The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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NO FOREIGN LANDLORDS WANTED.

Protest of the Irish National League Against Land Grabbing—Presented at the Republican National Convention.

The following protest was read by the President of the Irish National League in America before the Committee on Resolutions at the recent Republican Convention at Chicago:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: The Executive Committee of the Irish National League of America, composed of American citizens sympathizing with the Irish people in their effort to procure the political rights the American people were compelled to wrest from Great Britain by revolution, respectfully request the privilege of addressing you briefly on a question of paramount importance to the American Republic.

A well known writer on constitutional law has assured us that in the contrivance of the national constitution the fathers of the Republic were guided by almost divine prescience. Many mournful chapters in our history as a people testify that their vision was only human. For the momentous needs of the birth of the Republic they did indeed provide those protections and guarantees which preserved it in tranquillity while other political experiments disappear in anarchy and chaos. The experience of American people has rendered necessary numerous additions to the constitution; and we have reached a period when another amendment is imperatively called for; one which, happily, introduces no new doctrine into the fundamental law, but will merely embody there one which was born with the republic itself; which was present in the minds of the fathers whenever they considered the question to which it relates; and one which would undoubtedly have been declared in the original constitution had its declaration appeared necessary. We mean the principle that American citizenship shall be indispensable to the ownership of land in the United States.

Sir, that this was the intention of the statesmen and the people who laid the foundations of the government is beyond cavil. It is distinctly indicated in the explicit terms upon which the thirteen States surrendered their lands to the national government. Those lands were surrendered for the use and benefit of the entire people, and it was stipulated that "they should be disposed of for that purpose and for no other purpose whatever." The same principle is present in the land legislation preceding the organization of the government whenever individual colonies, availing themselves of their colonial rights, placed their citizens in possession of the soil; and it is particularly conspicuous in the course of the New England colonists who, first curtailing the right of primogeniture, totally abolished it and with it swept away all traces of the feudal tenure; their purpose being to base their political independence on the rock of citizenship freehold. Their object was utterly to separate themselves and their descendants from foreign rule; and to establish on foundations which would resist alike the insidious dangers of time and the open approach of foreign dictation, a democracy in which every man should be free to acquire American citizenship with American soil on which to plant his roof-tree and erect his home. The principle was reflected from the mind of Thos. Jefferson in that paragraph of the Declaration of independence in which he arraigns the king for obstructing by vicious manipulation of land conditions, the *bona fide* settlement of new citizens in the colonies. It was indirectly affirmed by Washington, who, when he objected to premitting the individual States to be proprietors of their public lands, lest there should be "a tendency to set up separate interests," would assuredly never have consented to award to foreigners and enemies of republicanism the rights and powers he denied to commonwealths within the consideration. It was affirmed in the communication of Jefferson to Monroe that the second of our fundamental maxims should be never to suffer Europe to intermeddle in our affairs. It is one of the seeds of the Munroe doctrine. It was assuredly held by Clay, who declared that "If, indeed, an attempt had been made by allied Europe to subvert the liberties of the Southern nations on this continent and to erect upon the ruins of their free institutions monarchical systems" the people of the United States would have resisted the intruders; he would not have been less sensitive to the encroachment of monarchical institutions in the very heart of our country. It was held by Jackson as is clearly shown by his recommendation of a law for the allotment of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers. It illuminated the intelligence of Webster when he contrasted speculative colonization and foreign proprietorship with the conduct and determination of the pioneers who, when the white cliffs of England grew dim in their sight, cast their last glance upon a land to which they intended never to return and who carried to their new country "their hopes, their attachments and their objects in life." The principle of identifying American citizenship with the ownership of American soil was involved in all the legislation concerning it; for although none of the early or later enactments constitutes a prohibition of foreign ownership each distinctly requires actual citizenship as a condition by which title may be had from the Government.

