

Scotland, and Canada by the Canadian. We fancy we hear a cry that Scotland is not governed by the Scotch, but let us turn over to page 783 of Montreal's city directory and we shall see:— Lord High Constable, Earl of Errol; Keeper of the Great Seal, Earl of Selkirk; Lord Privy Seal, Marquis of Lothian; Master of the Household, Duke of Argyll; Stand Bearer, Earl of Lauderdale; Lord High Commissioner, Earl of Roslyn; Lord Chief Justice, Hon. Lord Moncrieff; Lord Advocate, Right Hon. John McLane; Commander of the Forces, Gen. Robert Bruce; Captain Gen. of Archers, Duke of Buccleugh; Hereditary Keeper of Holywood Palace, the Duke of Hamilton, and so on, all good Scotchmen every mother's son of them. Turn we now to Ireland, and we behold the Englishman, Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant; Lord High Steward, Earl of Shrewsbury; Chief Secretary, Right Hon. Mr. Forster; Commander of the Forces, General Steele; Lord High Commissioner, Earl of Gosloway, all Englishmen. There is, to be sure, an Irish Lord Chancellor just to vary the monotony of the thing, but it is a fact that Englishmen and Scotchmen form the personnel of the Irish Executive. That, however, is only a small affair; the same wicked and oppressive system permeates the whole country and renders its position intolerable. Home Rule will work a cure and Home Rule only.

LANDLORDISM COMING WEST.

There is considerable poetry in the sentence "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world," but not much truth. What is strictly true is that the owners of the soil rule the world and will continue to rule it. This is illustrated by the present state of Europe, and, more especially, in Great Britain and Ireland where the House of Lords is composed of landlords altogether, and the House of Commons of three-fourths of the same class. There is beginning to be a revolt against this state of things in one part of the United Kingdom at least, the result of which no man can foretell, though he may guess at it. It is generally admitted on this side of the Atlantic that a state of affairs which confers enormous privileges upon a small class and puts the majority of the people at a great disadvantage is not a good one, not one to be introduced into Canada or the United States for instance. And yet landlordism is making tremendous strides in North America. It would seem as if the British aristocracy were making an effort to gain in this new world what they are losing in the old. They are buying up large tracts of land in all directions and locking them up for future use. We hear of their making purchases in Dakota, Texas, Illinois, Florida, Manitoba, and even in the Province of Quebec. An associated press despatch from Chicago, of the 13th instant, says that the brothers Farwell, of that city, in conjunction with two other speculators, have obtained from the Texas Legislature a grant of land one hundred and ninety-seven miles long by twenty-seven in breadth in the northeastern part of the State, the consideration being that the speculators will build a magnificent State Capitol for the Legislature. Just imagine 1,600,000 acres or over two thousand three hundred square miles of territory given away to four individuals! And one week before this gigantic land transfer, a Scotch Company purchased from the same Legislature 240,000 acres of land for cattle breeding purposes. Immense tracts of land are also purchased in Manitoba by English lords and companies for speculation purposes; and we are only at the commencement of this sort of thing for the Syndicate control 50,000,000 acres with a pre-emptive right over as much more which they will take advantage of if not prevented either by future legislation or a revolt of the people. Now, what is this but landlordism on the most colossal scale known to the student of political economy. But why should we go so far as Florida or Texas, or even Manitoba to discover the bold advances of European landlordism in its ugliest phases? Have we not under our very eyes, in our own Province of Quebec, as magnificent an example as we require of what the British aristocracy will do if they are not checked? It is well known that Lord Dunmore (who must not be confounded with his brother land speculator, Lord Dunraven) has been moving Heaven and earth to obtain a grant of 300,000 acres from our Legislature, and has partially succeeded, ostensibly for colonization purposes, but in reality for purposes of speculation. This noble lord is agent for an English Company which is anxious to obtain this vast concession for a song. He came here backed by letters from certain parties whose influence would be irresistible, only that there happens to be a Commissioner of Crown Lands who has a backbone, and is not amenable to regal or vice-regal influences. Lord Dunmore modestly demanded the 300,000 acres, pledging that if they were given the Company would pay a sum of money—a nominal sum of course—and bring out two hundred people from England as settlers. This would give each settler 1,500, a snug farm enough in all conscience. In spite of all the pressure he brought to bear upon the Quebec Government, Lord Dunmore succeeded in obtaining 100,000 acres only, but part of this was well timbered, and on the whole he thought he had made a hit for the Company and for himself. After a while his lordship discovered, much to his disgust, that certain timber rights on the lands had been purchased by G. B. Hall & Co., and as there was really no settlement intended, and as what the English Company was exactly after was the timber, Lord Dunmore went to law with Mr. Hall, but was defeated.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands is ambitious of swelling the revenues of his department and is taking particular care, having that end in view, that something shall not be given for nothing, not even to so-called English colonization companies whose agent is a live lord. This was resented by Lord Dunmore on behalf of the Company, who thought they would have a big thing out of the lumber alone, but the Commissioner was inexorable and Lord Dunmore found the bargain was not such a good one after all. The truth is he wanted a grant of 300,000 acres all for nothing; the two hundred immigrants were all in the moon; at all events Quebec has not seen one of them up to this.

