

THE TRUE WITNESS

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Co.
AT THEIR OFFICES:
701 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum, \$1.00
in advance. Single copies, 5c.

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WEDNESDAY... NOVEMBER 12, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, 13.—St. Didacus, Conf. Bp. Van de Velde, Nathech, died 1855.
FRIDAY, 14.—St. Stanislaus Kostka, Confessor. Chas. Carroll of Carrollton died, 1832.
SATURDAY, 15.—St. Gertrude, Virgin.
SUNDAY, 16.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Joseph, Bishop and Martyr. Epist. James I. 12-18; Gosp. Luke xiv. 28-33; Last Gosp. Matt. xiii. 31-36.
MONDAY, 17.—St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, Bishop and Confessor.
TUESDAY, 18.—Dedication of Basilica of St. Peter and Paul.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—St. Elizabeth of Hungary, widow. St. Pontian, Pope and Martyr.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay. The amount thus outstanding is so large that we are under the necessity of pressing all to an immediate settlement.

Mrs. CAPRI has been examining into the common school system, the beauty and beneficialness of which we hear so much from certain would-be educationalists. The learned divine, in a sermon delivered in New York on Sunday last, declared that this same school system was teaching a false political creed and was bringing up a class of citizens who were not content to do the honest, hard manual labor so necessary in any well considered community, and that while the Catholic Church was upholding the dignity of labor the schools were dragging it down.

This importance of the liquor traffic in Paris may be judged from the fact that more than \$12,500,000 is annually raised there by duties on wines and spirituous liquors, alone, and the consumption per head of the population is as much as forty-five gallons of wine, a gallon and a-half of spirits, and three gallons of beer. That the Parisian consumer has much to put up with in bad wine appears from the municipal report. Taking the month of June last, 552 specimens of wine were officially tested; only 113 were good, 39 were bitter or acid, 53 had an unpleasant taste, 129 were plastered, 132 had water added, and lastly, 86 had various mixtures added to them.

There was a very marked decrease in the stream of emigration from Europe to the United States during the past year, ending June 30th. The number of immigrants arrived at the various American ports during the twelve months was 518,592 against 603,322 the previous year, to wit: From Great Britain and Ireland, 129,294; from Germany, 179,076; from all other countries of Europe, 143,246; from British North American provinces, 60,584. The immigration from China fell from 8,031 in 1883 to 270 in 1884. The percentage of female immigrants was: From Ireland, 49.7; from England, 38.2; from Scotland, 37.5; from Austria, 42.3; from Denmark, 37; from France, 34.3; from Germany, 40.6; from Italy, 39.2; from the Netherlands, 40.2; from Norway, 37.7; from Sweden, 37; from Russia, 37.3; from British North American provinces, 39.3, and from Asia, only 1.5.

The Irish emigration returns still continue to show a disheartening exodus and a depopulation of the country at a rapid rate. Although the September outflow is less by 1,280 than it was in September, '83; still Ireland lost, in that month, 9,136 able-bodied men and women. The total for nine months of this year is 63,612. It is over 32,000 less than in the same period of last year, but the flight is still satisfactory to the governing authorities. As if to add and hurry this heartless work of depopulation, the Marquis of Waterford served notice the other day upon 500 of his tenants to quit their holdings. His action in this evicting some 2,500 souls on the approach of winter is said "to be an act of war," as the tenants are not in arrears of rent to the Marquis. We suppose it would

also be "an enigma" if the tenants undertook to practice an equivalent cruelty upon his lordship.

THE QUEBEC DAILY TELEGRAPH SAYS—

The Montreal Post has another article on emigration matters at Lévis. We are glad to learn that a thorough enquiry by Government into matters at Lévis will be instituted. Parliament will also demand a searching investigation in order to reform the system.

We fail to see what other course the Government could have pursued in face of the revelations which THE POST found it necessary to make regarding immigration matters at Lévis, in the interests of the public and of morality. The House for Immigrant Girls had been too long the scene of discreditable doings and unseemly conduct on the part of the matron who is in charge of the establishment. It was time to put an end to the public scandal, and the duty of the authorities is to fix the blame and punish the guilty. If the Government should fail to act, the matter will, no doubt, be ventilated in Parliament and efforts will be made to secure the necessary reform.

INTOLERANT OATHS OF OFFICE.

