CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITHESS: DEAR SIR :- For the information of your

numerous readers, many of whom may be interested in the settlements made by the sons of the Gael, I subjoin a few notes on Eganville and vicinity. The name, or term "Eganville" was first suggested by the late M. J. Hickey, to the post office officials, about 36 years ago. The place was merely a lumber depot at the time for Mr. Egan's business and Mr. M. J. Hickey was his agent, and started the village by building a grist mill. Mr. Egan carried on an extensive lumbering business, displayed great enterprise and energy of character and well deserved the name of "the lumbering king.". For successive years the number of men in his employ exceeded 3,000, which was an army to provide for. He was a native of Balinasios, County Galway, Ireland, and though commencing life in Canada as a poor clerk in the backwoods in a lumber shanty, yet he rose in a few years to command a collosal business and was an M.P. His character as a business man stood high, while he always displayed a benevolent and generous character. He, as well as a number of others, refute the idea that the Celt is unfit for business. Eganville now contains a population of over 700, has fine churches, mills, stores, &c. The village is divided by the River Bonnechere. The south side of the village, which is situated in the township of Grattan, is the most extensive portion of the village, the other portion on the north side being in the township of Wilberforce. The south side of the village is principally Catholic, the leading merchants in mercantile trade being Messrs. Lacey, Casey, Howard, &c. The principal lumberers Mesers. Bonfield and Campbell, also reside on the south side of the

The pious and respected pastor of Egan-ville, the Rev. Mr. Byrne, P.P., has done a great deal for the cause of the Church and re-ligion since his arrival in Eganville. When he took charge of our parish his parishioners had no church fit for divine service. The outline of the church was laid but a good deal of labor and money was required to complete it which was at length done. Not satisfied with the labor done here, he erected a handsome stone church and dwelling in Douglas, after which he erected a fine convent built of cut stone in front of the parish church in Eganville. It is an imposing structure and is a standing monument of pious zeal and perserverance. The Roman Catholic separate school is now conducted in the convent by

the Good Sisters. Adjacent to the village on the south side is the Donegal settlement, called so after the first settlers coming from the County Donegal, Ireland, the principal ones, who are still residents, being Messrs. Fergal, Hugh and Patrick Gallagher, the Kellys', James Mc-Kiernan, who is Beeve of the township. John and Charles McKlernan are natives of the County Antrim, Ireland, are extensive farmers and have valuable phosphate mines which are partially developed.

On a future occasion 1 may trace further footprints of the sons of the Gael,

In the meantime, Yours, &c.,

CLAN-NA-GABL Eganville, May 17, 1882.

CONCERT AND BALL.

On Monday evening, May 15th, the Emmet Branch of the Irish National Land League gave their first concert and ball in the Opera House, Windsor. For several days before the event the committee on decorations worked like beavers at the herculean task of improving the looks of the hall, and succeeded in making a wonderful change in its appearance. The stage was neatly carpeted and decorated with British, American and Irish flags, together with mottoes and engravings supplied from the rooms of the Branch. On the walls were ranged the names of the four Irish provinces, and their respective counties tastefully decorated with evergreens. This was well shown off by the blaze of light from numerone chandellers and Chinese lanterns. The concert was opened at 8.15 by a piano duet, "Clayton's Grand March," by Misses Prowse and Ryan. This was followed by a song "Napolitaine," by Mr. John McGarry; recitation, "A Shamrock from the Irish shore." by Miss Minnie Williams; song and chorus, "In the starlight," by the Detroit "Starlight Glee Club;" song, "True as the stars," by Mrs. C. Gibson; piano solo, "Old Black Joe" (transcription) by Miss M. Powse; song, "Farwell Erin," Mr. M. Hickey; recitation, "A Present from Old Ireland," by Miss Nellie Morrow; chorus, "Let Me Dream," Starlight Glee Club; duet (vocal), "Gypsy Countess," by Miss May Sheen and Mr. John M. McGarry; song, "Dear Little Shamrock," Miss E. Nagle; guitar duet, by Mesers. A.E. Schultz and C. J. Funke; recitation, "Parnell's No-Rent Pill," by Miss Minnie O'Brien; song, "A Leaf from the Spray" (vocal waltz) by Miss May Sheen; song, "The Olub Had a Meeting To Night, Love," by Miss Maud Barringer; duet, "Larboard Watch," Messrs. F. and A. Schultz. All the ladies and gentlemen taking part in the concert did so well that it would be rather difficult to discriminate. That the audience was well pleased, was shown by their oft-repeated encores. Mirs Prowse plays with that ease which is acquired by long and faithful practice. Her pupil, Miss E. Ryan, acquitted herself admirably. The duet, "Gypsy Countess," was rendered in a very superior manner by Miss Sheen and Mr. McGarry. Mrs. Gibson has a well cultured voice under thorough command. Miss Nagle made a very successful debut in Cherry's "Shamrock." Minnie O'Brien, Miss Minnie Williams, Miss Nellie Morrow and Miss Mandie Barringer, all appearing for the first time performed their respective parts in first-class style and showed that with care and attention they will become very proficient. Throughout the evening Prof. Goodall presided at