The public lands are disappearing, oh! ever so fast. There shall soon be none left if a stop is not put to the system now working, for it is manifest that a Government should own a whole planet to be in a position to give away acres by the millions to hungry English land-grabbers. Why should we be in such hot haste disposing of our heritage and the heritage of those to come? Is it necessary, for the happiness of the people in existence, that we should be feverishly excited until we drag from Europe some hundred thousand immigrants and put them on our lands? Would the four millions and a half Canadians now living be happier if another million were added—or two—and all the lands occupied? Be not in such haste, messieurs, the lands will go soon enough; there are thousands of hungry Lord Dunmores speculating in behalf of grasping land jobbers, and it may not always be that we shall have a Commissioner of Crown Lands inflexible as the Hon. Mr. Flynn. We would advise the Provincial Government to be cautious. If Lord Dunmore does not like his bargain, let it be cancelled, and let no more propositions like that of his Lordship's be entertained for a moment, with or without timber rights.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

From Ash Wednesday until Easter Sunday, every day is a fast day except Sundays. Palm Sunday is not a fast day, though it is a day of abstinence. The use of flesh meat is allowed at three meals on every Sunday in Lent except Palm Sunday. The same is allowed once a day only, on every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, between the first Sunday in Lent and Palm Sunday.

On these days meat can be used at the one meal only, and no fish allowed at the same meal.

We can only take one full meal on a fast day. In the morning we may, according to the prevailing custom, take a cup of tea or coffee with a small piece of bread.

In the evening we can take a collation, which must not be a full supper, and must consist of light, meagre food.

On days of fast and abstinence we may cook meagre food with dripping, even with pork, but pork itself must not be eaten.

In families where soup is used for dinner, pork, grease or fat can be put in it (no other kind of meat). If any of this soup remains after dinner it may be used at the evening collation. Pork, lard or grease cannot be used in its natural state.

On meagre days pastry cooked with dripping or fat may be eaten. Such as are exempted from fasting from their meals through infirmity, age or hard labor may use meat three times a day, when others use it only once. The above privileges authorized in the Diocese of Montreal (circular of Feb. the 16th, 1872) facilitate the observance of Lent very considerably; and with a little good will many can keep the solemn fast that the Saviour sanctified by fasting 40 days and 40 nights and that was ever sacred in the Church from primitive Christianity.

NORA'S LETTERS.

We are requested by Mr. William Wilson, Treasurer of the fund for publication of "Nora's Letters," to express his thanks for the promptitude and liberality of the subscribers, as also to request that those who have subscribed, but have not yet paid, do so at once, as the list will soon be closed. The small sum of one hundred dollars is now all that is required to complete the amount, and the Treasurer thinks this should be forthcoming immediately in so good a cause. Owen McFarvey, \$5; D. Murphy, Carleton, 5; John Kelly, Carleton, 5; M. O. Mullarkey, 5; J. P. Gandy, 5; W. S. Walker, 5; John Leahy, 5; J. P. Quinn, 5; Rev. M. J. Stanton, P. Westport, 5; P. McLaughlin, 5; J. O. C. J. Fogarty, 5; P. Bonayne, 2; P. J. Bonayne, 2; Wm. Redmond, 2; J. J. Milroy, 2.