The intention of the fathers and founders of the Republic has been thwarted by a course of events which they could not foresee. The true policy which should have been adopted in the disposal of public lands was indicated by an abolition convention in 1848, which recommended a homestead law. Unfortunately, when a bill of that nature was introduced into Congress, it was scoffed at as agrarian and communistic, and encountered a stormy passage only to be rebuffed by the presidential veto of James Buchanan. In 1862 it became a law, and it lies upon our statues to-day, the wisest, most beneficent and most democratic enactment in the whole history of land legislation, and is distinctively American. Another policy in relation to the public lands was, however, inaugurated prior to its adoption. In 1856, and again in 1860 the National Democratic Convention approved of a resolution recommending the national government to aid in the construction of the Pacific railroad. The National Convention followed that example, and the result is that a quantity of the public domain, nearly equal to the thirteen original States, has been presented to monopolies by which it has been disposed of in a manner directly hostile to the spirit and the terms upon which those states surrendered the land trust to the National Government. It is chiefly through these land-grabs by corporations which have proved themselves superior to the popular control, that a danger which would have been averted by constitutional prohibition, has stealthily and silently fastened itself upon our country—namely, the creation of an immense absentee landlordism, by which the riches of our soil and the results of the hardy labor citizens are to be drained out of the country to swell the fortunes of hereditary monopolists, who hate our institutions and despise our laws, and who, by the connivance of the beneficiaries of our mistaken generosity, are in legal possession of at least 20,000,000 acres of our soil.

The dangers inseparable from great estates and absentee landlordism, Mr. Chairman, are not left to conjecture. The most invaluable discoveries in science and the arts have been retarded by the dullness of men in discerning natural laws. Nations, not foreseeing the inevitable result of untried experiments, have gone recklessly on to ruin. We cannot plead ignorance concerning a foreign land proprietary. The system of great estates, which is now stealing over our immense western domain, was justly described by another of the fathers, who, after seeing its operation in the British islands, recorded that were he to form his judgment of civil society by what he had seen, he would never advise a nation of savages to admit of civilization; for, added Benjamin Franklin, the "effect of this kind of civil society seems to be the depression of multitudes below the savage state that a few may be raised above it." We have seen its effect in India, where the foreign land proprietor has permitted 37,000,000 of the inhabitants, workers of the soil, to perish of famine during the reign of the present monarch, while annually extracting from the country exports more than sufficient to feed the entire population. We have seen it in Ireland, where a copious annual export of foods has been simultaneous with frightful famine and compulsory expatriation. We have seen it in Egypt, where an invading power bombarded a defenceless city in a time of profound peace to bully out of an unarmed and unorganized nation the fruits of their soil and the profits of their industry to meet the usury on money loaned to the power exercising over Egypt the rights of an absentee landlord. The only instances of widespread and deadly destitution in modern times are to be found in rich agricultural countries, exporting only products of the soil and owned by foreign landlords, who uniformly extract therefrom immense quantities of food while its producers have been remorselessly left to perish like worthless carrion. If these evils and crimes are witnesses to-day to the enormity of tolerating in our democratic land an institution hoary with vice and crimson with massacre, we have but to recede a step into the past to behold the gigantic catastrophes in which the Germans and the French cast its cruel yoke off their shoulders. It requires no prophetic vision, gentlemen, to see the hour when the industrious tillers of our prairies and the hardy delvers in our mines will combine to rid the country, by such means as they may find available, of a curse too malignant long to exist in a self-governing country, if the legislative power of the nation does not forestall violence by law.