On the occasion of the installation of the Marquis of Lansdowne as Governor-General, about this time last year, public attention was called to the nature of the oath of office which is administered to Canadian Governors and Lieut. Governors. It was the first time since Confederation that the formula of this oath was examined. It was found to be thoroughly offensive to the faith of a large section of the people and antagonistic to the religious liberty of all. The objectionable portion of the oath runs as follows:—"And I declare that no 'foreign prince, no person, no prelate or potentate, has not, nor can have, any jurisdiction, any power, any superiority, pre-eminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within the borders of this country." THE POST, in conjunction with many of our contemporaries, protested against this oath and demanded that it should be amended. It was then given out that the authorities would see to the matter and that this trace of religious ascendancy would be wiped out. Apparently nothing has been done to mend the matter in legal shape, for our new Lieut. Governor, Hon. Mr. Masson, has been obliged to personally refuse to take the oath which, up to now has been exacted from provincial representatives of the crown. Mr. Masson is to be congratulated on having taken this course, and we hope his action will force the government to remodel the oath without delay, and expunge from it all ridiculous and offensive pretensions. We want no relics of bygone religious intolerance to be imparted to our system of government or framed and preserved even in dead letter oaths of office.

THE TARIFF ISSUE IN THE ELECTION

There is but very little room for enthusiasm and rejoicing over the still hidden result of the late Presidential contest. It has been so near a draw that both parties claim the victory. Either Cleveland or Blaine, more likely the former, will have to wriggle into the Presidency by dint of an insignificant and almost invisible plurality in the great pivotal State with over a million and a quarter of voters. Only two years ago Grover Cleveland carried New York in his contest for the Governorship of the State by the colossal majority of nearly 200,000. To-day, with the support of a large section of the Republican party, he is fortunate if he will be eventually declared to have secured New York by a paltry plurality, or in other words a clear minority of the total vote of the State. It is evident from this that the distrust in the Democratic candidate and his unknown policy was as profound and general as was claimed by old-time Democrats, who refused to be dazzled by Cleveland's majority of 1882, which was then put down as an accident and which must now be accepted as a delusion and a snare. The fact that an official count will be required to ascertain and decide the actual result of the contest affords a conclusive demonstration of that contention; it brings into conspicuity the blunder committed by the Democratic National Convention in parleying and shuffling with the small but active clique of free traders that belong to the party, and in forcing upon the country, and especially upon New York, a nominee who had incurred the displeasure of influential Democrats and the hostility of the workmen. The effect of the election on the Federal House of Representatives and upon many State Legislatures has been more marked and decisive. The House, last session, had an overwhelming Democratic majority; next session that majority will be found to have dwindled down at least two-thirds, and in nearly every case it was a Democratic candidate who was known to profess free trade opinions that was dropped for either an out and out Republican or a Protectionist Democrat. The Democratic party lost the best chance it ever had to consolidate itself in power, by declining to come out boldly and unequivocally for protection to American labor against foreign competition, and by failing to nominate a candidate that would have commanded its undivided allegiance and support. The London Telegraph said that the failure of Morrison's tariff Bill, framed for revenue only, to pass during the past session of Congress, represented a loss of \$500,000,000 annually to British manufacturers and workingmen. In other words, it was a gain of the same value to the Americans. It is to keep this gain in the country that the people rebuked the Democratic party for its true trade policy and warned it not to diminish the protection to American labor by indiscriminate reductions in the tariff. They would do well to submit to the rebuke and heed the warning.

THE PEERS vs. THE PEOPLE.

