

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 13, 1889

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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J. P. WHELAN & CO.,
761 Craig Street.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

- WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, St. Stanislaus Kostka.
THURSDAY, Nov. 14, St. Lawrence O'Toole.
FRIDAY, Nov. 15, St. Gertrude.
SATURDAY, Nov. 16, St. Edmund.
SUNDAY, Nov. 17, St. Gregory.
MONDAY, Nov. 18, St. Hilary.
TUESDAY, Nov. 19, St. Elizabeth of Hungary.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, St. Felix of Valois.

Politics in France.

Since the late general elections in France politics have been comparatively quiet. Boulanger has almost entirely vanished from the scene, a rupture is said to have taken place between him and his warm adherents, and the Royalists appear to be heartily ashamed of their temporary alliance with the unscrupulous adventurer for the purpose of overturning the Republic. The French are beginning to adopt some of the customs prevalent in English speaking countries, and notably that of utilizing banquet halls for the purpose of disseminating their views on the politics of the day. In the early part of the month the editors of the Journal des Debats gave a dinner at which Mr. Leon Say was one of the principal speakers. Mr. Say is a representative man amongst what is known as the Moderate Republican wing. He spoke, in the main, as a man of common sense, desirous of remedying the gross abuses now existing in the country. Taking as his starting point the wretched opportunism which has prevailed for some time he said: "The Moderates had turned their backs on the Group policy, and that in the future they must look not for office, to be obtained only by unprincipled concessions, to the Radicals and the Extreme Right, but be content with adherence to their principles, and have a clearly defined and firm policy, from which they would not swerve through weakness and compromise. He pointed out that the result of the late elections clearly indicated a desire on the part of the great majority of the French people for a return to "A policy of order, tolerance and a respectful consideration for the principles and interests of all."

The most interesting points in the speech for Catholics are those wherein he refers to the military laws. At present young men preparing for the priesthood are compelled to do military service. This outrage was perpetrated, not because the Seminary, studying for the Holy Ministry of the Gospel of Peace, were needed for the defense of France, but, as one of the most outspoken of the Insidians, who have had the government in their hands, cynically said: "to ruin the vocations of the young men, who after having spent some years in the barracks would have other notions in their heads than that of joining the ranks of the clergy." Mr. Say distinctly states that in the Senate he had already opposed these laws with respect to Seminary, and that his views on the subject, had under-

gone no change. He urged upon his hearers and friends that it is useless and vexatious to force ecclesiastical students to do rifle exercises in time of peace, and that in time of war they ought to be employed with the ambulance corps and in the infirmaries. With regard to the policy of driving the religious orders out of the hospitals and schools, he condemned it as tending to keep up internal discussions and religious feuds. Leon Say is a strong power in French politics, and should his views prevail, much will be done towards making a Moderate Republic acceptable to the vast majority of Frenchmen. Catholics will naturally watch the progress of events; the policy of the Government cannot be long delayed, and there is good reason to hope that the counsels of moderate men will prevail and a cessation of hostility to the Church and its religious communities take place.

Newfoundland Elections.