The enormous drain of money which these absentees will draw annually from the heritage acquired by our fathers in sublime self sacrifice is not the sole evil which is already upon us. It is repugnant to our institutions that any land monopoly should be established, whether native or foreign; but the foreign monopoly is by far the more objectionable since those national influences which affect our progress cannot be exercised upon absentees. The growth of democratic civilization requires that manufactures shall spring up around the camps of agriculture, and that the artisan shall press forward with the farmer, the miner and the herdsman. If we surrender to absentee landlords immense tracts of thousands and tens of thousands of acres we shall speedily have areas greater than many European countries under tillage or grass, to the exclusion of settlers, manufactures, schools and churches. Those of our citizens who pre-emptin the tracts contiguous to these monopolies will be deprived indefinitely of convenient access to markets; the opportunities for education which ought to be widely sown over every portion of the country will be curtailed, and there will be none of those privileges of society which render life tolerable and beneficent. To the class of absentee monopolists who have thrust themselves upon us, hating us, we owe nothing. They have manifested their regard for our institutions in the past. Their blockade runners carried into our ports the arms and ammunition by which a conflict they selfishly and maliciously fomented was prolonged. In every manner known to their intense detestation of our free institutions they exhibited their delight in the prospective destruction of this Republic. Their legal rights, such as they may have acquired, must be respected. But a constitutional provision is demanded to prevent their numbers from enlarging and to reduce their influence to a minimum.

A people's latent intention and design, existing indefinitely and universally, are entitled to constitutional form whenever the necessity arises for their formulation. That it was the intention and design of the founders of the Republic, and is the universal desire of the American people, without distinction of party, to make American citizenship indispensable to the ownership of land in the United States, we think will not be disputed. We have the honor therefore, as American citizens, to request you to report to the National Convention a recommendation to Congress to enact effectual legislation and to submit to the several States such an amendment to the National Constitution; and to recommend to the States holding land in their individual capacity like legislation and similar constitutional amendments; to the end that the lands of the United States shall, in the words of the Legislature of one of the thirteen States, be disposed for the benefit and use of the *American people* "and for no other purpose whatever."

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN,
of Illinois.
REV. CHAS. O'REILLY, D.D.,
of Michigan.
THOMAS O'REILLY, M.D.,
of Missouri.
WILLIAM M. COLLINS,
of Kentucky.
JAMES REYNOLDS,
of Connecticut

PHILADELPHIA'S NEW PRELATE.

A BRILLIANT PREACHER TO SUCCEED THE LATE ARCHBISHOP WOOD.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The transfer of Archbishop Ryan, of St. Louis, to the archdiocese of Philadelphia, as reported by cable despatch yesterday, brings to the East one of the most brilliant orators and profoundest scholars in the Catholic Church in America. He is an Irishman, having been born near Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland, nearly fifty-three years ago. He pursued his studies in the Christian Brothers' schools in Thurles and afterward in Carlow and Dublin, and always stood at the head of his classes. He was as a youth a most voracious student, carrying off prizes in every department. In early life he developed quite a poetic talent, but his oratory was natural as well as acquired, and it is that faculty which has given him the prominence which he holds in America. He graduated in theology from the Seminary of All Hallows in 1853 and was named for the diocese of St. Louis, where he was ordained deacon, by Archbishop Kenrick in the Cathedral in that city.

He was for some years connected with the Cathedral parish and then became pastor of the Church of the Annunciation in St. Louis, where he won the favor of the entire hierarchy of the West, so that when Archbishop Kendrick asked for a coadjuter there was no opposition to the Rev. Patrick J. Ryan, who was consecrated bishop in April (14), 1872, at the close of the Vatican Council. He then selected the Church of St. John as his pro-cathedral.

AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL OPENING.

Bishop Ryan was selected by Cardinal McClosky to preach the dedicatory sermon at the public opening of the Cathedral of this city, and in July, 1875, he was chosen to deliver the panegyric at the O'Connell centennial celebration in Dublin. Among his clerical brethren he bears the sobriquet of "the Bossuet of America." Archbishop Ryan was esteemed as greatly by the citizens generally as by his brethren in the ministry. When the late President Johnson, in "swinging round the circle," reached St. Louis Bishop Ryan was the orator chosen to welcome the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

He is a man of fine physique and manly bearing, stands about six feet three inches high and weighs about two hundred and thirty pounds. He is a brilliant conversationalist as well as a fine scholar and deep thinker, and is the life of any social circle in which he may take part.