The agitation against the House of Lords is not without reason and abundant justification. The Peers, as a rule, represent neither the intelligence, activity, nor the progressiveness of the English people. Their existence as a legislative body, having the power of rejection over the measures of the House of Commons, and acknowledging not the slightest responsibility to the people, is a constant menace to popular rights and liberties. They seek but to consolidate their class privileges, and any measure that conflicts with their interests, political or social, is scornfully rejected by their Lordships. How the English people have so long stood their impotence is an enigma. They have decapitated kings for much less interference with popular rights than what the Lords have been guilty of. Speaking at Manchester, Sir Charles Dilke discussed this feature of the political situation in England, and gave it as his experience since entering into public life that the Peers were constantly at war with the representatives of the people; and that no measure which sought the enlargement of the liberties of Englishmen or protection for their rights, was ever brought before the Upper House without being emasculated or thrown out altogether. Among the bills mentioned by Sir Charles that have met this fate at the hands of the aristocratic excoerutioners since 1870 was the Universities Tests Bill, though passed in the Commons by 251 to 75; in 1871 they threw out the Ballot Bill, the Bill for Abolishing Purchase, and the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, which last they have kept out ever since. In 1872 they rejected among others the Enclosure Law Amendment Bill, reserving certain common lands for the poor. In 1873 they threw out a Registration Bill, passed unanimously by the Commons. In 1880 they threw out the Irish Compensation for Disturbance Bill, and in 1882 they mutilated the Irish Land Law Bill and the Arrears of Rent Bill. In 1883 they threw out the Cruelty to Animals Bill, the Scotch Government Bill, and the Irish Registration Bill. Each of these bills had passed the Commons, many of them had involved nights of labour and discussion, but Lord Salisbury had only to summon the Conservative Peers, many of them probably men who never read the bills, and all that labour and time was wasted. The rejection of the Franchise Bill was, however, too large a dose of despotism for the average Englishman, and he has stepped into the ring to see if a little slugging will not bring the Lords to their senses. If a delicate handling of their lordships will fail to bring them to terms, then we may expect John Bull to go into training for a fight to the finish.

"CHILD-MURDER IN THE GREY NUNNERY."

Our esteemed and pious contemporary, the Daily Witness, has again allowed its sense of fairness and justice to be swamped in an oblation of its religious hatred and bigotry. The exhibition which our contemporary makes of itself on such occasions is really painful, and excites a feeling of disgust mingled with pity. The Witness never had much love for religious orders. They are its *deus in parte*, always and everywhere. It looks upon any institution under their control with an eye of deepest distrust. We all know how the Grey Nunnery, the best and largest charitable institution on the continent, was made the object of its savage attention in years past. To-day the Witness returns to the attack upon this venerable establishment with unabated venom and virulence. We submit the following extract from its editorial columns to the consideration of an intelligent and impartial public:—

"A single honest inquest into the death of an infant, farmed out from the Grey Nunnery, might lay bare a state of things which would horrify the most indifferent. But when was there an inquest on one of these deserted little ones, who, it is comfortably believed, go to heaven by the way of that institution. In the case of a startling disclosure many years ago, the Sister Superior excused the enormous death-rate on the ground that the children left there arrived in such a wretched condition that life was impossible, yet no inquest is ever held, to know who are the murderous parents that leave them there. There are women in Montreal, nursing the children of deserting and unwedded mothers for the wages and comfort they may obtain in nursing others. In Great Britain the law forces the parents to own and to support their children. Here they are, by a system of carefully guarded secrecy, encouraged and rewarded for deserting them. The reason given for the system is that it prevents child murder. What is it but murder to send them where eighty out of every hundred die or are murdered if the law should take the place of organized despatch? But, it is said, the dear children are baptized and their souls saved, whereas, if they grew up, they might go to hell. But what salvation is possible for the stony-hearted parents who thus murder their own children? It is a bad way of peopling heaven. Is the path of paradise paved with unchastity and child murder?"

What excites the vile passions of the Witness is not the illegitimacy of the infants, their abandonment or their dying condition, but the fact that the little ones are prepared for a better world by the regenerating waters of baptism at the hands of the Catholic Church. That is the secret of its animosity towards the Grey Nunnery. Will the Witness point to any founding asylum where inquests are held into the death of infants, when there is no evidence of foul play? It is absurd to talk about holding inquests to find out who are the "murderous parents" who abandon children, and none but an idiot would propose men. The fanaticism of our contemporary is very often indistinguishable from pure mental defect. The Witness charges that eighty per cent. of the children are murdered by the Sisters, and that this horrible result would not be if law should take the place of organized

despatch. Instead of diminishing the death-rate for child murder and preventing the commission of the unnatural crime, we are told with brutal recklessness that the Grey Nunnery encourages the perversion of the natural instinct and the human affection of the mother, and drives untold numbers of little ones into premature graves. It is a villainous accusation, but not below the record of our pious contemporary.

