

## THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year.....\$1.50  
If paid strictly in advance.....1.00

All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN, Proprietor of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

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WEDNESDAY..... JANUARY 23, 1899

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, Anniversary of the B.V.  
THURSDAY, Jan. 24, St. Timothy.  
FRIDAY, Jan. 25, Conversion of St. Paul.  
SATURDAY, Jan. 26, St. Polycarpus.  
SUNDAY, Jan. 27, Third Sunday after Epiphany.

MONDAY, Jan. 28, St. Cyril.  
TUESDAY, Jan. 29, St. Francis de Sales.

## IRISH RIGHT AND IRISH MIGHT.

With an intention to Goldwin Smith has paid a high compliment to the Irish people of America, and, indeed, to the whole Irish race engaged in the Nationalist movement, which is none the less flattering as coming from an avowed enemy. In his review of Prof. Bryce's "American Commonwealth" in the London Times the other day, Mr. Smith assures English readers that American fear of the Irish is at the bottom of all the unfriendly acts or declarations of Mr. Cleveland, of the Senate, and of both political parties. Lord Sackville's dismissal, the Retaliation message, the delay in ratifying the Extradition treaty, the agitation against admission of English goods, and the attacks of all kinds on England during the recent campaign, were all due to a desire to win the Irish vote. Both parties assumed that the Irish vote was only to be had by acts or professions of hostility to England. "Americans are, indeed," says Professor Smith, "ashamed of their subservience to the Irish, and the revolt against their domination is beginning. But the Irish themselves hate England as much as ever, and compel Americans to pretend to hate her."

Mr. Smith's purpose in making these declarations is to deny Professor Bryce's statement that Irish-American hatred of England has diminished since Mr. Gladstone adopted the Home Rule policy. This is done, of course, with the ultimate object of affecting English public opinion adversely to Home Rule.

On this point it is very necessary that journals representing Irish opinion on this side of the water should speak out with no uncertain sound, that the British public may know precisely what is the true sentiment of the Irish people towards their English brethren. With the exception of a small minority, Irishmen everywhere recognize the great fact in European politics that the safety and permanence of the British nation is bound up with the destiny of Ireland, that it is essential that the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland should be united in mutual friendship with equal liberties and a common citizenship. They hold that, as the people of the several states of the American Union, and the people of the several provinces of the Dominion enjoy the same equality before the law, knowing no distinctions, so should the people of the British Isles, without distinction as to race, religion, or place of residence. The idea of obtaining recognition of this principle by physical force has been abandoned, and since the Liberal party, led by Mr. Gladstone, has adopted Irish autonomy as the first plank in its platform, the struggle has been transformed from rebellion against misrule into a constitutional agitation for reform.

We will not pretend that this change in the character of the Irish movement has altogether obliterated the bitterness and animosities arising from centuries of grinding tyranny and heartless oppression, but we do contend that the whole strength of those feelings has been diverted from England, the historical tyrant and oppressor, to the Tory party of England, which seeks to perpetuate permanently the old, bad, futile policy of blood and iron, against which the brightest and best Englishmen with the body of the English democracy have revolted.

Mr. Smith may refuse to recognize this alteration in the attitude of the Irish people, but, under the circumstances, we submit that we are in a better position to expound the sentiments of Irishmen than even a man so gifted in some respects as Mr. Goldwin Smith. These also were the views expressed by Mr. William O'Brien to audiences in Canada, and his action of the Irish representatives at Westminster and of the Irish in America confirms their sincerity.

If, as Mr. Smith affirms, the Irish in America have been powerful enough to control the policy and action of the United States adversely towards Great Britain, the fact must be accepted in its full significance. The policy which the Tory government is

now pursuing towards Ireland is precisely the same in object and method as that which in times past estranged and made the Irish enemies of England. The fallacy of that policy has been demonstrated over and over again, and is now approaching its final demonstration. By persistence in the present ministry justifies and has challenged the direct reprisal, but the Irish people, submitting to the wise counsel of their chosen leaders and Liberal allies, are content to fight for the restoration of their natural undoubted rights on the lines of constitutional reform. Taking this perfectly correct view of the situation, it will not be denied that Irish-American allies are acting right in making the foreign actions of the colonialist Salisbury ministry as unhappy as possible. Indeed, it is their duty to do so, and with more reason than in mere parliamentary opposition has to throw all possible obstacles in the way of a policy believed to be unjust and dangerous.