The elections just over in the Island of Newfoundland have proved of genuine surprise. Everyone confidently expected that the Thorburn Government would be sustained, and that the worst Sir William White-way, the leader of the Opposition, could possibly effect, would be to reduce the majority of his opponent. The returns show that Mr. Thorburn's party has not only been routed home, foot and artillery, but he himself has sustained a defeat in his own constituency by a large majority. The previous elections were fought on sectarian issues, and the Protestant party triumphed. There was a great deal of feeling on religious disputes prevalent for a considerable time, but these had gradually subsided, and the recent election was fought on the merits of the platform of both political parties. For the first time in the history of the colony, the ballot was brought into play, and as in many other instances, the party that inaugurated the reform was the first to suffer by the untrammelled vote of the people. The Thorburn Government was looked upon, it seems, as being too much under the control of the capitalist class, who have been managing everything in the colony, and more especially the fisheries, in their own interests, regardless of the poor fishermen, who have to do all the labor and run all the risks. The latter found in the ballot the sword of their revenge, and right vigorously did they use it. The Ballot Act, which was passed by the late Government, was looked upon generally as a good measure for the protection of the fisheries, and, no doubt, it was, since the workings of it had caused great discontent amongst the French rivals of the Newfoundlanders. The French Government had protested against the Act, and it was with great difficulty that the Island Government succeeded in preventing the Government of Great Britain from disallowing the legislation. It was asserted, however, that the Act was so worked as to greatly benefit the merchants, whilst it operated against the poorer classes. The merchants were quite willing to pocket all the profits of the new state of affairs, but were not at all ready to make any allowance to the class that formerly made a little money out of the bait supply. It appears to have been a case of killing the goose that laid the golden egg with the merchants. They were too greedy, and now run the risk of losing all. Sir William White-way is a politician of great experience, and fully alive to the responsibilities of the situation, but it is difficult to see how, having fought the elections on the lines adopted, he can do otherwise than repeal the Ballot Act. In that case Canadian interests will be greatly exposed, for if the Newfoundlanders are going to supply bait to all foreigners, French and American, then our own Maritime fisheries would be seriously diminished in value. Newfoundland politics are rather complicated, however, and it is difficult to anticipate what a new government may do. In the meantime, if Sir Ambrose Shea, who was deprived of the position of Governor of the Island, owing to the bigotry of the Protestant party that arrayed itself against him, is disposed to enjoy the complete rout of his enemies, the elections just over will afford him an opportunity of consulting with himself, with the thought that the whirlwind of time brings about its revenge.

French and English in Canada.

Under the above title, in a new publication styled the Commonwealth, Mr. Thomas Cross writes a very sensible article, calculated to allay the ill-feeling caused in the community by the ravings of the equal righters. He opens his contribution as follows: "In the anguish of a mortal wound, in the faintness of approaching death, defeated, his life's work overthrown, M. Leon Say sent the following brief letter to Brigadier Townshend: "MONSIEUR,—The humanity of the English 'sees my mind at peace concerning the fate of the French prisoners and of the Canadians. I feel toward them as they have caused me to feel. Do not let them perceive that they have 'changed masters.' Be their protector, as I 'have been their father.' History has abundantly justified the dying hero's confidence in the virtues of his life-long foes. With the transfer of Canada from France to England, Canadians advanced at one step from the ancient régime of pre-revolutionary France to a freedom which had long been the wish of the admiring world. Politically, the Quebec Act placed them infinitely in advance of the nations of the European continent; and religiously, their condition was no less enviable."

He then proceeded to say that under British rule the French Canadians have so prospered that we now begin to look askance at the way in which they are over-spreading the land. He urges that they have done nothing but avail themselves of the liberties granted to them, and yet mutterings are heard, that would indicate grudging them the natural and inevitable fruits of their liberties, accorded in a less enlightened age. In a truly liberal spirit Mr. Cross remarks: "These mutterings have taken forms very offensive, both to race and religion, and we ought to remember that it is not to talk about the political benefits we have shared with the French Canadians, if we turn round and in-

quire them on more sensitive points. In-military expeditions are as effective in alienating a people as a political opposition."

Dealing with this question of the place being rapidly assumed in confederation by the French Canadian Catholic he adds: "The real and only French Canadian question I believe to be briefly this: The Roman Catholic Church looks to the French Canadians for the extension and consolidation of her influence on the North American continent, and is using them for all purposes with characteristic sagacity. Under her guidance, which they regard as divine and infallible, the French Canadians are advancing on perfectly constitutional lines. The respect prescribed by the church are unity, frugality, fecundity, and against these there is no law. In her eyes, to shirk maternity is a crime."

Mr. Cross then proceeds to view the position of the Protestant population, and having pointed out that if they are true to their own citizenship and do not shirk its responsibilities they have nothing to fear; but he laments the fact that the Protestant churches and clergy do not insist so strongly as they should on the duties incumbent upon their people. He closes his observations as follows: "For all that has come and gone so far, the recent agitation and alarm seem to me quite unwise. Everyone confidently expected that if we were beaten by the weapons the French Canadians have used so far, we richly deserve our beating, with all its consequences. Expressions insulting to the French Canadian people and the Roman Catholic Church are unworthy, and especially under our circumstances, foolish and wicked. The cloud appears to be blowing over, and it is to be hoped that it may have had the effect of clearing the air. It has been sufficiently threatening to show us that we need wisdom, moderation and courtesy, to preserve us from beholding in the wreck of our own best interests, what a great matter a little fire-kindleth."