CANADA AND THE WORLD'S FAIR AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Board of Trade held a special meeting yesterday to consider the proposition, and the advantages that might spring therefrom, of having Canada represented at the approaching World's Fair to be held in New Orleans, and which will open on the 1st of December next. This International Exhibition will be carried out on a scale of great magnitude and will continue for six months. The Centennial at Philadelphia will be a mere dime show in comparison. To aid in this magnificent enterprise the United States Congress has appropriated \$1,300,000; the citizens of New Orleans have pledged a half million, and the State of Louisiana has granted an additional \$200,000. To this fund of two million dollars is to be added the aggregate of moneys voted by various States; twenty-five of them have already made appropriations ranging from \$5,000 to \$50,000. These appropriations are for the purpose of showing the forest and mineral productions and not to aid individual exhibitors. There is a plethora of monetary resources and a marvelous exhibit may be justly expected. Mexico is said to have made an extravagant grant of public funds, while the whole South American continent promises to be represented. The representation of these countries will, no doubt, operate as a powerful attraction in favor of New Orleans, especially when the attention of commercial and financial men in the North is at present being largely directed towards South and Central America, as offering the most inviting fields for Northern enterprise and the most remunerative markets for our products. As Col. Morehead, the Commissioner-General of the New Orleans Exhibition, remarked, there was nothing to prevent Canada from competing for that trade and building up commercial relations with the South; that would throw renewed life and vigor into Canadian manufacturers. There would be lots of room for all nations. The main building, just completed, roofs thirty-three acres without partitions, and is twelve acres larger in extent than the whole exhibitory capacity of all the buildings of the greatest London Exposition. The other buildings are to be proportionately large, and most of the States will have special buildings of their own.

Every department of industry in every civilized country is expected to have some place at the Fair, and exhibitors will be stimulated to surpass themselves. Even Siam and Persia have applied for space, and China will occupy 10,000 feet. To leave Canada out of this Exhibition would be poor policy. If the Dominion has got to make acquaintances anywhere, it is in the South. The leading manufacturers and producers of the country should, notwithstanding the brief time at their disposal and the short notice given them, be fully alive to the immense advantages of the exhibition; and the Government on its side should make immediate preparations for a commanding and suitable display. The Board of Trade have put their conviction on record that it would be to the advantage of the Dominion that an exhibition of its economic resources and manufactures should be made, and in the event of the time of entry of such exhibit being sufficiently extended to permit it to be made, would be glad to see the Government afford such encouragement as might be necessary to that object.

A copy of that resolution has been forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture, and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in taking favorable action upon it. Col. Morehead has guaranteed, owing to the brief notice given to Canada, that the time for receiving exhibits would be amply extended for the benefit of Canadian exhibitors. He promised that exhibits would be received up to two months after the date of opening, if necessary.

PROSPERITY AND PROTECTION.

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has just issued the report for the year ending June 30th, 1884, on the foreign commerce and industrial products of the United States. The figures representing the values and quantities of the Republic's estate are simply bewildering from their magnitude, and indicate a degree of prosperity and wealth which no modern or ancient nation has ever surpassed. A glance at some of these enormous figures cannot fail to be of interest and a source of envy to all spectators. In 1884 the value of the imports and exports combined was \$1,408,211,302.

The foreign commerce of the United States was distributed as follows: with the countries of Europe, \$854,752,063, or 67.80 per cent.; with the colonies of North America, Mexico, Central America, and West Indies it was \$223,538,551, or 16.23 per cent.; with South America, \$109,980,894, or 7.60 per cent.; with Asia and Oceania, \$96,169,320, or 6.83 per cent.; with Africa and colonies, \$6,689,810, or .47 per cent.; with all other countries, \$15,103,658, or 1.07 per cent. The value of dutiable merchandise entered for consumption was \$667,515,389 against \$700,829,673 in the preceding year. The total amount of duties levied on these imports was \$190,283,836 against \$210,637,293 for 1883. The figures and statements relating to the internal commerce of the country are still more impressive. In 1880 the number of acres of improved land in farms was 113,032,641, against 284,771,049 in 1883. In 1880 the number of miles of railroad in operation was 9,021, against

121,592 in 1883. The number of tons of coal produced in 1880 was 7,358,899, against 98,000,000 in 1883. In 1880 the value of products of merchandise was \$1,019,108,616, against \$5,369,579,191 in 1883. From trustworthy data it appears that the total value of industrial products for the year ending June 30, 1884, amounted to at least \$10,000,000,000, which is about 12-6 times the average annual value of all exports of merchandise and about 14-6 times the average annual value of imports during the last five years, and nearly seven times the value of the entire foreign commerce embracing both imports and exports. Compared with the leading industrial and commercial nations of Europe, the real value of the internal commerce of the United States was nearly seven times the value of the exports of merchandise from Great Britain and Ireland, five times the value of the imports of merchandise into Great Britain and Ireland, and three times the value of the total foreign commerce of Great Britain and Ireland. It was eleven times the value of the exports of merchandise from France, 8.6 times the value of the imports of merchandise into France, and five times the value of the total foreign commerce of France. Compare the total value of the products of the industries of the United States with the value of the exports of the countries named and the case stands as follows:—