through his musical talent. At the close of the concert the hall was cleared for dancing, which lasted till near daybreak next morning with unabated fun. Supper was served at the Davenport House in the best style.

the piano with his usual good taste. The

Prefessor needs no commendation from us, as

he has already gained wide-spread fame

Altogether the affair was a decided success. as is every undertaking of the really earnest members of Windsor branch of the Land

Windsor, Ont., May 23, 1882.

BIOHMOND ITEMS. The concert given by the Congregational Church on the evening of the Queen's birthday was a complete success. The concert commenced at 8 p.m. under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. MoIntosh as chairman. A well chosen programme was presented to a well filled house. The chairman opened the proceedings with a short but very appropriate Mr. McGee an office of such prominence and induce the majority in the Lords to throw men, such as Senators, members of Parlia-

in their efficiency. "The Harvest Moon" was very acceptably rendered by the Sherbrooke Quartette Club. A song by Miss Isabella Robins, of Sherbrooke, was well executed and well received. "The Shepherd Boys," a duett, by Misses McFarlane and Wurtele, of Acton, was given with good effect and warmly applauded. The reading of "Archie Dean," by Mrs. George Armitage, of Sherbrooke, was a splendid display of her powers of elocution and a vivid word painting of that lover's querrel and reconciliation. A duet by Mrs. Armitage and Miss Robins

closed the first part of the programme. Arrangements had been made by the ladies of the congregation for serving ice cream during the intermission. The supply, however, fell far short of the demand, and your correspondent being among those who were late, is unable to give his opinion of the refreshments which, however, were declared by the most fortunate to be first class.

After intermission came a selection by the band; "Stars of Summer Night" by the Sherbrooke Quartette Club: a duet by Misses McFarlane and Wurtele in which they even surpassed their fortmer success and were deservedly encored. In singing the "Three Old Maids of Lee" Miss McFarlane achieved her greatest success, and was rewarded with a most enthusiastic encore. In his closing remarks on the occasion the Chairman said that "now more than ever before, had all British subjects need of mutual forbearance, and while they sang 'God Save the Queen, let them also say God save Ireland and the British Empire." And it was his earnest hope and prayer that the great statesman who was now directing the affairs of that Empire would be endowed with the courage and sagacity to do justice to long-suffering Ireland, notwithstanding the great amount of selfish interest and landlord influence which is being brought to bear to the contrary, and removed, then may we look for peace and prosperity among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, such as becomes the foremost nation of the world."