Any man who carries around one of the 306 medals will have a right to feel that he is doing a full day's work.—Philadelphia Times. And be entitled to be known as a "bronze-featured son of toll."

There is a great deal said about the "poetry of the period." Who is writing it?—New York News. Thank heaven, our skirts are clean.—New Haven Register. And praise be to the luck of accident, we never got beyond metrical commonplace. Can it be possible that any American editor has ever been guilty of secret indulgence in the vice of poetical sentiment?

The Pope, giving audience to the Spanish Ambassador, said he regretted the political agitation which had arisen in connection with the proposed pilgrimage, which he would prefer to see abandoned. He would, he added, give instructions to that effect, and would recall his Nuncio at Madrid, because he gave too much support to the Carlist promoters of the pilgrimage.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

At a meeting of the two Councils of St. Etienne, Mr. A. Seguin was re-elected Mayor for the parish, and Mr. E. Fere Mayor for the village. At the annual meeting of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal, for the election of officers, the following were elected:—President, Hon. Louis Beaulieu, M. P. P.; Vice-President, Jerome Beaulieu; Secretary, J. L. Barre; Assistant Secy., Alex. Desjardis, J. E. Archambault; Recording Secretary, A. D. Levesque; Assistant Secy., Rami Tremblay; Corresponding Secretary, Gustave Lamotte; Marshal, Ang Labelle. A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring officers.

THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

The usual weekly meeting of the Catholic Club was held last evening in the hall of the "Geny," the President, Dr. Guerin, in the chair. The program for the evening consisted of a debate on the question, "Has there been during the last half-century a genuine advance in general civilization?" Messrs. A. Bernard and F. Rodier Brown spoke on the affirmative, and Prof. Mackay and Mr. C. J. Doherty supported the negative. After an interesting debate the meeting decided the argument in favor of the two latter gentlemen. The Rev. Father Ryan closed the meeting with a few remarks. At the next meeting, on Wednesday evening next, Dr. Mignault will deliver a lecture on "Insectivorous Plants."

LAND LEAGUE FUND.

Messrs. Hart and Brown made the following collections in Mr. James McCready's shoe factory for the Land League Fund:—Cassidy \$1.00, M. Finn \$1.00, Murphy \$1.00, O'Grady \$1.00, Dorval \$25, Richard \$25, Smardon \$25, Dupuis \$25, Renault \$25, Pendergrast \$25, Brouillet \$25, Conneau \$25, Trudeau \$25, Miller \$25, J. Miller \$25, Flagell \$25, Mayer \$25, Trudeau \$25, Gratton \$25, M. Flynn \$25, Laboussiere \$25, James Wiggins \$25, Contois \$25, St. Onge \$25, Malo \$25, Papin \$25, Gleeson \$1.00, M. O'Connell \$1.00, P. McNally \$1.00, Barun \$25, Carroll \$50, Smith \$25, B. Wiggins \$25, G. Lison \$50. The sum of \$9.55 was also subscribed by other employees whose names were not obtained, making a total of \$24.30. Additional subscriptions—collected by M. Hauman—\$3.50; P. Spearman, \$1.

THE BROTHERS' RESIDENCE.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the fund for the erection of the Brothers' residence, Young street, a statement of the cost of the building, with other details, was furnished by the Director, Rev. Bro. Arnold, from which it appears that the total cost of the building was \$6,555.50, this amount being contributed in the following manner:—Proceeds of collections, concerts, pic-nic, &c., \$1,950.45; cash loaned by sundry persons, without interest, \$3,759; preferential loan, secured, with interest, \$946.05. The net proceeds of the bazaar held last month were \$2,310, and the amount received on account of sale of tickets for the drawing of prizes \$700, making a total of \$3,010. It was resolved to pay off the amount of the preferential loan, \$946.05, and with the balance to pay a dividend of 50 per cent to the subscribers to the building fund. Votes of thanks were passed to the energetic Bro. Arnold for his untiring efforts to wipe out the debt, and to the Committee and Secretary for their services in connection with the bazaar. The Committee are sanguine that the grand drawing of prizes, which will be held on the first Monday in June, will be such a success as to enable them to pay off the remainder of the debt, \$1,879.50, and we trust that their anticipations will be fully realized.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