The spirit which moves the Irish-American to-day is the same as that which animated the Irish Brigade at Fontenoy, and Mr. Goldwin Smith may repeat with emphasis the curse of King George on the laws that deprive England of the friendship of Irish hearts and the strength of Irish arms. We accept with satisfaction the high compliment implied in Mr. Smith's letter to the Times. It is a grand tribute to Irish genius, political power and patriotism paid by an enemy. He confesses, whatever may be his motive, that fear of the Irish controls both the great parties in the United States, and we have only to look across the water to see the same impressive fact dominating all other issues in Great Britain! Yet Mr. Smith stares with wide open eyes at this blinding proof of the might and majesty of the Irish race, and still clings with more than laudable stupidity, to the exploded idea that Ireland can be permanently enslaved! Let him learn a lesson from his own writings, and read and study "Irish History and Irish Character," written by himself in days of better inspiration, and he may yet place himself abreast with the great liberal movement of the day.

## THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

Parliament will assemble at Ottawa in a few days to repeat the tiresome formula of legislation. To those familiar with the history of that parliament since confederation the prospect presents little hope for the amelioration of the evils that afflict the country. From all quarters of "The Greater Half of the Continent" alleged representatives of the people will assemble, yet, with the exception of a small minority, it may be truly said that few of them really know what they ought to do. The proposition may safely be laid down, however, that one set of them will go to Ottawa to vote for the Ministry whenever required; another set, equally predetermined, to vote against it. A considerable number may be regarded as bootmen simply, who consider their functions at Ottawa as consisting principally of taking care of the main chance. A minority there certainly is, or it would be a dismal outlook for the country, who bring to the discharge of their duties a sincere desire to legislate honestly for the public good. But taking parliament as a whole, no man who has studied its composition, the means employed for securing a majority for the government, and the character of its leading spirit, can have a particle of faith or confidence in it. He who should expect wisdom, justice, independence, even common honesty, from an assembly constituted as this parliament is, would, in so doing, display an amount of confiding innocence lamentably bordering on idiocy.

How could it be otherwise than weak, corrupt and subservient? Sir John Macdonald has been often compared with Walpole because of the similarity of his methods for retaining power and managing parliament by the arts of corruption. The comparison is not inept, as far as it goes, but we would go farther back in English history for a character more in keeping with that of the man whose malign influence has so long dominated the public life of Canada. Thomas Cromwell, author of the Protestant Revolution in England under Henry VIII., presents to our view a statesman whose character, methods and objects were anti-types of the career of the Canadian Premier. Cromwell prostrated the old liberties of England at the feet of the King. Under his influence the House of Lords was cowed and spiritless, the Commons filled with his creatures, and by him, for the first time in English history representative institutions were converted into instruments of a far-reaching, reactionary tyranny. Sir John Macdonald has prostrated the liberties of old Canada, the Senate under his manipulation has sunk beneath contempt, and the House of Commons—ridiculous name for a colonial legislature—filled with enough creatures of his own selection to render his will supreme. The darling of his temper has led him, as it led Cromwell, not to dread national institutions, but to seize them, master them and turn them into means for enhancing his power. Parliament is an obstacle and an encumbrance which he would gladly dispense with, but cannot. He therefore accepts the situation by taking a leaf from the policy of Thomas Cromwell and uses parliament as a means for shrouding the boldest aggressions under the veil of popular assent and of giving to acts of despotism the stamp and semblance of law.

With a Governor-General shorn of all power and responsibility, and representing a Crown almost mythical to the great mass of the population, Sir John Macdonald has contrived to substitute his own will for that of the people, and to impress his personality so completely on the popular imagination that we see it gravely proposed in the Tory press to have each rejourning 11th January, his birthday, proclaimed as public holiday throughout the Dominion! Thus would

the worshippers of success in an unscrupulous politician reduce their fellowmen to the level of their own degradation.

He has nothing to fear from a Senate whose members are creatures of his own creation, nor has he anything to dread from a House of Commons crowded with members directly or indirectly nominated by himself. With such a parliament as this, Sir John Macdonald may well trust, as the historian Greene says of Cromwell, to make the nation itself, through its very representatives, an accomplice in his schemes of avarice and ambition. Nor does the comparison between the two men end here; for we see the Canadian Premier rising to the audacity of breaking with a power to which at other times he is truckled, and sending Louis Riel to the scaffold, as Cromwell sent Thomas More to the block. Without a subversive parliament to back him, Sir John Macdonald would not have ventured on the enormous misappropriation of public property involved in his treatment of the Northwest. As the minister of Henry used the lands and revenues of the suppressed monasteries to establish a powerful party (from which, by the way, we date the birth of the Whigs) so has Sir John Macdonald used the lands, resources and revenues of half a continent to secure himself a following that would maintain him in the position of an uncorrupted dictator. By parliamentary enactment under his inspiration ring rule has been fixed upon the necks of the people and private corporations endowed with the power of taxing their food. In the same way "redistribution" was made to do the work of disfranchisement, and the infamy of the Gerrymander was crowned by the partisan Revisionist Barriester and chaired by the mercenary Returning Officer.