"GLINGALL." Richmond, May 25th.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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MONTBEAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

We have mailed to such of our subscribers as are in arrears direct, or to our agents where there are a good many subscribers in one locality, the statement of their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITNESS. We request them to forward to this office the amount of such indebtedness, as besides requiring it in the ordinary way of business, we have to prepare for an extra expenditure to defend the heavy suit which is pending against us in but in England and Scotland as well, and it is the law courts, and will come on at the June term of Queen's Bench. As we have remarked more than once the amount of indebtedness is small to the individuals, but in | people" in his most graceful fashion, and the aggregate is of very great importance to | Arabi Bey is reinstated in his dignities, or in us, amounting as it does to several thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been active in our behalf of late, for which we sincerely thank them, as also those of our subscribers who have responded, while to those of them whose beneficent efforts in our behalf we have not yet felt, we would recommend prompt action, knowing that it is not so much the amount that troubles our subscribers as the manner of sending it, a difficulty easily overcome if it is understood that money can be safely transmitted to this office either in P.O. orders, or registered letter.

THERE is only one man belonging to the lrish Parliamentary party who can lead it to victory, and that man is CHARLES STEWART PARNELL. If, through jealousy or other motives, the party refuses to follow him, it will give exultation to the landlords and grief to Ireland. The idea of Dillon, or Healy, or Sexton, or Justin McCarthy leading the Irish party is absurd in the extreme. Every one of these gentlemen has his good qualities, but none is capable of being chief of a nation; while on the other hand Parnell is. If Parnell, through some calamity or fatality like the Phonix Park tragedy, were deprived of the leadership, the vision of coming victory to liberty as either the French or English, as would fade away.

We announce to-day, with unfeigned pleasure, the appointment of Mr. John J. McGee, brother of the late lamented Thomas D'Arcy McGee, as Clerk of the Privy Council over two years ago Mr. McGee entered the Bright and Chamberlain, the most powerful Privy Council department, as Assistant Clerk. | members of the Ministry, have brought for-For the past eight months, owing to Mr. city, he acquitted himself so faithfully and the Arrears' Bill, than with any real inhe has done in his regard. In conferring on by Lord Salisbury, it may be assumed be will act really are, but they pitch upon public acres. Why can they not come to Canada? Is

a debt due to his Irish Catholic supporters all Mr. McGee will prove to the Premier that he fortune for Ireland if the Tories got into made a proper selection.

It has been said that the Government of Russia is a despotism tempered by assassination. The Czar wishes to be crowned like his ancestors, but he is afraid the Nihilists may take advantage of the occasion to kill him. Owing to this cause the coronation has been postponed from time to time, and now the Ozar proclaims it will not take place for a year, and before it shall the large reforms, so long promised, will be carried out. It seems there are to be reforms, and great ones : for the first time in Russian history the people are recognized as having something to say and do in the affairs of the country. As a matter o course, these concessions will be at once set down to fear and credited to the Nibilists, but it is only just to remember that that late Czar liberated 20,000,000 seris at a time when Nihilism was not heard of.

ONE would imagine that the Hon. Mr. Plunkett, the Conservative member for Dublin University, and the Montreal Herald editor were en rapport. The former seeks, as a political mancouvre, to identify the Irish Parliamentary party with O'Donovan Rossa, and our local contemporary, in so far as home manufactured letters to the editor avail. strives to make political capital on the same lines by making Mr. when all just causes of discontent had been | Curran, candidate for Montreal Centre, responsible for the utterances of the man of dynamite. And yet we imagine the love of Nihilists as for the acts of O'Donovan Rossa the Herald would pursue precisely the same policy towards him.

> As a still stronger evidence of the change which has come over British feeling in Parliament towards Ireland the late debate on the Irish poor law guardians is instanced, in which debate none but Irish members took part and nothing but courteous language was heard. The English and Scotch members allowed the discussion to rest with their Irish colleagues, which is only what is right, as the question is a local one affecting Ireland only, and the result is that they think the Irish could get along with Home Rule. In fact overy indication points to an early settlement of the Home Rule question in favor of those demanding it. Apart, however, from the modified views of the British members, on account of the new policy of conciliation, it is found that it is impossible to carry on the affairs of the Empire under existing arrangements. They have just the same machinery now for governing one-fifth of the world as they had two hunired years ago for governing only a smal portion of it, and the consequence is it will no longer bear the strain. There must, therefore, be home rule, not only in Ireland, inst about time they realized it.