THE APPOINTMENT.

"Bishop Ryan's transfer to Philadelphia is an accident," said a gentleman who has good means of information. "He was not among the three whose names were sent to Rome to succeed Archbishop Wood. Those names were Bishops O'Hara, of Scranton; Shanahan, of Harrisburg, and Vicar General Walsh, of Philadelphia. After a time the suffragan bishops of Pennsylvania sent Bishop Ryan's name also, and now, it appears, he has been chosen. It is not customary to transfer a prelate from a diocese to which he has been originally named if his superior in jurisdiction objects. Hence it is inferred that Archbishop Kenrick has not seriously opposed this transfer, though it is said he dearly loves his coadjutor, whom he took to the Plenary Council in Baltimore in 1867.

"Last year Bishop Ryan attended the Commission of American Bishops in Rome, and on his return he stopped to visit Archbishop Croke at Thurles, and while there a despatch was received from Rome announcing his proclamation as archbishop coadjutor, with the right of succession to Archbishop Kenrick. Since then he has had almost entire supervision of the affairs of the archdiocese, the venerable prelate reserving to himself only the administration of the finances and the changes and promotions in the archdiocese. After his return from Rome last February, he was given a public reception in St. Louis, and such men as Girard B. Allen, one of the most prominent merchants of St. Louis and a non-Catholic, headed the list to honor Archbishop Ryan. In his new archdiocese he will have a Catholic population of 600,000 in the diocese of Philadelphia and the suffragan dioceses of Allegheny, Pittsburg, Erie, Harrisburg and Scranton. He will be missed from the West, but St. Louis' loss will be Philadelphia's gain. The latter has been without a prelate since the death of Archbishop Wood a year ago.

"The succession in St. Louis is likely to fall to Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, Ill., who is only forty years of age, and who is remarkable for many of the qualities which have so distinguished Archbishop Ryan."

Popular editions both of Queen Victoria's book and of the Princess Alice's letters will be published early in the autumn. The Queen is anxious to have a sixpenny edition of the latter work.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

Mgr. Smeulders Lays the Corner Stone of the New Wing.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

Large Gathering of Clerical and Civic Dignitaries.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY J. J. CURRAN, Q.C.

The ceremony of blessing the corner stone of the new extension to the college of Ottawa was witnessed by a large number of the patrons and admirers of the institution. The Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Smeulders, assisted by His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, and by Rev. N. Valiquette as deacon, and Rev. A. Paquette as subdeacon, presided over the ceremonies.

There were present on the platform Rev. Father Antoine, Provincial of the Oblate Order; the Rev. Dr. Tabaret, President of the University; Drs. Ballard, Froc and Fillatre; Fathers McGrath, Bennett, Barrett, Nolin, Pallier, Leyden, Paradis, Marsan, Gladu, Feron, Collins, Boucher, Whelan, Brunet, Chaine, Michel, Philion, Faure, Allard, O'Connell, His Honor Mayor Bate, J. J. Curran, M.P., Philip Landry, M.P., H. Robillard, M.P.P., P. Baskerville, M.P.P., Principal MacCabe, and Principal Scott of the Normal School, Inspector Glashan, A. A. Taillon, Sorel; P. A. Egleson, jun., W. Kehoe, M. Battle, John O'Reilly, A. Robillard, F. R. Latchford, W. H. Barry, P. Ryan, W. L. Scott, D. Hurteau, W. Haggerty, W. D. McKinnon, L. Duhamel, M.P.P., with a number of others.

Mgr. Duhamel delivered a sermon in French, and Rev. Father McGrath, of Lowell, Mass., another in English, after which His Excellency proceeded with the blessing of the corner stone.