Our historical parallel would be incomplete, however, were we not to point out that, as in the case of Cromwell, the conduct of Sir John Macdonald shows the importance of clinging to the forms of constitutional freedom even when their life is all but lost. As the historian already drawn upon observes: "In the inevitable reaction against tyranny, they furnish centres for the reviving energies of the people, while the returning tide of liberty is enabled, through their preservation, to flow quietly and naturally along its traditional channels." We are also told that even before Cromwell passed to his doom, the tide of liberty was returning. So does it appear to us now in Canada, under similar circumstances. The elements of resistance survive and are developing rapidly. From necessity and a desire to build up a faction interested in the maintenance of his policy, Sir John Macdonald has squandered the vast means of wealth which flowed into the treasury from the natural resources and high credit of the country, with reckless prodigality. An conduct precisely like this contributed, after the fall of Cromwell, to the revival of the spirit of independence in England, so do we trace the same effect in Canada, and so the old saying that history repeats itself is destined to find a new fulfillment in the impending fall of the House that Jack built.

## GLADSTONIAN VICTORIES.

Recent events in England indicate a strong, steady Gladstonian advance in popularity. In the elections for the new county boards at London the Liberals carried all before them. But perhaps a still more striking victory was the election of the Liberal Mr. Wilson for the House of Commons in Govan last Friday, by a majority of 1,071 over the Tory, Sir John Pender. The seat was held by a Liberal Conservative, whose death caused the vacancy, and who had been returned at last election by about 378 majority. Not only did the Liberals reverse that, but trebled the reverse, and actually reduced the aggregate Tory vote 225, while increasing their own by 1,208. In view of these great proofs of the increasing strength of the Liberals in London and the north, taken with the general discredit into which the government has fallen on account of its foreign policy, its failure to pacify Ireland, and the revelations of incompetency and corruption in connection with military and naval administration, the Liberals and Nationalists have good reason to expect a national victory when an appeal is again made to the people at a general election.

In a review of the contests that have taken place during the thirty months since the general elections, the London Daily News shows how the Home Rule cause has steadily advanced. Since that time fifty-five new members, it says, have been elected to Parliament. Thirty-one Conservatives have been returned to fill seats formerly held by Tories; sixteen Gladstonians have been similarly elected; one "Unionist" has replaced another renegade, and nine Parnellites now sit where the same number of other Nationalists were formerly seen. This accounts for fifty-seven of the by-elections, held since the general contest, leaving eight to be disposed of, and of these eight the Gladstonians have won seven, all of which were formerly carried by the Tories, to wit: Ayr Burghs, Southampton, West Edinburgh, Northwich, Spalding, Burnley and Coventry, while they have lost one, Doncaster. The News, furthermore, points out that the Tories and their allies have lost by the defection of sitting members, one or two of the dissentient Liberals having returned to the party fold, and it says that an inspection of the House at the present time indicates that the majorities, all told, number 383, as against 394 elected in 1886, and the opposition counts 287, as against 276, thus reducing the government majority by 22 votes on a division.

## THE DOMINION PUBLIC DEBT.

The astounding rate at which the public debt of the Dominion is rolling up furnishes grounds for the gravest apprehension. It is impossible that the present course can continue much longer without producing a national financial