THE Khedive has "bowed to the will of the plain terms the Khedive has knocked under to the military dictator, and the ultimatum of of the western powers has been rejected. which ultimatum was chiefly to the effect that Arabi Bey should leave the country. It is something new to find an oriental potentate nowing to the will of the people, but then Egypt, except geographically, is not in the East: It has railroads and telegraphs, and ironclads, and, above all, it has a Chamber of Notables which reminds us strongly of France immediately before the fall of the Bastile. And, as like causes produce like results, so the Egyptian revolution is brought about through the terrible grinding of the poor. The French people before 1789, were seris of the most degraded description, just as are the Egyptians of the present day, and it matters little what class keeps them in such a state, whether a native aristocracy or foreign bondholders and Turkish taskmasters combined. It is probable that France and England will be able to .uppress Egyptian aspirations at present, but if a love of freedom and a knowledge of their advantages take root in the mind and the breast of the Egyptians, repression cannot win in the long run. The Egyptians have just as much right much right to be free from bondholders as

Turkish tyrants. LOOKING closely at the situation in Ireland there is not so much to despair of as was imagined when the Repression Bill was first ward this bill more to allay the passions of

dissolution. But he may be reckoning without over the Dominion. They will appreciate his host in calculating on the success of his this act, and we venture the prediction that party at the polls. It would be a great mispower. It would mean civil war or something akin to it, for the system of repression they would enforce would drive the people mad. By the alliance between the Irish the Liberal party, which Parnell Gladstone are trying to effect: and Conservatives would have no the show in Ireland at the polis, while in England and Scotland the Irish vote would secure Liberal victories in a large number of constituencies. Parnell's conciliatory policy is therefore, better than Dillon's defiant attitude more especially when deflance must necessary | We shall, however, be the better judges be confined to words.

from Ireland. For instance, we were coolly informed yesterday that a woman named Kelleher was murdered in the County Cork. there are no murders committed in England, or Scotland, or Wales. And yet, strange to say, if you take up an English daily paper by accident you will find ten or twelve murders reported in its columns as having been committed the day before, the victims being women for the most part. But the Associated | the Honorable John Costigan into his Cabi-Press does not think those of sufficient importance to give them mere mention. How is this? How is it we are not informed a widow named Smith was murdered in Lancashire yesterday? Is it because the thing would grow too monotonous, or is it because Mr. Curran for O'Donovan Rossa is as weak as a murder in Ireland is worth a dozen in that of the Irish parliamentary party, and for | England? We protest against this unlike reasons. If the Herald wishes to fight due prominence being given to Irish decent political issues, why in the name of crime; it is not tair to the noncommon sense does it not do so and not drag I Irish people of these countries, who monstroeities into the quarrel. It might as are entitled to accounts of crimes committed logically make Mr. Curran responsible for in the Empire generally. Still it is consolthe vagaries of Arabi Bey or the sins of the ling to reflect that so few murders are really cal enemies amongst the Irish of committed in Ireland, for it may be assumed or any other extremist. But the public see | if they were we should have them as rapidly | has none, and we venture to say that there through the transparent found. If Mr. Mc- as the Associated Press could flash them Shane was Conservative instead of Liberal, across the cable. We are often told in general terms that "crime is rampant in Ire- to the Ministry. The Parliamentary career land," and then after a week's delay of Mr. Costigan is long, and, it is a fact, we are informed that the Widow no one has ever heard even a whisper against Kelleher has been murdered in Cork, or that Farmer Maguire was assassinated charge it be-made against him is in Limerick. We doubt if the late murder of that he is poor, and that he the Swede by his countryman has been cabled is too honest for a rolitician. But after all to England, and yet it was a fearful act, connected with property, too, as most murders are. But it is easily understood that | honest man. And it is comforting to find landlords have more influence with the press | that poverty is not a bar to the highest than the landless, and that they are anxious | honors in Canada. If it were, we should to blacken the character of Ireland in the eyes of the world because Ireland desires to abolish landlordism. Hence the widow Kelleher. We begin to believe that land. lordism, or emergencyism, had something to do with the Pownix Park murder after all.