In a cavity in the stone was placed a parchment engrossed with a memorial of the ceremony, by whom it was performed, and having appended to it the names of the reigning Pontiff, Leo XIII., His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, the ordinary of the diocese, the Queen, His Excellency the Governor-General, His Worship Mayor Bate, the two provincials of the Oblates on this continent, Fathers Antoine and McGrath, the Superior-General, Father Fabre, and the architects and builders.

The following newspapers were placed in the stone:

The Citizen, *Free Press*, *Sun* and *Le Canada*, of Ottawa; the TRUE WITNESS, *La Minerve*, *Le Monde*, *L'Etendard*, of Montreal; the *Mail*, *Globe*, *Irish Canadian*, and the *Tribune*, of Toronto; the *Catholic Record*, of London; the *Freeman's Journal*, of New York; *La Verité*, of Quebec.

AN ELOQUENT SPEECH.

Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., then came forward amidst prolonged applause and delivered an eloquent address. He said he had not come prepared with fine sentences or beautifully rounded periods, but if from the fulness of his heart his mouth could speak, then indeed would his utterances be eloquent. (Applause.) Standing beneath the shadow of that institution of learning with which he was connected by so many endearing ties, what he formerly knew as Bytown, now spreading itself before him as a magnificent city, the buildings of the national parliament within view, overlooking the limpid waters of one of our great rivers, and the evidences of human ingenuity in sight bridging the roaring cataract beyond, whether he considered the proceedings and ceremonies of the day as a child of the Catholic Church, as a Canadian full of hope for the destinies of his country, or as an old student of the college whose giant strides and progress and usefulness they had gathered together to witness, he felt he could say they were all moved by feelings of gratification and a just and patriotic pride. (Great applause.) This ceremony would convince the most casual observer how futile and powerless were the persecutions of infidel governments to crush the Church and its institutions. They might break the crucifixes on the wall, and drive out the teaching bodies, but the spirit of the Church could not be destroyed. Taking flight on angels' wings, it settled in a new land, and as if by magic we saw edifices raising their majestic proportions heavenward, and beneath the flag that floats above us to-day, the emblem of a great power, where happily we enjoy the greatest liberty, the institutions of Catholicity found a refuge and broad fields for their self-sacrificing labours. (Applause.) He referred to the early mission of the Society of Jesus christianizing and civilizing the Indians and founding the first scholastic establishments of learning in early Canada, and he said what they had done the Oblates of Mary were now doing in our far west, and in this city of Ottawa for our new Dominion. Referring to the subject of education, he spoke of the glory that had been shed in older countries by similar institutions and what Canada should expect from this and kindred colleges. He felt that the older men grew the more they hesitated to speak of a subject of which they had not made a specialty, but all would concur in the excellence of the commercial course in the College of Ottawa, where young men were formed not merely as accountants, but were educated to fulfil all the duties of life, either in their private business or the various public capacities that might be conferred upon them by their fellow-citizens. Where the greatest advance had been made it was in what was known as the classical and scientific course. There the old methods had been thoroughly modified. They owed a great deal to the old method that had given to Canada so many eminent men, but what suited when the country was inhabited by the French and their descendants no longer met the requirements of the day, when England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany had furnished their contingents, and when there had grown up on our border a great nation of the most practical people the world had ever seen. (Applause.) The requirements of this situation had been met by the curriculum of this institution. He now referred to the college as one of the institutions of which Ottawa had a right to feel proud. This city was not merely the political Capital of the country. Through the means of this college, with hundreds of its students flocking in annually from the United States, with representatives from every section of the continent, their city was becoming known as a great intellectual centre. This city was the seat of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, and whilst he did not think that at the present moment it was perhaps desirable to establish a medical faculty, he regretted the want of a school of law in the Canadian capital, which was the seat of the Supreme Court, in the library of which, in connection with the law library of the Parliament, the earnest student could find all that he required to aid him in his studies, and he hoped that the faculty of the University would soon find its way clear to provide for a legal school. He hoped Ottawa would see that the University was no longer without a faculty of law. There was but one law school now throughout the whole of the great Province of Ontario and there was room for another, and Ottawa University ought to lose no time in inaugurating it. (Applause.) Mr. Curran concluded a happy and effective speech by referring in terms of endearment to the Rev. Father Tabaret, the President of the College. There was connected with all our institutions the name of a great founder or benefactor, and the name of Tabaret would ever be associated with this college. He had watched over it in its infancy; had struggled in the dark days when any other man would have abandoned in despair, he saw it now on the high road to prosperity, its courses blessed by our Holy Father, whose representative was present to cheer him in his efforts, and God, he trusted, would spare him to see the consummation of his brightest hopes. (Prolonged applause.) The old students of the college should be true to its teachings, laboring with all creeds and origins for the advancement of the country, and ever mindful of the duty they owed to their Alma Mater and the church in which they gloried. (Loud applause.)