SCALDED TO DEATH. Another terrible and fatal accident occurred on Saturday afternoon. This time it was at the Montreal Custom House and has resulted in the agonizing death of one man and the almost mortal scalding of another. The following is the story of the unhappy occurrence: It appears that about one o'clock Patrick Cooney, the fireman in the employ of the Custom House, determined to clean out the boiler as is usually done every week. To assist him in the work he had one James Maharg. They started a fire below a small boiler with the intention of forcing steam from it into the larger, in order to warm it preparatory to cleaning it out. The process went on very quickly and a fire was kindled beneath the large boiler. It soon got warm and the two men, after raking out the fire, proceeded to open the man-hole, thinking that the steam had exhausted sufficiently to permit them to do what was required. The moment the cover was lifted from the man-hole a volume of boiling water and steam rushed up through the orifice, flowing over Cooney and scalding him in a frightful manner. Maharg was far enough off to escape the heated fluid, but seeing his comrade in danger he bravely rushed to his assistance with the result of receiving terrible scalds himself. Both were removed to the General Hospital, Cooney in a dying condition. The latter lingered until yesterday morning, when he died in terrible agony after receiving the last rights of the Church from Father Hogan. Maharg, it is thought, will recover.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A SWEDISH INQUIRY CONCLUDED.—THE VERDICT.

The inquiry over the body of the Swedish Andersson, who died at the Hotel Dieu Hospital from injuries which he had sustained, was continued at 7 o'clock Monday evening at the Hospital before Mr. Coroner Jones. We give a synopsis of the evidence. Mrs. Andrew Hanly residing on Nazareth street, testified that the deceased was a boarder in her house. He was absent from the house all Monday night, the 6th instant, and on arriving on Tuesday morning complained of a pain in the side, which had been caused by a fall. When he went out on Monday night he said he was going to a raffle. On Wednesday morning he went to the Hotel Dieu, where he died. The deceased was a sober and respectable man. Francois Daigneun, laborer, employed at Espin's factory, said he had worked with the deceased for a week, and was positive that he never was the victim of any accident in the factory, as he had asserted. To a jury.—The deceased did not get a fall during Friday, nor did he speak of having received one. Pierre Poulin, a carter in the same establishment, corroborated the evidence of the previous witness. Sub-Constable Wallace, of Young street station, said he had been called into Mr. Schmidt's house, 4 Smith street, to remove a man named McGuire, who had not been invited to witness the trial, but who had come to the house with Sub-Constable McKeon, and found McGuire there. He was positive that no fighting or quarrelling took place there that night. John Schmitt, residing at 4 Smith street, the house where the raffle was held, again re-examined. He said that he remembered that on the evening of the raffle, a man unknown to him had slept on a chair in the house. At six o'clock on Tuesday morning the witness accompanied the man to Sally Field's on Shannon street, where he left him. He could not say that the body of Andersen was that of the same man. The jury then retired, and after deliberating for an hour and half, returned the following verdict:—That from the contradictory statements made by the deceased, Alfred Andersen, which statements were denied by the evidence laid before this jury, the said jury declared that the said Alfred Andersen came to his death by wounds received in a manner unknown to the jury. (Signed) CHARLES LAPOINTE, Foreman, and 14 Jurors.