crash. The St. John Globe points out that in 1882 Sir Leonard Tilley professed to believe that the net debt of Canada might be in 1890 \$100,000,000, but certainly not more than \$175,000,000. He further estimated the annual interest at \$7,000,000. Now, it is quite true that we have not reached the year 1890, but we are within six months of it. To be more exact, in less than seven months we shall have entered the year spoken of by Sir Leonard. Unless a miracle occurs the debt will be one hundred and thirty-four millions greater than Sir Leonard Tilley's lowest estimate, and fifty-nine millions greater than his highest estimate!!! The nature and character of our financing may be judged from the wide difference between Sir Leonard Tilley's two estimates. This is indeed the romancing of a school; but shutting our eyes entirely to this wide divergence, we are face to face with the fact that the debt of Canada, which in 1881 was \$155,395,800, is now \$234,000,000; that it is \$30,000,000 greater than Sir Leonard Tilley ever assumed that it would be; that it is fifty-nine millions of dollars higher in 1889 than Sir Leonard Tilley said it would be in 1890; that it is steadily increasing; that the interest which Sir Leonard said would be \$7,000,000 has now reached \$10,500,000; that it is steadily increasing, and that there is no prospect whatever before the Canadian people that this debt can be reduced or diminished. Further than this debt, which in 1882 was \$35 per head of the population; which Sir Leonard Tilley estimated would not be over \$34.27 in 1890; which, he assumed, might even fall to \$20 per head if his views about the sale of the land were realized, is now, very nearly \$50 per head, or fifteen dollars per head higher in 1889-1890 than Sir Leonard Tilley assumed that it would be in 1890. And, remember, there is no possible hope that this debt per head can be reduced.

## THE JESUITS' BILL NOT DISALLOWED.

A despatch from Ottawa, dated January 20, conveys the decision of the Federal Government not to disallow the Jesuits' Estates Settlement Act. The writer of the despatch announces "on authority that the bill has been under consideration of Council, and it has been decided that the act being one coming entirely within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature should not be interfered with by the Dominion Government, and that it will, therefore, be disallowed."

It would be hard to understand how any other decision could be legally and constitutionally arrived at, as we have already shown in these columns. It will be in order now for the Evangelical Alliance and the Orangemen to turn their guns on Sir John Macdonald's government as they have been turning them on Mr. Merolier and his cabinet. But, we think, the best answer they can get has already been given by the Waterloo Advertiser, which says:—

The Jesuits' Bill passed the legislature last summer without a dissenting vote. Such eminent champions of Protestantism as Mr. Lynch, Mr. Hall and Mr. Robertson gave the measure their support. They regarded it as a piece of wise and just legislation, and put their stamp of approval on it. The Protestant press, however, condemn it, and ask Sir John to disallow the Bill. If the persons are right the Protestant champions in the legislature were wrong. But it is after all a question of responsible government. Deliberate and unanimous acts of the people's representatives should not be readily overruled by prerogative. The Evangelical Alliance has zeal without sense and without any of the amenities that should characterize the attitude of those of one religious faith towards those of another. What would the Protestants of Ontario say if the Catholic clergy of this Province should plead with the Governor General to disallow a similar act of the Ontario legislature? They would not stand it for a moment. We are amazed sometimes at the patience with which the Catholics bear the attacks from the ministers of their separated brethren. The interests of Protestantism in this Province are only endangered by the free-brand aspects of a set of disappointed politicians and the constantly belligerent attitude of the Protestant clergy towards the Catholic majority. But perhaps the good sense of the Protestant population will do a great deal to neutralize the baneful effects of the warfare which is being so industriously waged in those two directions.

The London Free Press, commenting on the demand for the disallowance of the Jesuits' Estates Settlement Act, says:—"It will be for the Dominion Government to consider whether the Legislature of Quebec has exceeded the limits of its jurisdiction by granting the sum of \$400,000 in lieu of compensation for lands now in its possession which were formerly owned by the Jesuits. That is the real point that has to be dealt with." If this view be correct, the Act cannot be legally disallowed, for it is already within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature. The centralizing tendency of the Tory party and its secret desire to curtail the prerogatives of the provinces is shown, however, by another suggestion in the same article from which we have quoted. "It may be found necessary," says our contemporary, "to revise the entire British North America Act so as to restrict the powers of the local legislatures, which were unwisely made far too wide." This idea is in direct contradiction to the principles laid down and agreed upon by the Quebec Inter-provincial Conference, and would be resisted with all their power by the provinces. What is really wanted is a clear definition of the powers of the federal authority in regard to the veto. But the fact that in all cases of appeal to the Privy Council the federal government has been beaten, has clearly established certain limitations to the exercise of the veto. These great advantages the provinces will not resign, and should there be a revision of the constitution, it must be in the direction thus indicated.