DR. DUHAMEL, M.P.P.

for Ottawa County, also an old student of the college, gave a brief sketch of the founding, early struggles, rise and successes and enlargement of the institution. The interesting speeches as well as the eloquent sermons delivered by the speakers of the day were listened to by the large assembly with wrapt attention. The ceremonies were brought to a conclusion by the benediction being pronounced by His Excellency Dom Henry Smeulders.

The Papal Legate then pronounced the benediction.

A pleasing feature of the occasion was the presentation by sixteen clergymen, members of the Alumni Association, of a purse of $1,600 towards the building fund. Others who were unfortunately absent have promised to contribute.

TIPPLERS DOWN IN MAINE.

THEY MAKE THE LAW A DEAD LETTER BY DRINKING AS MUCH AS THEY PLEASE.

Plenty of rum is sold in Maine in spite of the prohibition law. Everybody who wants rum has it. Every stage leaving a town of any size has more or less of it aboard, and the express companies carry thousands of gallons every year; and yet people, knowing all these facts, stand up and tell everybody that there is no liquor sold.

A delegate to the State convention at Bangor has published a statement that on personal observation he found that no liquor was exposed for sale in the city. He had heard, however, that there was a bar at the Bangor House, and that there were low dives where a man could sneak in and get a smile from a bottle. The writer, while at the Bangor Hotel the other day, found an open bar where he could purchase anything from a frozen absinthe to a Tom and Jerry. Further investigation showed that there were two elegant saloons on Kenduskeag Bridge, excellent ones on Pickering Square, two on Eastmarket Square, two on Main street, and half a dozen others.

In Augusta there are at present no open bars, owing to the recent change in the city government. Beer, however, is plentiful, and the hotels secure for their guests any kind of bottled liquids they desire.

When a man is thirsty in Augusta he can evade the law in a hundred ways. He drops into a drug store, for example, and calls for a bottle of rum. The proprietor steps to the telephone and remarks:

"Bill, got any sicarium?"

Bill evidently has some sicarium, for the apothecary next observes:

"Then send me round thirty-two ounces right away of best grade."

In a short time a small boy appears with a quart bottle of what the druggist calls sicarium, but which is very ordinary Medford rum.

In the small towns no liquor is openly sold, but some one is drunk every day. The young men club together and send to Boston for liquor by the gallon, and very often the whole party celebrates the arrival of the freight by getting beastly drunk. Then, when rum is scarce, they fall back on very hard cider, which costs about twenty cents per gallon. Alcohol, too, is regarded as a pleasing beverage when properly mixed with water and sugar. They also mix alcohol with cider.

In short, there appears to be as much drunkenness in Maine under the law as there would be without it. The only difference is that most of the money paid for liquor goes out of the State, and as there are no liquor licenses the taxes are higher.

THE FALL OF BERBER.

The News Confirmed. Soldiers and Citizens Slaughtered by the Enemy. The Governor in the Hands of the Rebels. Egypt in Peril.