THE TUNNEL.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE CONTRACTOR.—THE NUMBER OF MEN TO BE EMPLOYED IN THE WORK.—THE CONSTRUCTION TO BE COMPLETED IN 1885. In conversation with Mr. J. B. Rouillard, the gentleman who has been awarded the contract for building the tunnel under the river from Montreal to Quebec, a reporter of this Post learned that the work of arranging the necessary plans and expediting the ground was progressing favorably. "How do you expect to begin operations," he asked. "I calculate on breaking ground in the early part of June, although the work will not fall away until near the end of that month," was the answer. "When will the tunnel be finished?" "I think it will be ready to pass traffic in the line of the 1885 trains will be running through. Remember, I don't say the undertaking will be completely finished, but sufficiently to allow daily traffic."

"How many men do you expect to employ?" "Oh, about six hundred, perhaps eight hundred. Work shall go on incessantly 24 hours a day. Three gangs of men will be engaged."

"Is it necessary that nearly all the men shall be skilled in tunnelling?" "I would probably only about 60 men who are skilled to run the department, as well as an excellent staff of engineers."

"Are you at liberty to say as yet the exact spot where the tunnel will come out?" "Not yet. You see it would interfere with the expropriating, especially with the parties who owned the necessary ground, and of course, it all enhance its value considerably, and put obstacles in our way. In my contract I have agreed to purchase the ground, and of course, I will not try to interfere to give any information on the subject just now."

"Is there any danger of accidents? Suppose you should meet with a crevice in the line of the tunnel how would you get through it?" "I will explain. It is quite probable that such a thing might occur and if it did we would be obliged to stop the work. In the first place, we would know that such a crevice existed fifty feet before we reached it. We would know this by means of a certain amount of drill, always used in such an undertaking. We would then make everything all-right, and continue the work with the necessary masonry and three airlocks until the crevice was reached. The first airlock would be raised, and we would explain to the public that there was no danger in the event of their being deeper in one place than in another."

"Are your plans all ready?" "Nearly all. I have men working night and day at them, and will not be started in earnest."

RUSSIAN INTRIGUING. PARIS, Feb. 17.—When the Emperors of Russia and Austria were to meet at Grancia last October, it was understood that they would come to some agreement in regard to Herzegovina and Montenegro on one side, and on the other in relation to Bosnia, which in Austria's hands gives her a path to Salonica. There were mutual concessions to be made. The interview did not take place, but Count Kalnozy, formerly Ambassador to Russia and lately appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in Russia, almost simultaneously with M. Gambetta's acceptance of office in France, carried from St. Petersburg a programme in which the French Minister played an unconscious but important part as his recent fall proves. For this reason the ousting of M. Gambetta from power was very unsatisfactory to the Russian Government. They knew that his presence at the helm kept Germany on the watch and made her careful to respect her alliance, and that this would increase the opportunities for the agreement of Russia with the Austrians, who intended to install themselves quietly in Bosnia, while the Russians sought to establish themselves definitely in Montenegro and the Herzegovina. The Russian Government counted for this upon M. De Chandory, who was named as the successor of General Chanzy, but M. Gambetta having fallen M. De Chandory will probably not go, at least, so says Count Kalnozy, who fearing a withdrawal on the part of the Russian Government engaged by him when he was Minister at St. Petersburg to allow Austria to grab Bosnia, pronounced the discontinuance of the Hungarian delegation already published. This address was simply a public reminder of the arrangement agreed upon. The Russian Government, like an expert player, has replied in its official journal, but it deprecates the loss of the foothold on the Adriatic, which it believes it has lost, it does not despair of getting it back, and it is for that reason that Prince Orloff is on the point of accompanying his son to Lyons. M. Katkoff, director of the Moscow Gazette, has received orders to remain in Paris in order to see as often as possible the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. De Freycinet, with whom he is on excellent terms. The exact sentiment of the Russian Government is this, though disavowed by M. Gambetta, personally, it was interested in seeing at the head of affairs, not doubting that it would, so far as Germany was concerned, have evidences of his sympathy.

A MINER'S INGENUITY.