Annual value of products of industry in the United States, \$10,000,000,000
Total value of the exports of merchandise from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Russia in Europe, Holland, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium, 4,463,708,328

From this it appears that the total value of the products of all industries in the United States is more than twice the total value of the exports of merchandise of all kinds from the countries of Europe just mentioned. Where the United States fail to protect its interests is in the matter of a national mercantile navy. The decline in this direction is as striking as the progress and development on land. The total tonnage of vessels entered at seaports of the Union fell from 13,380,857 tons in 1883 to 12,085,613 tons in the present year. The percentage of American tonnage entered fell from 71.56 in 1886 to 23.34 in 1884, and the percentage of foreign tonnage entered increased from 24.44 in 1886 to 76.66 in 1884.

The percentage of imports and exports of merchandise carried in American vessels is now less even than the percentage of the tonnage of American vessels entered at seaports of the United States. The percentage of total imports and exports carried in American vessels fell from 75.2 per cent. in 1886 to 27.7 per cent. in 1885. Since the year 1885 the proportion of imports and exports in American vessels fluctuated much, but during the year ending June 30, 1884, it was only 17.5 per cent.

According to a reliable English authority, Mr. M. G. Mulhall, F.R.S., the United States is now the largest manufacturing country on the globe, the value of its manufactured products as far back as 1880 being already as stated by him, about \$850,000,000 in excess of the value of the products of manufacture in Great Britain during that year.

It is not likely that this tremendous result would have been reached in the short space of twenty years if the United States had not been brought under the shelter of a protective tariff. The United States may now be in a position to hold its own without protection, and that is a debatable question; but there is one thing certain, and that is, that the United States would not have much to hold to-day only for Protection.

GOLDWIN SMITH HAS HIS SAY.

Professor Goldwin Smith controls a weekly paper in Toronto, which he very often turns to bad use. Mr. Smith writes with great brilliancy and intelligence on many subjects, but when he touches upon the Irish question, which he does too frequently for his own reputation, there is a marked disappearance of truth and reason in his productions. Anything green has upon his Professor an effect similar to that produced by a red petticoat flannel in the eyes of a bull. It sets him wild and raving. It is unfortunate that such a large intellect as the Professor is owner of should be so upset by any inexplicable antipathy. Mr. Smith's hatred of the Irish race is so pronounced and so inveterate that the thought of anything Irish puts the poor man into an uncontrollable rage, and forces him to give vent to feelings of anger and words of bitter reproach. The following is an illustration of what Mr. Smith is capable of when he is in such a mood. He writes:—

The streets of Dublin are renamed after rebels as an insult to the British government and the people. Moral filth with which no civilized man would ever pollute his fingers is raked with savage delight out of the sewers of Dublin vice, in the hope that the foul stain will adhere to British character. The tale of an Irishman who accuses himself of having falsely sworn away the lives of other Irishmen is welcomed, and the infamy of him who tells it is overlooked because it impeaches British justice. In the last few years an incessant stream of the most vile and venomous calumny has been poured upon the British government, but upon the whole British race and name. What was the cause of all this fury and atrocity? What enormous act of tyranny or grinding system of oppression provoked the outbreak? This is the question which a reasonable posterity will ask. The answer will be that parliament had just passed the Land Act and the arrears act, and was known to be preparing to pass a measure of home rule, while a hundred Irishmen had seats in the legislature, numbers of them were filling offices in all departments of the public service and in every portion of the empire, and more than two millions of them were finding employment and bread in the cities of Great Britain. What benefits could not avert, benefits which would not remove, it is mournfully manifest, that with the Irish disabilities no terms can be made, their

hatred is not of the kind which any concessions can allay; it will be necessary at last, however regretfully, to accept their enmity, to deal with it as what it is, and prevent it from wrecking British civilization. Great Britain must see that an independent Ireland, if she were to consent to its creation, would be always a deadly foe and a rankling thorn in her side. Stern necessity, apart from any thought of honor or dominion, constrains her to uphold the union, and the British statesman who abandons it, let his previous achievements be what they may, will, to use the words of Cromwell, be rolled with infamy into his grave.