The great mass of Protestants are beginning to realize with Mr. Cross that the agitation must soon come to an ignominious end. Meanwhile, all lovers of peace and progress in Canada must feel grateful to him, and those like him, who manfully come forward and point out the evils of the course being pursued, and the fact that under the guise of anti-Jesuit fury, there lurks an unjustifiable and mischievous crusade against our French Canadian brethren, and the church of which they are members.

Our Cattle Export Trade.

Few Canadians imagined that our cattle export trade, inaugurated only a few years ago, would have in so short a time have assumed the large proportions it has today. There have, no doubt, been many vicissitudes in the trade, some not been so lucky as others in their ventures. The business was a new one, and experience has, in many cases, been dearly bought. The figures we give below, however, prove that had not the undertakings been, on the whole, successful, they would not have gone on increasing as they have done. We have had particular reasons to be thankful for the absence of disease amongst our cattle, the prevalence of which on the other side of the lines has caused their cattle to be scheduled, whilst the Canadian stock has had free access to the British markets. No doubt this is in a great measure due to the admirable arrangements, vigorously and rigorously carried out by our Department of Agriculture, practically seconded by the cattle raising section of the community. The following is the table of exports, according to the last returns:—

In 1880 the export of cattle amounted to 40,577 head, in 1881 to 37,841; 1882, 27,049; 1883, 49,090; 1884, 54,376; 1885, 58,692; 1886, 69,907; 1887, 61,225; 1888, 56,402; 1889, to date 75,416, or nearly double the number shipped in 1880.

Before the close of navigation the latter figures will have very largely increased.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B.

Monthly Meeting of the Society. The monthly meeting of this society was held in the new hall of St. Patrick's presbytery, Sunday afternoon. Hon. Edward Murphy, president, and Rev. James Callaghan administered the pledge of total abstinence to twelve persons. The chairman, on opening the meeting, made a brief address, in which he alluded to the recent successful bazaar, and warmly praised the members of the society who had taken an active part in the undertaking. The minutes and reports were read by the secretary, Mr. James J. Costigan, and were adopted. Three new members were admitted to the benefit branch of the society.

THE EVENING SCHOOLS.

Catholic and Protestant Both to Open on Monday Next. The arrangements for the evening schools have all been completed, and unless something happens they will open on Monday evening next at 8 p.m. The classes will be held every week day evening until the last of May, and will be absolutely free to all persons sixteen years old and upward. The teachers, as selected by Mr. Morier on his trip here last week, are: For Montreal East, Messrs. T.A. Mitchell, Bergson, Perreault, Belleau and Roudeau; for Montreal West, Rev. Brother Arnold and Messrs. Tompkins, Blake, L. Morin and R. Noholton. The advanced classes at the Piateau academy will be conducted by Messrs. Chaliquy and Leifoh, and Mr. Temple will have supervision of the whole. The Protestant classes will be held in the Panet and Riverside schools. The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, and speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE'S Bitternutt Pills.

IRISH FAITH.

It is as Firm as the Eternal Hills—An Excellent Tribute. The Very Rev. John McLaughlin, author of "Is One Religion as Good as Another," thus concluded an eloquent discourse recently delivered at the dedication of St. Joseph's new church, Banagher, Ireland:—