The theory holds water.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the Hon.

Mr. Chaffers, Senator for the District of Rouge-

it, it makes matters just a trifle brighter. Another correspondent points exultingly to the American Republic, indeed throughout the appointments of the Hon. Mr. Costigan and Mr. McGee. It is easy to satisfy some people. We fail to perceive any reason why to England consequent on Mr. Costigan's we should be excruciatingly grateful for elevation:—" Mr. John Costigan, the mover those appointments or promotions. The of the Irish resolutions in the Canadian Par-Hon. Mr. Costigan, as an Irish Catholica merely takes the place of a countryman, and as Minister of the Inland Revenue." Mr. McGee is simply promoted. But what And this will prove beyond all about the general exclusion of Irish Catholics | manner of doubt that the Canadian people because they are such? Why should they be ignored in the Senate, in the departments, in the Customs, everywhere? What have they done that they should not be considered? Do they not pay taxes? and if so, is it right that they should pay them in order to support officials who are bitterly hostile to them? Why should the English speaking Catholics of this Province have been so badly treated in the way of Senate appointments? Why should the 200,000 Catholics of New Brunswick be so grossly insulted by having no representation whatever, while their compatriots of Nova Scotia are not much better off? We certainly notice a little improvement by late appointments, and we trust it will continue, but we must consider they were made on the eve of a general election. This will be considered by some a sordid way of putting the thing, as, after all, officialism is not everything. But then it is something, and it is of potent influence socially. A bureaucracy is the aristocracy of Canada, and those who are tacitly excluded from it lose caste. Suppose that a combination of events had brought it to pass that there were thirty or forty Englishspeaking Catholics in the Senate, while the Scottish element had only half-a-dozen would there not be something like a revolt? But they say the element we defend have no men. Can anything be more absurd than such an assertion? With all due respect for the Hon. Mr. Ogilvie, we contend that betore the Government appointed him they that the tenant farmers are distressed; could have found ten English-speaking of Canada, vice J. O. Cote deceased. A little introduced. It is plain that Gladstone. Catholics in Montreal better qualified than he. And so all round. It is not the monetary side of the question should be viewed, that is its smallest consideration; it is the social, Cote's illness, he discharged the duties of the more intolerant of their followers, and to political, religious and national status of the acting Clerk. In this as in his former capa- give the Lords no excuse for throwing out element we speak of which is involved. It we had the representation in the Senate, the efficiently as to win the confidence and tention of putting its rigorous clauses in House, the departments, we would obtain approbation of the Cabinet. His elevation to force. Promises of serious modifications in consideration in other regards. When a a position of so much trust and responsibility | its provisions have already been made. The | committee is formed for any object, say is a convincing proof of his merits and notorious Clifford Lloyd, for instance, will for the reception of the American Association ability. Mr. McGee has many warm friends | not have anything to do with the operations | for the advancement of science, the parties in this city and throughout Canada, who, on of the act, and the police will not be allowed | initiating it look around for qualified perhis own and his distinguished brother's ac- to interfere with the erection of huts for the sons. They have not the gift of intuition, count, will feel grateful to Sir John for what evicted. From the sinister threats held out | they don't know who those best qualified to

then again there is the social loss. Where tested? There is, therefore, nothing mean or sordid in asking that people who are citizens should have all the rights of citizens. Such a Great British colonies where Irish Catholics are on a level with other nationalities. As we have said, it may be that we are com-Mr. Costigan makes us think so. in a year or so, after which if a change be not observable, if the outrages It is surprising how anxious the Associated and insults heaped upon them do not cease Press is to furnish the smallest information our people will deserve to be scorned if they do not throw party feeling aside and unite in opposing any administration which does them injustice. They owe this to themselves and The inference from this is, we suppose, that | their children who come after them, as well as to the dignity of their race.