CAIRO, June 12. The Government has received news confirming the report of the fall of Berber. The garrison fought with great bravery and kept up a deadly fire on the rebels until their ammunition was exhausted. The rebels slaughtered all the soldiers and civilians. The Governor was spared only wounded and is now in the hands of the rebels. It is reported that 70,000 rebels are marching on Dongola.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE DYNAMITE QUESTION.

ENGLISH PEOPLE GREATLY IRRITATED.

LONDON, June 14.—Much curiosity is manifested as to the attitude of the United States Minister, Mr. Lowell, on the subject of so-called American dynamite conspiracies, and as to whether he has received notice of any contemplated action by his Government. His residence has been besieged during the past two days by reporters from all the metropolitan dailies, who have made desperate but futile attempts to secure interviews. Your correspondent made a similar attempt to-day, and with slightly better results. Mr. Lowell did not refuse to receive him, and resorted to no diplomatic fictions to evade the reportorial attack. He was, however, very wary, and while he was courteous, he was evidently disinclined to talk about the international phase of the dynamite question. He refused to state directly whether he had received any instructions from Washington on the subject, but intimated that he had not, by saying that when he received any instructions from his Government he would promptly communicate them to the British Foreign Office, and that then he might have something to say of interest to the press. In regard to the passage by the United States Government of laws for the

REPRESSION OF DYNAMITE AGITATION,

Mr. Lowell said that there was no one source of confusion in the English mind concerning the law-making power in the United States which ought to be removed. The general impression among Englishmen seemed to be that the American Congress legislated on all subjects, great or small, throughout the country, just as the British Parliament does for Great Britain and Ireland. As a matter of fact, however, in the complex organization of the United States, such laws as had been suggested by Englishmen for the repression of the alleged American dynamiters were not really within the power of the Federal Congress to pass or the Federal Government to execute, but were within the province of the various State and municipal governments. This applied to every proposed new law which he had seen suggested, with the exception possibly of those proposed to regulate the export of explosives. In regard to even these there was danger of hampering legitimate trade without checking the smuggling. On this point, however, Mr. Lowell suddenly checked himself, and said that, as his duties were in no sense legislative, he must decline to express the feasibility of the proposed new laws.

THE POPE AT HOME.

HOW THE HOLY FATHER SPENDS THE DAY —HIS WORK AND HIS LEISURE HOURS.

Here is the latest account of the Pope's day's work, taken from the *Germania*, the organ of the German Ultramontanes, which ought to know what goes on at the Vatican, Leo XIII., it asserts, is a busy man, who perhaps works harder than any sovereign in Europe. At six he rises, at seven celebrates mass, after having spent some time in contemplation. After mass follows a period of prayer and praise. At eight the decisions of his congregations and his other correspondence are attended to, and at eleven the public audiences are held. The Pope receives the bishops and ambassadors, the pilgrims of all classes and countries. Then at half-past twelve he takes a walk in the gardens of the Vatican, generally accompanied by a prelate and two of the guard. Mgr. Boccali, his private secretary and friend, is generally his companion. In case of inclement weather or indisposition Leo XIII. drives through the grounds in a carriage which has been specially built for the purpose.

AT DINNER.

The Pope dines at two o'clock; his midday meal lasts not longer than half an hour, and is very frugal, consisting in one kind of meat, two dishes of vegetables, some fruit, and by the doctor's orders a glass of claret. After a short rest, the Pope works in his private study till half past four, when he receives the prefects and secretaries of the different congregations, with whom he discusses the affairs of the Church. The papers from different countries are brought to him at eight o'clock; the French and Italian papers he reads himself; interesting articles from English and German papers are translated for him. At half-past nine he performs his evening devotions, and at ten partakes of his supper, consisting in soup, an egg and some salad. Then he withdraws into his private room. The Pope is said to have been in former years passionately fond of hunting and the study of nature, but for this he has now no time. His love of literature and poetry he is still able to indulge within the walls of his palace prison.

The Duke of Westminster, one of the largest property owners in London, allows no liquor sold in any building on any land rented from him.