These reflections ought to make this great festival a day particularly dear to the Irish people. It directs our thoughts back to that hallowed time when the memorable work of winning Ireland to the gospel was completed, when Ireland, as a nation throughout her length and breadth, put on full and perfect Christianity, when she received without doubting, and believed with firm conviction the consoling message of the gospel, that this vale of tears was not a permanent dwelling, that death and judgment were but the horizon which lay before her, and that beyond them there stretched out an endless eternity of an eternity of recompense for the just and of punishment for the wicked. Yet, this great anniversary of the dedication of the Church of Ireland carries us back in imagination to the day when the floodgates of the faith were open, as it were, to the noble impulses of the Irish heart, when from sea to sea, as the morning sun went forth, the people's adoration rose to heaven, and thousands and millions of voices united in prayer to one true God in praising Him and in thanking Him—in a word, it brings vividly before our mind the hour when St. Patrick put up to heaven the memorable prayer that Ireland might never fall away from the faith. It fixes our thoughts, too, on the characteristics of that great petition. He prayed that Ireland might wallow in the wealth of this world, not that her soil might be covered with palaces and castles, not that she might be victorious in all her wars, not that she might lead in any nation under her sway, not that her commerce might cover all the seas, and oceans of the globe, nor that she might become the wonder of the world through the number and ingenuity of her inventions, not, that she might reach the highest height of material prosperity, not that her children might be able to enjoy a life of idleness, and of pleasure—no, but that she might stand ever firm, unflinching and unwavering in the faith—that faith without which it was impossible to please God, that faith which leads to life everlasting, that faith which led to the realms which were imperishable, which moth and rust could not consume, which thieves could not steal, with which once possessed no tyrant hand could ever deprive her children of—that faith which led to the bright, blissful and eternal home in the heavens, from which there was no eviction—that faith which led to the eternal union with God, our first beginning and last end, the fountain of all that can satisfy the human soul and give joy to the human heart. The assurance that his prayer was granted was his supreme consolation. The knowledge that it has been ought to be our great consolation, too. The heartless, cold-blooded oppressor of Erin might drain her of her resources, might break away her silver and gold, might take the life of her husband, might strike to starve her out of existence, might send her children in thousands to the grave and the land of the stranger, might reduce her fair form to a skeleton, and might continue to deal cowardly blows upon her weakness—all these she could bear with resignation to the will of Him who is to judge all on the great day of account, and all earthly goods she might be forced to part with; but when her enemies would strive to tear from her mangled form the treasures of faith, she said, no, never! You may rob me of my harvest, you may deprive me of the produce of my soil, you may silence those who advocate my rights and speak a word in my defence, you may turn my humble dwellings into smoking ruins, you may tear away my children in thousands from the home of their birth, you may drive them over the ocean in penury, and force them to land destitute on foreign shores—but rob me of my Faith, which lights up darkness of death, and makes the grave shine with the bright hope of a glorious resurrection—No, never! Thus far your tyranny may go, but no farther. Strip me of my earthly possessions, open the cells of your prisons, raise our scaffolds, prostrate the emblems of my worship, close my schools, empty my granaries and cellars, reduce my temples, as you did before, to a heap of ruins, but deprive me of the priceless treasures of Faith, no, never! Here, at least I can defy you, this is a possession which is beyond the reach of tyranny, a possession over which the hand of despotism has no control. Long, long ago you would have torn it from my bleeding hands if you had been able, but you could not then, nor can you ever, for life must go first.

OBITUARY.

The Late Bernard McNally. Within a brief period it has been our melancholy duty to announce the death of many of the oldest Irish Catholic residents of this city. And now we are called upon, with profound regret, to add the honored name of Mr. Bernard McNally, who, after a long and painful illness, borne with resignation, died at his late residence on Wednesday last. The deceased was a resident of this city for over thirty-five years, during which time he not only labored assiduously and successfully to build up a church for his large and highly respected family, but in the midst of his busy life found time to devote his attention to many undertakings calculated to improve and strengthen the position of his fellow-countrymen. He occupied the office of president of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society for a term of years, and was prominently associated with the organization of the Irish Mutual Building Society, which was founded with the object of assisting Irishmen to acquire an interest in real estate. He was trustee of this latter society for many years, and discharged the duty with irreproachable honesty and fidelity. Several years previous to his death, he was engaged with his son, Mr. William McNally, in a general business, but was forced to seek retirement through failing health. During his career he gave many evidences that he always remembered the land of his birth with affection; yet withal he was a true and faithful Canadian and proud of the land of his adoption. As a private citizen he was esteemed and respected by people of all creeds and nationalities for his genial, kindly and unassuming manners. Although never married, he was blessed with the consolation of witnessing the successful progress made by his family, comprised of seven sons and his two daughters. Two of his sons, Patrick and William, are engaged in well established and successful commercial enterprises on their own account, and the others are holding positions of trust and honor in the mercantile houses of the city. Mr. McNally was a devout and earnest Catholic, and while his peaceful, happy death, surrounded by all the members of his family, is but the just reward of a well spent life, it must be, however, a source of much consolation to Mrs. McNally and children in this the hour of their trial.—R.F.P.

The Ludwig Concert.