BUILDING A WONDERFUL CLOCK WITH POOR TOOLS IN THE DEPTHS OF A COAL MINE. [Scranton, Penn., Corr. New York Times.] A mechanical marvel, the product of nine years' patient toil on the part of an unlettered miner, who made it in his spare hours in the Hallenback colliery at Wilkesbarre, 2,000 feet below the surface of the earth, has just been completed in the shape of a clock, by James McGlynn. It is built on the plan of the "astronomical clock" recently exhibited in this country, but is much more complicated in most of its parts, and derives an added interest from the manner of its construction. Nine years ago McGlynn, having had much spare time on his hands, thought he could turn it to agreeable account by devoting his attention to wood carving. He had no tools, and to the construction of these he first devoted his attention. He built an engine to propel a lathe, and from such scraps of old materials as he found lying loose around the colliery put his lathe together, and commenced fashioning bits of wood into whatever forms his fancy suggested. Then he conceived the idea of making a clock upon an elaborate scale, and went to work with the devotion of an enthusiast, until at the end of nearly a decade he had produced a piece of mechanism that is certainly wonderful to contemplate, considering the conditions under which it was made. The clock stands about nine feet high, and is incased in an elaborately carved case of black walnut, consisting of 400 pieces of perfect finish. Each of these pieces was turned in the mine by the enthusiastic miner with a tool that would make a cabinet maker smile, being nothing less than a broken saw file. But the workmanship is perfect, and the symmetry of the several parts would do credit to the best wood-carver in the country. "How did I make my measurements?" said McGlynn, in reply to the Times' correspondent, "with a string. Oh, I never run short of material. If one thing doesn't do I take another. I have only a miniature engine in the Hallenback mine, owned by Mr. Parrish, weighing only 150 pounds, and they say it is perfect. I used a quarter dollar piece for a circular crank." It really seems incredible that with such tools as he exhibits, and in such dreary surroundings as the depths of the mine afford, anything like the clock could be constructed, but there are plenty of witnesses among McGlynn's fellow-workmen to corroborate his story, and there is the clock itself. At first he experienced some difficulty in the matter of holding his lamp, while he worked. It did not show as good light anywhere as when carried in his hat, the way miners usually carry their lamps in the mine, but the flame burned the front of his hat away and made it rather uncomfortable. Then he made himself a helmet, with a place to hold the lamp securely, and after that he had no trouble with his light. In addition to the 400 turned pieces in black walnut which comprise the framework of the clock, it has 63 moving figures, actuated by machinery so deftly arranged as to produce interesting historical and biblical scenes. It is the intention of the miner-mechanic to make the number of figures 100 as soon as his means, which are rather limited, shall afford such an additional outlay. The front of the clock shows three balconies, rising above a massive and elegantly carved pedestal, and upon these the moving figures appear. The lower balcony shows a procession of continental soldiers, headed by a mounted general, and marching past, while the old liberty bell proclaims its welcome notes of freedom. A sentinel salutes the continentals as they pass, and just at the moment a door is opened from an upper balcony and reveals Molly Pitcher, with her cannon, which she fires with startling and realistic effect. To show how well the maker of the clock has considered the details of his handiwork he has placed a small revolving fan in the clock, to be actuated after the firing of Molly's cannon, for the purpose of clearing out the powder smoke. Simultaneously with this the portraits of the 20 presidents of the United States pass in panoramic review on a balcony just above the patriotic tableau, and Thomas Jefferson holds up the declaration of independence. The apostolic procession is similar to those hitherto seen in such clocks. The twelve apostles file past, satan appears and the cock crows in warning to Peter. A figure of justice raises her scales as the form of Christ appears, and during the scene a large representation of death tolls off the minutes upon a bell. When one sees the clock, the tools with which it was made, and hears the miner's story of how he bought the wood for it, bit by bit, as he could afford from his spare change, he is sensibly impressed with human possibilities. "Sometimes," says McGlynn, "I could not buy more than 25 cents' worth of wood at a time, but I was never idle." He was working at the clock five long years in a chamber of the mine before anybody knew his secret. Then he was taken sick, and during his ravings, talked continually of his plans. The doctor finally ascertained from him what it was that worried him, and made him promise not to work at it for a year; but as soon as he was able to go to the mine he was at his clock once more, and toiled patiently along until he had it in a shape to show his friends. The figures used in the biblical and historical illustrations were cast by him in moulds of his own design, and there is very little in the entire clock that did not come from his hands. Now that it is finished he knows what to do with it. He has been offered \$1,000 for it, but he hesitates to sell, as if he did he would have to drift back to his old place in the Hallenback mine and probably begin building another.