That is a very imposing tirade, but it is all together too fanciful, and it won't hurt anybody. The Professor has earned the reputation of being "a crank" on this question. Dublin changes the Cromwellian and other low-sounding names of its streets to those of O'Connell, Grattan, and the like, and Mr. Smith says this is done as an insult to the British Government and the people. Any ordinary person would look upon the change as one calculated to honor deserving sons of the nation. But truth be told, the fact to make it stick.

The Professor, whom we supposed to be a lover of morality, expresses nothing but disgust at the efforts made to rid Dublin society of the unholy and infamous sink of corruption that found shelter in the offices and Castle of the Government. He places all the odium upon those who chased the offenders out of Ireland, and deplors that the sewer of vice had been exposed and a danger signal set up. He has no word of condemnation for the perpetrators of the unmentionable infamies, because they do not happen to be Irishmen, but imported aliens. Again, the Professor can see nothing but baseness in the man who confesses to be an informer and a perjurer at the solicitation of Crown officials, while he sees nothing discreditable in a government which forces the helpless wretch to swear away innocent lives. When the Irish members let the light in upon these terrible doings and expose official malpractices and the cruel miscarriage of justice in Ireland, Mr. Smith rises to remark that their words of warning are but a stream of "brutal and venomous calumny poured 'not only upon the British Government, but 'upon the whole British race and name.'"

Mr. Smith deliberately falsifies. Every statement made by the Irish members has been substantiated by facts, daily recorded in the public press. The British race or name are not the object of attack, but simply the Government which is responsible for the evil deeds committed in Ireland in the name of the law. There is no issue between the two peoples. The Professor then proceeds to ask why the Irish people should offer so much opposition (fury and atrocity) to the Government. And he enumerates a number of benefits accorded them, such as being allowed to work for their bread in Great Britain, to fill offices in the public service, to have seats in parliament, and to have been given the Land and the Arrears Act. How truly grateful and thankful a nation ought to be for such benefits! But Mr. Smith forgot to mention other benefits, such as the Coercion Act, the Crimes Act, the suppression of public meetings, the imprisonment of hundreds of popular representatives, packed juries, mock trials, evictions, police taxes and God knows what. Why does not the Professor give us the result of his meditations on these benefits of English rule in Ireland? Professor Goldwin Smith seems to be nothing but a mountebank of a very low type.

PLENARY COUNCIL.

Sunday, November 9th, 1884, will be a red-letter day in the history of the Catholic Church in the United States. It was the time appointed for the assembling of the Plenary Council of the American Episcopate in the archiepiscopal city of Baltimore. This council is the most noteworthy assemblage of prelates ever held in any single country in the Christian world. Its strength and character indicate with marked emphasis the marvelous growth and expansion of Catholicity in a Republic whose laws guarantee to every form of religion a fair field and no favor. The deliberations of that august body will accordingly be invested with a deep and widespread interest. This is the third Plenary Council held since the introduction of the Catholic Church into the United States. Thirty-two years ago the first was called by Archbishop Kenrick of Baltimore, who acted as Apostolic Delegate and President. It was attended by six Archbishops and twenty-four Bishops. Of these only five remain to witness the assembling of the forthcoming council; they are Cardinal McCloskey of New York, Archbishop Alemany of San Francisco, Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, Bishop A. M. Blanchet, recently retired from the See of Nequeval, and Bishop Lamy of New York. After the lapse of fourteen years the Second Plenary Council assembled in Baltimore under the presidency of Archbishop Spalding, on the first Sunday in October, 1866. During that period the growth of the church was rapid and marked. The attendance at the Council comprised seven Archbishops, thirty-eight Bishops, three mitred Abbots, forty-nine mitred Prelates, and upwards of one hundred and twenty of the most learned members of the priesthood. Sixteen of the Prelates were born in the United States; nine were natives of Ireland; twelve were born in France; three were natives of Spain; Germany was the birth place of two; two others were born in Belgium; Austria and Switzerland being represented by one each. Of the Archbishops present at that Council four are dead, viz.: Spalding, Purcell, Odell, and F. N. Blanchet; one is not able to attend the present Council, on account of age and feebleness, namely, Cardinal McCloskey, thus leaving the distinction to Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, and Archbishop Alemany of San Francisco, to be the only connecting links in the history of