THE HONORABLE JOHN COSTIGAN. Sir John A. Macdonald has just accom plished the most popular, as well as the most sagacious, act of his political life in taking net as Minister of Inland Revenue, for while the appointment will delight the Irish people in Canada as elsewhere, it will be satisfactory to all sections of our mixed population. Mr. Costigan is emphatically the representative of the Irish people. He has identified his interest with theirs; his people are our people, and his gods are our gods. The late Hon. Mr. McGee, the Hon. John O'Connor, the Hon. Mr. Scott, and others of our representatives in the Cabinet, were all good men and true, but they had their politi-Canada; while we firmly believe Mr. Costigan are not a dozen Liberals in Canada to-day who do not rejoice over the latest accession his integrity. The only charge - if honesty is the best policy, though it is said he who acts upon that principle is not an commence to despair.

It has been said before this that the fact of an Irish Catholic feeling and manifesting a keen interest in the land of his fathers militates against his aspirations to high political bonors in Canada. The entrance into the Cabinet of Mr. Costigan is the best answer to this, except, perhaps, the fact that Sir John A. Macdonald thought fit to take as a colleague the man who brought forward the mont, is a Catholic. We are glad to hear of | Irish resolutions, which have created so profound a sensation in the British Empire and the world.

Bomething like the following will be cabled liament, has joined the Canadian Cabinet sympathizs with the Irish people in their aspirations for liberty. At least we view it in that light. As a matter of course, the political opponents of the Government will say the appointment is a stroke of state. Bat even so, its significance or its importance will not be lessened; for it is evident if the far-seeing leader of the Government did not think the stroke a popular one he would not have made it. We are not empowered to search hearts or to impute motives. We must take affairs as they are for otherwise we should be in an eternal state of buwilderment. THE POST begs to to congratulate the Honorable Mr. Costigan on his deserved elevation.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA. We are length, if appearances are not deand in Scandinavia, while very great exertions ing emigrants to settle in the North-West. There are advertisements describan emigration field in two Scotch papers, which is eminently right and proper. But why not have those advertigement in the English and Irish newspapers also? Is it possible our Government does not want Irish or Englishmen to come to Canada? We know that England is over populated and we know they are emigrating to the United States in considerable numbers, and we think if Canada was pictured fairly to them, they would come here instead. An exodus on a small scale is taking place in Ireland, but the Government of Canada-or rather its officials-for whose acts they are however responsible, do not seem to divert the stream hither. This is strange. Are the Irish not as welcome to Canada as any other people? It would seem not-if we are to judge by the acts of the emigration

During the present summer it is calculated that 50,000 odd English and Irishtenant farm- in full \$4,950; of 12 parishes assessed for ers will cross the Atlantic in search of free \$250, nine have paid in full \$2,250; two there anything the matter with these far- three parishes have paid nothing yet. Total came next, which demonstrated no falling off importance, Sir John has, in part, discharged out the Arrears' bill, in order to bring on a ment and those high in office; and consequent mers that they are not induced to come here, cash received, \$18,546.20.

ly the ostracized is still further ostracized. And or is there anything the matter with the North-West that it will receive none but do men make acquaintances which lead to Scotchmen, Mennonites or Jews? We want all friendships and close relations but at meetings, the poor and oppressed of Europe in Canada; clubs and other places where public merit is there is room for them all; there is "ample scope and verge enough." When all is said and done, one white man of the Caucasian race is as good as another; the Swede is as state of things as exist in Canada has no good as the Frenchman, the English or the parallel in Australia or New Zealand, or other | Irishman as a Scotchman; there should be no preference, no favor or affection; we repeat it, there is room for all on the broad and generous bosom of Canada. We do mencing a new era; the appointment of a not wish to revive ungracious or genuine Irishman in the person of unpleasant memories, but we do not wish, either, to have advertisements and circulars invitng a certain class from Ireland during the last administration, and no other, to come to Canada. The Irish are friendly to this country through gratitude, for the Irish farmers owe us some gratitude. Canada gave them \$100,000, and Canada appealed to the Queen in their behalf. Let them come here and swell our population and become happy and prosperous as their own landlords, living under the best laws ever framed in the world. Let them be encouraged as much as the Scotch or the Hebrews, let all people be encouraged to come to Uanada and taste the sweet truits of their industry.