LETTER FROM REV. FATHER SALMON

ONE OF MR. McNAMEE'S ASSERTIONS CONTRADICTED. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: Sir,—I was very much surprised on reading in the Montreal Herald of Tuesday a report of a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held on Monday evening, for the purpose of investigating charges against a prominent Irishman of this city, to find that, in a speech delivered, by F. B. McNamee, Esq., a name that gentleman connected my name with an assertion regarding THE POST and its proprietors, in such a manner as to entirely misrepresent any remarks made by me on the matter to which Mr. McNamee refers. Shortly after the organization of THE POST Joint Stock Company, in which I was then a shareholder and am still, I met a gentleman who talked of it in a very discouraging manner—stating that Mr. Whelan had gone to Quebec in order to free himself from any embarrassments its insecure financial standing and further management might cause him. I disbelieved this statement, but on meeting a Rev. gentleman a few days after, who is a leading spirit in any enterprise connected with the publication of a journal devoted to the interests of the Catholics of Canada, I told him of the gentleman's assertion who seemed so apprehensive of THE POST's collapse, and I further intimated to my Rev. friend that although there was not the slightest foundation for such an apprehension, it might be well to inform the proprietors that such a report was current. Some time afterwards, Mr. McNamee called on me, and during his visit spoke of THE POST. His anticipations of its success as a daily journal of Catholic sentiment seemed very feeble, and if his forebodings had been realized the paper would long before the present have been classed as another failure of journalistic enterprise. I spoke of the paper's ultimate success as most probable, and in a passing manner referred to certain intentions which had reached me, and which were afterwards proved to be utterly false. I told him what I had heard of Mr. Whelan's going to Quebec and the object of his mission, giving him fully to understand at the same time my conviction of the absurdity of such a statement. Mr. McNamee, therefore, in his speech before the St. Patrick's Society, unjustly represents me as an authority for the assertion referred to against THE POST and its proprietors. I trust that my explanation of the foregoing facts will prevent the proprietors or patrons of THE POST from thinking me hostile to it, which, I am reluctantly obliged to say, the remarks made by Mr. McNamee would lead them to suppose. I deeply deplore the discussion which gives origin to the present communication, and which can be productive of no good. While my views may differ from those of THE POST on some questions, I am fully sensible of the efforts its proprietors are making in order that the Catholics of Canada may have a paper like it, so ably edited and so worthy of the warmest support. Thanking you, sir, for your space, I have the honor to be, Yours most respectfully, JOHN J. SALMON, P. P., St. Gabriel.

ARTHEMUS WARD AND THE "MICHIGAN REGIMENT"

In a Louisville, Ky., hotel one day, Artemus Ward was introduced to a colonel who had commanded a Mississippi Regiment in the war. Artemus, in his way that was "childlike and bland," said: "What Michigan regiment did you command, Colonel?" Then it was that the Colonel spun like a top and swore like a sailor, until pacified sufficiently to hear an explanation. Artemus, with surprise, observed "that he was always getting things mixed about the war." It is always unfortunate to get things mixed, but never more so, than when one is sick. Then it is that the right thing in the right place is wanted more than at any other time in life, or under any other circumstances. It is a pleasure for us to note in this connection, the experience of our esteemed fellow citizen, Colonel Samuel H. Taylor, who, as is well known, does not get things mixed. In a recent communication he writes: "I do hereby certify that I suffered very much from rheumatism and neuralgia during the fall of 1879, and tried many remedies with little if any good results. I had heard of St. Jacobs Oil, and concluded to try it; more as an experiment than with any hope of good results. I can with great pleasure commend it to others, for the reason that I know it cured me." Such an emphatic endorsement coming from one of the very foremost lawyers of our state, well and widely known, carries with it a degree of importance and suggestiveness, which cannot be overestimated.—Washington (Ind.) Gazette.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The proposed Spanish pilgrimage to Rome has been abandoned. His Grace Archbishop Bourget is at present making a tour of Joliette County for the purpose of collecting moneys for the completion of St. Peter's Cathedral.