Those who attended the Ludwig concert, given in the Queen's Hall on Wednesday last, must admit that they were well repaid by having an opportunity of hearing not only the best Irish singers, but some of the best artists who have assisted in making the name of the renowned Carl Rosa's Opera Company famous. Of Mr. Ludwig's exceptionally fine powerful voice it is difficult to speak in proper terms within the space of our disposal. Suffice to say that musicians and critics of the highest standing agree in the opinion that he has at present no two rivals, viz. Mr. Stanley, of London, England, and Mr. Kauri, the great French baritone.

The singing of Miss Adeline Mullen, Miss Annie Layton and Mr. Henry Beaumont was evidently much enjoyed, considering the applause bestowed on each.

Mr. Ludwig made an indelible impression upon us all by his Irish songs, which were sung in a style which was created by his declamatory rendition of "God Save Ireland," and for which he was most enthusiastically and vociferously cheered. The manipulation of the famous "Kerry Piper" on the Irish bagpipes was undoubtedly marvellous, particularly in the intricate and descriptive music imitative of "The Fox Hunt." A beautifully melodic "quintet" of the "Wine Cup in Circling" (Moore) brought this really enjoyable entertainment to a close. We can sincerely congratulate Mr. Ludwig upon the concert having also resulted financially a decided success.

IRISH NOTES.

Parliament will not assemble again until February, 1890. Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has called Judge Goswami, of Canada, to the Irish Bar in recognition of his eminent services as a jurist. Father McFadden, who was recently on trial in connection with the murder of Police Inspector Martin, at Gweedore, will visit America. A Tenants' Defence League Convention was held at Dublin yesterday. Three hundred delegates were present, including a large number of priests. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Davitt has learned that Pigott told his servant that he had, some time before the trial of O'Donnell vs. Walker, confessed to the Times that he could not support the authenticity of the forged letters in the witness box. Archbishop Walsh, in a speech at Dublin, referred to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's lighty treated pledges and said he would not be misled into delusive hopes regarding a Catholic university. He did not believe the Government expected by the university scheme to detach the Irish Episcopacy from their support of Home Rule. Mr. Molloy, M.P., in a speech at Sheffield Wednesday evening, said the Examiners had in their possession documentary evidence proving the complicity of Government officials in a conspiracy against the Irish and the publication of this evidence would cause a sensation even greater than that resulting from the Com mission revelations. He said it was intended to expose the plot immediately after the opening of Parliament. William O'Brien has applied for a new trial against Lord Salisbury. General Glyn, in his application, said Lord Salisbury, having in distinct terms charged O'Brien with inciting to murder and robbery, sought to justify his charge by quoting a speech inciting to boycott. This defence, said the counsel, was inadequate and opposed to the facts. O'Brien was entitled to a new trial. The case was adjourned. Mr. Pierce Mahony, M.P., for a division of Meath is a landlord and a statistician. Says Mr. T. P. O'Connor's paper, the London Star: "He is one of the most distinguished-looking men of the House of Commons. He is intimately acquainted with Ireland, and especially with the details of the land question. He was for some years an Assistant Land Commissioner, and always saw that the tenants got full justice. His speeches are brimful of fact, but he can get fiercely impassioned, and often brings tears to the eyes of his audience as well as to his own, as he describes some case of woe of which he has been witness. He has been very effective on the platform."

THE NEXT POPE.

More Speculation as to the Probable Successor of Leo XIII. In view of the gathering of the great prelates of the Roman Catholic Church of America in Baltimore this week to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the hierarchy an article on "Roman Catholicism in America," which will appear in the November number of the Nineteenth Century, is of peculiar interest. The article is carefully prepared by Mr. J. E. C. Bodley, who is a student of Catholic history and unusually familiar with the genealogy of the Church in America.

The writer speaks of the Roman Catholic Church and its strengths in Canada and its fall following in Newfoundland. Mr. Bodley then refers to the bitter strife of creeds in the various British Possessions, and remarks that in spite of this the "Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec maintains the respect and confidence of the Protestant minority of the province."