In this issue we copy from the Chicago Inter-Ocean a sketch of the career of the alleged Scotland Yard spy J. T. Kirby, a

character well-known on the streets and in the hotels of Montreal. It will be found interesting in connection with the efforts made by the London Times to hunt up evidence against the Irish leaders. Kirby's main object, as we understand it, was to have a good time at the expense of the Times by taking a hand in work, which appears to have been not incongruous to him, if we may believe the story told by our Chicago contemporary. But the way he was hoaxed and trotted about the country is at least amusing. We believe, however, that his heart was in the work, for he has always displayed an effusive loyalty and is not more aggressive in his Toryism than in his openly expressed dislike of the Irish. He boasts of his descent from the famous Indian Joseph Brant, and did he belong to the United States, would doubtless come under the category of Indians who are only accounted good after they have taken their departure for the Happy Hunting Grounds. Knowing him so well as we do, we are loth to believe him to be as bad as he is painted, but surely a man of his education and alleged respectability should have found better employment than acting as a spy for the biggest liar and forger of the century. Besides the game was one not altogether free from danger in the United States, though, of course, he is perfectly safe in Canada, where he is so well known and thoroughly appreciated for the singular gifts with which nature and art have endowed him.

British anxiety for the annexation of Newfoundland to the Dominion is explained by the aggressive conduct of the French on that part of Newfoundland known as the French shore. If the Imperial Government could only shift the responsibility of these complications to Canadian shoulders a great point would be gained for it, but not for the Newfoundlanders, who have a right to demand protection at the hands of England. It is well stated by the St. John's Colonist that the pretensions of France can only be permitted at the loss of British prestige; and not even then will Newfoundland willingly concede powers to a foreign flag, which British subjects in all other colonies would resist to the death. If any subject of Newfoundland, and American, or any Canadian were to destroy property, would he not be immediately arrested and dragged before the courts? The first Frenchman who attempts to pull down a lobster factory in any part of Newfoundland, should be arrested, and if the Queen's warrant can't be enforced, it is high time the inhabitants of Newfoundland should know it, and govern themselves accordingly.

JOLIETTE election for the House of Commons took place last Wednesday and resulted in the return of Mr. Neveu, Liberal, by a majority of over one hundred and fifty. His opponent was Mr. Gullbaud, who obtained the seat at the general election by the casting vote of the returning officer. This election was a decided and important victory for the party led by Mr. Laurier, and gives a good indication of the popular tendency in the province of Quebec. This is the first occasion in the history of the county that Joliette has returned a supporter of the Liberal party to the House of Commons. Another important feature of the contest was the fact that Unrestricted Reciprocity was made the main issue and the emphatic endorsement of that policy now given by a purely French-Canadian constituency goes to prove that the majority in this province is in harmony with the ideas advocated by Mr. Laurier in the House of Commons.

In the London correspondence of the New York Sun we read:—"Irishmen in America ought to know the Tories are exulting at the slow growth of the Parnell defence fund in America, and upon this the Tory papers base the assertion that the decent Irish in the States see through the collecting game, and are tired of it. It is to be hoped the Irishmen in America will soon cause the enemies of Parnell and Gladstone to give up the pleasing delusion that Irishmen at home are in the future to be left without substantial encouragement from their friends across the Atlantic." This should stimulate Irishmen everywhere to renewed efforts, and we are sure it will, for the friends of Ireland are too deeply in earnest to allow the struggle to flag for want of funds. Therefore, let everyone do his best for the victory now within sight.

HON. MR. MEROLIER took an early occasion at the opening of the present session of the local legislature to recognize the right of the Irish Catholics to representation in the cabinet. In the course of the debate on the Address, when referring to the Ministerial changes since last session and alluding to the pleasure which it gave him to see the English Protestant body at last so worthily represented in the person of his colleague, Col. Rhodes, he also expressed the hope that the day was not far distant when he would have again an Irish Catholic colleague by his side to help him to carry on the work of the Government. This announcement of the Premier's intention has given general satisfaction, and, though we have no intimation of who is likely to be elected, we have every confidence that Mr. Merolier's choice will be made in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the Irish Catholics of the Province.

EUROPEAN aggressions have at last compelled the United States to rehabilitate their navy. German insolence at Samoa shows that the Great Republic must have armaments if she would be respected by the autocrats of Europe. The cables say that German naval officers who wish to win laurels equal to those which their military brothers have gained on land are hopeful of a difficulty with the United States, and it is even regarded at headquarters as rather a desirable event in

order to give experience to the crews and suggest future improvements in the vessels. It thus appears that Germany is busily preparing for a fight and has made herself obnoxious to England, the United States and France simultaneously. Nations who go in for this sort of thing generally get all they want and more than they bargain for.