The Roman Catholic Church authorities are establishing an Ecclesiastical Court in Quebec for the trial of all Ecclesiastical matters. The Court will, it is said, consist of the Archbishop and four bishops or priests with two clerks.

Russia in the negotiations with the Vatican requires as the price for the peace and liberty of the Church in Poland that the Church shall not pretend to be called national, and the Pontiff shall use religious sentiment to foster Slavism.

The Pope has addressed a very grave letter to the Italian Bishops, commanding, in view of the dangers surrounding the Church, to increase their activity, encourage Catholic societies among the laity, develop the Catholic press, and advocate boldly the temporal independence of the Pope.

In consequence of the dissolution of the Carlist committees for organizing the pilgrimage, Spanish prelates are about to issue pastorals directing the constitution of fresh committees, to be composed of Catholics of all parties. It is expected the Carlists will abstain from participating.

Monsieur Teche, Archbishop of St. Boniface, Manitoba, has arrived in Quebec and is a guest at the Palace. As an evidence of the great increase in the value of land in the prairie Province, the Archbishop says he sold an acre and a quarter of land in St. Boniface in August last for \$1,000, which five weeks after, the purchaser sold for \$30,000, and which lot the buyer, a few days before Monsiegnr Teche left, refused to sell for \$30,000. His Grace deplores the want of organization for the promotion of Irish immigration, and trusts the Irish Catholics of the older provinces will move in the matter without delay.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM REV. FATHER SALMON. ONE OF MR. McNAMEE'S ASSERTIONS CONTRADICTED. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: Sir,—I was very much surprised on reading in the Montreal Herald of Tuesday a report of a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held on Monday evening, for the purpose of investigating charges against a prominent Irishman of this city, to find that, in a speech delivered, by F. B. McNamee, Esq., a name that gentleman connected my name with an assertion regarding THE POST and its proprietors, in such a manner as to entirely misrepresent any remarks made by me on the matter to which Mr. McNamee refers. Shortly after the organization of THE POST Joint Stock Company, in which I was then a shareholder and am still, I met a gentleman who talked of it in a very discouraging manner—stating that Mr. Whelan had gone to Quebec in order to free himself from any embarrassments its insecure financial standing and further management might cause him. I disbelieved this statement, but on meeting a Rev. gentleman a few days after, who is a leading spirit in any enterprise connected with the publication of a journal devoted to the interests of the Catholics of Canada, I told him of the gentleman's assertion who seemed so apprehensive of THE POST's collapse, and I further intimated to my Rev. friend that although there was not the slightest foundation for such an apprehension, it might be well to inform the proprietors that such a report was current. Some time afterwards, Mr. McNamee called on me, and during his visit spoke of THE POST. His anticipations of its success as a daily journal of Catholic sentiment seemed very feeble, and if his forebodings had been realized the paper would long before the present have been classed as another failure of journalistic enterprise. I spoke of the paper's ultimate success as most probable, and in a passing manner referred to certain intentions which had reached me, and which were afterwards proved to be utterly false. I told him what I had heard of Mr. Whelan's going to Quebec and the object of his mission, giving him fully to understand at the same time my conviction of the absurdity of such a statement. Mr. McNamee, therefore, in his speech before the St. Patrick's Society, unjustly represents me as an authority for the assertion referred to against THE POST and its proprietors. I trust that my explanation of the foregoing facts will prevent the proprietors or patrons of THE POST from thinking me hostile to it, which, I am reluctantly obliged to say, the remarks made by Mr. McNamee would lead them to suppose. I deeply deplore the discussion which gives origin to the present communication, and which can be productive of no good. While my views may differ from those of THE POST on some questions, I am fully sensible of the efforts its proprietors are making in order that the Catholics of Canada may have a paper like it, so ably edited and so worthy of the warmest support. Thanking you, sir, for your space, I have the honor to be, Yours most respectfully, JOHN J. SALMON, P. P., St. Gabriel.