EGYPT.

The small cloud observable over the Egyptian sky for some time is growing blacker and blacker; it may burst any day and the lightning and thunder may escape: the lightning and thunder of the cannon. Arabi Bey is master of the situation at present. If nations-or rather their representatives-were sincere, it would be the easiest thing in the world to understand the Eastern question. But they are not, and there is the difficulty. They are all lying to one another, and trying to gain an advantage, for an an ambassador is defined as a gentleman who is sent abroad to lie for the good of his country. And it seems the Sultan, who is only a benighted Mahommedan, can lie with the best of Christians. He tells Arabi Bey to stand firm, he tells the Khedive not to surrender, and tells the European powers that his heart aches for peace and harmony. But what does he hope to gain by all this duplicity? That is what puzzels wiser heads than ours. If he desires war he is marching forward to it on the directest path. What benefit will be derive from war? The last war with Russia reduced his dominions very considerably indeed. Another one like it would send the sick man to his grave. The Sultan would never assume his present lofty attitude were he not prompted by some one more powerful than himself. Perhaps it is Ignatieff, perhaps it is Bismarck, perhaps both. And the French and English appear to waver in their haughty demands. Though their ultimatum has been rejected, they have not proceeded to hostilities, but they have consented to the offer of the Sultan that he alone should as having the right-interfere with the armed hand in the internal affairs of Egypt, of which he is the suzerain. It would be curious to know how many notes and pour parlers have passed between the Western and the other Powers from the moment the ultimatum was sent until the Anglo-French consented to the interserence of the Sultan. And there is no doubt the Sultan has the most right to intermeddle in the affairs of Egypt. The Anglo-French hold only a second mortgage on the unfortunate county. But one would think the people who have the most right over Egypt should be the Egyptians, just as the English have to England, and the French to France. We have all heard the joke about the Dutch taking Holland, but when the Egyptians try to take Egypt, the French and English send a fleet to Cairo not thinking it a very serious matter. Arabi Bey is now in the position that he defies the Khedive, the Sultan and the Western Powers, or seems to, though it is insinuated that there is an understanding among Arabi, the Sultan and Russia. The sudden bowing of the poor Khedive to the will of the people might be caused by a hint from the Sultan, which hint would in ordinary times be treated with contempt, but under present circumstances amounts to a positive command. What can be more natural than that Arabi Bey as a ceptive, about to have a real emigration to patriot, the Sultan as Suzerain, and Russia Canada. The name of Manitoba is abroad, it as rival should like to get the is heard of in Russia and Germany, in Poland French and English out of a country which they were obtaining a are being made in Scotland to induce intend- | firmer hold of each day. Nor would Austria, Germany nor Italy be sorry to see Egypt fall once more under nominal control of the ing the benefits of the North-West as Sultan, for in case of his collapse as "the sick man," it would be easier for them to take part of what is left, than if it were in possession of two such tenacious powers as England and France. One thing which will piease the generality of our readers is the fact that within the past two days the Khedive of Exppt and the Czar of Russia acknowledged the people as having rights. It was Byron who said :-

"And so I say God save the King and Kings, I not I doubt the nations will much longer; I think I hear a little bird which sings:—, The people by and bye will be the stronger."

Ten young ladies took the veil of the order of Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent, Hamilton, Ont., on Sunday, May 28th.

On Whitsunday Pontifical Mass was cale brated in St. Mary's Cathedral. Kingston, Ont., and Bishop Cleary preached upon the Pentecostal mystery. Before reading the gospel for the day, His Lordship read the following list of receipts on account of the diocesan debts :- Kingston parisb, assessed for \$4,500, has paid \$3,855.65; of 11 parishes assessed for \$650, 10 have paid in full \$6,500; of 15 parishes assessed for \$450, 10 have paid

1.1.1.1.1.2