In the Quebec Legislature the principal features of the week's business were the unseating of Dr. Vallee, the discussion on the bill to reconstitute the Magistrates' Court, the bill relating to election appeals, and the proposition to replace the Speaker of the Legislative Council, whose partisan conduct unfits him for the position he holds. The Government has now a majority in both houses, so that the public business may be expected to proceed without serious obstruction.

It is asserted by a cable correspondent that, in view of the strained relations between England and Germany, an invasion of England is more popular among German officers than even with France, and that the Emperor's interest in naval affairs was suggested by that possibility. Thus it appears that Lord Salisbury has managed to muddle England's foreign relations in a very dangerous manner with France, Germany and the United States.

HON. MR. PARDEE'S retirement from the Ontario Cabinet on account of ill health, will be deeply regretted by all to whom the honorable gentleman is known. The office of Commissioner of Crown Lands held by him falls to Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Gibson, of Hamilton, enters the government as Provincial Secretary.

We are glad the new Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Rhodes, has taken the proposition to hold a permanent annual exhibition at this city into favorable consideration. A similar exhibition at Toronto has proved a grand success, and there is no reason why the same result should not be achieved at Montreal.

LAST Wednesday's Empire contained a despatch from its Ottawa correspondent to the effect that Mr. Laurier, in a circular to the members of the Liberal party, has stated that "it has been deemed advisable to drop the Reciprocity agitation in Canada." To this the Toronto Globe replies:—"Knowing whereof we speak we give our unqualified contradiction to our contemporary's report. There is no truth in any part of it except that Mr. Laurier did recently issue a circular. That document, instead of proposing a retreat from the Unrestricted Reciprocity position, proposes a new forward movement. The Restrictionists are, of course, anxious to know what move the Liberal party intends. We beg to assure them that the knowledge would not add at all to their case of mind. Before the coming session ends their understanding that the Liberals have not the slightest intention to take this track will be complete. To let them jubilate over the Empire's ridiculous assertion would be almost too cruel. Let them make up their minds that they must face the Unrestricted Reciprocity music."

## COMMONS BY-ELECTIONS.

LIBERAL MAJORITY IN JOLIETTE 176—NON-NATIONS IN PROVENCER AND LAPRAIRIE.

	1887	1888
	Non-nations	Non-nations
St. Charles Borromeo	15	14
St. Thomas	12	12
St. Ambrose	12	42
St. Melanie	16	45
St. Elizabeth	126	115
St. Paul	211	231
St. Jean de Matha	59	87
Joliette	172	140
St. Felix de Valois	101	120
St. Alphonse	40	40
St. Beatrix	32	40
St. Come	27	18
St. Emile de l'E.	32	16
Totals	451	568
	451	392

Majorities..... 3 176

## NOMINATIONS IN PROVENCER.

WINNIPEG, January 17.—Provencher nominations took place at St. Boniface to-day, when Lavigne (Conservative), Richard (Independent) and Clark (Independent Conservative) were nominated.

## NOMINATION IN LAPRAIRIE.

LAPRAIRIE, Que., January 17.—The nomination of candidates for the vacant seat in the Legislative Assembly for this county took place to-day in the presence of a crowd well numbered several hundred. Mr. J. B. LeTourneau, Conservative, and Mr. Odilon Goyette, Ministerialist, were nominated. After the nominations addresses were delivered by the candidates, Hon. L. O. Talbot, M.P.P., Messrs. C. Doyon, M.P., Charles Champagne, M.P.P., Brisson, M.P.P., F. A. Bissell, Joseph Tard, Beauchamp and others.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

F. M. T. A., ARMONTE.

At the last regular meeting of the Father Mathew Temperance Association of Armonite, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:—President, Mr. John O'Reilly, (acclamation); 1st vice-president, Benj. Bolton, 2nd vice-president, Timothy McGarrity, (acclamation); secretary, T. W. McGarrity, (acclamation); assistant secretary, R. J. Slattery; treasurer, John O'Reilly; Committee of Management: Messrs. P. Daly, R. J. McGarrity, P. Oakley, E. Leung, J. Malone, M. Fay, J. Oakley, J. Raleigh and J. Harigan.

## CANADA'S CATTLE FIELD.

In connection with this important branch of our agricultural industry, in 1888 the total number of cattle exported was 61,092, as against 65,364 in 1887. The decrease of 4,272, is only equal to 6 1/2 per cent, a figure generally considered as very much below the estimate formed at the beginning of the season.

Berlin train-cars carry annually nearly 10,000,000 passengers.