Perhaps one of the most interesting portions of Mr. Bodley's article is that devoted to speculation as to whether the next Pope may or may not possibly be an American. After pointing to the fact that all European powers feel thoroughly friendly with the United States because there is no danger of international complications, the writer refers to Cardinal Gibbons thus: "Of the ecclesiastical qualifications of Cardinal Gibbons for the most exalted honor in the Church of Christ, it is not for a layman to speak. It is enough that the Holy See has seen fit to place him at the head of one of the most powerful and perhaps the most intelligent hierarchies in the world, and that the Vatican has paid unprecedented respect to his council. Of his fitness as a man of affairs and of his knowledge of the world I have had some opportunity of forming a judgement. During many months of travel and residence in the United States and Canada, my observation led me to the conclusion that North American continent has produced in this generation two really great men, in the sense that the last generation accounted Lincoln and Cavour as great. One of them we have the Quebec, Sir John Macdonald, the Prime Minister of our Canadian Dominion."

"The other," the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore, although twenty years his junior, is his equal in world-wide knowledge of men, and, although in some respects of singularly nature, resembles him in the possession of that lofty opportunism which is the essential of all true statesmanship. Cardinal Gibbons combines the suavity of an Italian monsignor with that ingenuous integrity and robustness which we like to think is the characteristic of our Anglo-Saxon race. "If he were called to occupy the most conspicuous and most ancient throne in Christendom he would not go to Europe as a novice in European affairs. To be seated at an Ecumenical Council at an age when most men are on the threshold of a career is an early training in cosmopolitanism rarely experienced. During the intervening twenty years the Cardinal's frequent visits to Europe have brought him into contact with some of the foremost intellects of the Old World. Moreover, since his elevation twelve years ago to the head of the hierarchy of the United States, he has governed an episcopate and a priesthood which are composed of members of every European nation. "His unexampled undertaking two years ago, when the youngest member of the Sacred College, he prevailed upon the Holy See to reconsider a momentous judgment, was not the achievement of a man whose attributes are merely local and national. The installation in the chair of St. Peter of this enlightened English-speaking churchman would be an event of such importance to human society that one dares not hope to see its accomplishment, for it seems as if it would be the first step towards bringing back to the Church the great democracies which are destined to govern the world, and as if it would hasten the time when 'unum orbe flet et unum pastor.'—N. Y. World.

SALISBURY'S PRONUNCIAMEN-TO.

Government Policy in Ireland, Egypt and South Africa. LONDON, Nov. 9.—At a meeting in the Guildhall to-day, Lord Salisbury delivered an address in which he congratulated the country upon the splendid expansion of its trade. The disputes between labor and capital, he said, were regrettable, and he warned the labor agitators that they undertook a grave responsibility. He was glad to be able to affirm that Ireland was progressing. Prosperity was increasing in that country. Disorders were vanishing, and there was every prospect of a permanent settlement of the burning questions between the two countries. No member of the Government indulged in wild theories of Home Rule, but they were ready with a practical policy which would satisfy the country. Referring to Egypt, Lord Salisbury said that the policy of the Government remained unchanged and it would enable that country to protect herself against all attacks which at present she was unable to do without British assistance. The difficulties in Europe, he declared, appeared to be tending toward a peaceful solution. All the great powers are desirous of avoiding a conflict. In speaking of labor matters, Lord Salisbury said that employers and everybody having to do with trade disputes should remember that caution was necessary, as any imprudence might jeopardize great interests. Lord Salisbury declared it was the wildest legend that the Government had the faintest intention to alter its Irish policy. Regarding Africa, he said that the affairs of that country were more interesting now than European matters. England was not behind other nations in their generous rivalry to promote the civilization of Africa. The Anti-slavery Congress at Brussels would form an epoch marking the great progress of European opinions on that subject. He expressed his obligations to the Sultan of Zanzibar for the latter's decree relating to the freedom of his subjects. Mr. Balfour also spoke. After eulogizing Mr. W. H. Smith, the Government leader in Parliament, he confined his remarks to the development of the House of Commons.

They who aspire to reform the morals of others lose their time and their pains by not preaching by example, in correcting themselves first.

Every day visit the garden of thy soul with the light of faith, to root up the thorns which might choke the good grain.—St. Catherine of Siena.

No matter if you are hidden in an obscure post, never content yourself with doing your second best, however unimportant the occasion.

Guizot, a Protestant, says that Catholicism is the greatest and holiest school of respect that the world has ever possessed.

The greatest perpetual battle of life is the warfare waged against self.