term President, and would advocate an amendment to the constitution disqualifying the President from re-election. This curtailment of presidential aspirations might be advisable if the term of office were for six or eight years instead of four. This question of disqualifying citizens from re-election is one, however, that could be indefinitely left in abeyance. Disqualification would act as a two-edged sword; it might keep an undesirable president out of office after his term; but it might also militate against the interests of the Union by preventing the people from continuing their government in the hands of a very desirable President. We are of the opinion that the question of how many terms a Presidential candidate should be allowed to fill, will regulate itself and will find a proper solution at the hands of the people without any tinkering at the constitution. The manner in which Mr. Cleveland deals with the labor question is not calculated to win him either the sympathies or support of the working classes. He uses the utmost caution in speaking of what is due to the toilers of the nation. To judge him by his utterances, Mr. Cleveland would not be much inclined to favor the laborer. He would give them their rights as conceived from a capitalist's point of view; that would, of course, be something, but it would be very meagre.
 He speaks of "contented labor," "honest toil," "workingmen not being unreasonably indignant," "the wants and needs of employers as well as employed." Now all these guarded expressions are a positive indication

PETERBORO, (ONT.) CATHEDRAL.
 His Lordship Bishop Jamot and the Catholics of Peterboro' have decided on enlarging and making extensive alterations in the present church building instead of erecting a new cathedral. The contemplated work is thus described by a correspondent of the *Peterboro' Examiner*:—
 As it would cost sixty or seventy thousand dollars to build a suitable cathedral, and as the town is large and Catholics much scattered, making it necessary to soon build another church, His Lordship and the committee concurred in the opinion that it would be best to build an addition to and beautify the old church. The contract was then let for \$17,500 to Mr. James McNamara, an industrious and amiable young man, who has every prospect of rising high. The old church is 100 feet long by 60 broad. They intend making a T church of it by building a transept across the end, and then a very large vestry will be built at the rear of that, so that the whole building will really be in the form of a cross. The transept will be 110 ft. by 35 ft., extending 25 ft. at both sides of the old church. The old windows will be taken out and replaced by windows of the latest style, with stained glass, and butments of cut stone will be built between them and at each corner the old stone will be all pointed and blocked out in the new. The vestry will be very large (80 ft. by 24 ft.) and will have a neat little sanctuary in the west end. In the church there will be one grand altar and a large sanctuary which is needed very much. Both church and vestry are to be built of stone. The work is progressing rapidly, and it is hoped will be finished this fall, when it will be worthy of being called a Cathedral. His Lordship the Bishop takes great interest in the building, as he always has been engaged, wherever he has been, in building churches or schools.
 A subscription has been taken, and the ladies will have a Grand Bazaar in October, at which it is hoped the people in and around Peterboro' will attend in good numbers.

OBITUARY.
 Henry George Bohn, the publisher, is dead. Lord Odo Russell, the British ambassador at Berlin, is dead.
 News has been received of the death of Frank E. Pennock, son of Wm. Pennock, insurance agent of Ottawa, in the Northwest.
 The Rev. Father Jean Baptiste Pierre Bedard, pastor of the parish of Fall River, Mass., died at that place on Sunday. The deceased Father was one of the most prelates in the United States who belong to the Diocese of Montreal, and was a member of the Society of Our Saviour.
 The well known Scriptural saying, "In the lot of life we are in death," was once more made good on Monday in the case of Mr. Patrick Verhine, grocer, 341 St. James street West, who died at 11 o'clock on the 26th. The deceased, who was an old and respected citizen, was the son of the best of health up to the hour of his taking off, and had complained of no ailment to his intimates. He was of no mean talents, and a most exemplary was a gentleman who lived a most demure and sober life, and his sudden death was doubly painful from the fact that he was preparing to journey at one of the "M." places throughout the Dominion, and his year leaves at present residence was Secretary of the Irish Mutual Building Society, and was the last member who joined the Montreal branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. His death will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.