AND OATHOLIC OHRONICLE PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:

Osumtry.....\$1 00 9ky..... 1 50 If net paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (City) will be charged, TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE W THES" at 15c per line, first insertion, and 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for contracts on application.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE THUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best ad-

vertising mediums in Canada. All Business letters, and Communications insanded for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of The Table Wizness, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 3, 1890.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, St. Simeen Con-

THURSDAY, Sept. 4. St. Rosalie, Virgin. FRIDAY, Sept. 5. St. Lawrence Justinian, SATURDAY, Sept 6, St. Rega, Virgin.

SUNDAY, Sept. 7, St. Regins, Virgin and MONDAY, Sept. S, Nativity of the Blessed

TUESDAY, Sept. 9, St. Peter Claver, Con-

It has been satisfactorily explained to the English authorities that there is no cruelty whatever inflicted upon cattle shipped from Canada to the United Kingdom. There is now not the slightest danger of the bill intreduced in the Imperial Parliament last seasien by Mr. Plimsell, M.P., becoming law. This will be welcome news to the cattlemen of the Deminion. The trade has now assumed such prepertiens that any interference with it would inflict serious injury on workmen, "In every part of the United of temperizing, or descending from the high Canada.

Ar the interview with the Barl and Countess of Aberdeen, a few days age, speaking of the impending famine in Ireland, Mr. Curran, M.P., stated that so soon as an appeal was made from Ireland on behalf of the sufferers a movement would be set on feet here to pro- of three persons, in consequence of which a vide a relief fund. Would it net be well that | coroner's jury, acting with greater eccentriprovision should be made at once? We have city and weedenheadedness than those rebefore urged, and repeat, that this step should be taken without waiting for the crisical mement to arrive. The appeal for aid Our contemporary draws the conclusion that must assuredly come before many weeks. It is they do things better in Canada" than in is difficult to see how the impending calamity | the United States, where it says: "Ihs can be averted in view of the reports daily received by cable concerning the state of the peasantry. We have many erganizations for ling coroner's verdicts, which may safely be patrictic purposes, and here is work already predicted in advance." The Herald is misout out for them if they desire to be true to taken. As a rule, level crossing accidents, their mission.

returned from his trip to England a few days level crossings at all. In a large city they Methodist supporters and many were the inage. He was interviewed on his arrival at the Capital, and expressed the epinion, that ne trouble will arise between the two countries en the Behring sea question. It will be re membered that in the published correspondence, Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State, complained of the misquotation of certain expressions by the Imperial authorities. Sir Jehn Thompson refering to that, is reported as saying, "I think that Secretary Blaine has been very unfair, as indicated by the published cerrespondence. He has misquoted himself, and accused Lord Salisbury of doing Dkewise." The Earl of Aberdeen during the interview with the Irish Canadian gentlemen, who waited upon him the other day, spoke of Sir John Thompson, who was one of his fellow passengers on the return veyage from England. The Minister of Justice seems to have created a most faverable spinion in the Old Country, where his ability was not more commented upon than his genial manners and unfeigned modesty.

THE Earl of Aberdeen and his wife passed through Mentreal on their way to Hamilton, Ont., where it is their intention to spend the coming winter. It was appropriate that the National League should have tendered an address of welcome to the Earl and Countess it was a good precedent when the address was respectfully declined and a irlendly interview substituted for the cumbreus parchment, during which views were exchanged, and information given and received on the subject most interesting. It is to be hoped that in the future preminent personages may exhibit the same common sense as the Earl of Aberdeen has just evinced. Our fellow-citizens were anxious to testify their appreciation of his humane and highly successful career as Viceroy of Ireland, and ne written address could be as grateful to the recipient as the words of seteem and gratitude speken by the preminent citizens who represented their fellew-countrymen. The Earl and Lady Aberdeen have won golden epinions from all classes of persons with whom they have come in centact here, and every one says it is no wonder they captivated the Irish heart during their sejourn in Dublin.

BISMARCK is a philosopher after the manner of the fex, who, being unable te reach the grapes, declared they were sour | wicked act. The sarcasm underlying Mr. and unfit for use. The ex-chanceller made O'Brien's citation of Swinburne's murderous many impredent speeches after his dismissal lines in the Imperial House of Commons was frem office, and was unsparingly criticized by very cutting. Alexander was sending day the press. For a man who had been accustemed to so much adulation that was inteler- and he was ruthlessly slaughtered. Some- gotten. But unluckily it happened that has now "overrun the demands of the able. So new the veteran statesman has come | thing similar happened in Dablin by the tell | some ill-natured fellow remembered that | (American) home market." The farmers may to the conclusion that, after all, newspaper | agency of certain enemies of Ireland. It is some time age while Mr. Gladstone was I remember the gloomy years immediately pre-

WITHESS oriticism does not amount to much; in fact, he has abandoned all hope of securing it, and, therefore, helds it in contempt. He made a | of liberty be set back and a hopeful cause enspeech a few days age to a deputation from | dangered as it was when Lord Frederick Hellbron and stated that newspaper criticism was mere dust. He awaited, he said, the verdict of history, and was new anxious simply for a good epitaph.

> REACTION of a violent character always fellows religious persecution. The Falk laws. designed to repress all that was essential for the freedom of the Church in Germany. preved, as is neterious, a miserable failure, just such a failure in fact as was inevitable. Now we find a phenomenal assembly in session at Coblenz aumbering six thousand Oatholics. Their pregramme is uncompremising, and demands the re-establishment in Garmany of all the Cathello orders, including the Jesuits, and the resteration of the Pepe's temporal power. This is in strange centrast with the recent attempts at Cathelic suppres-

A WONDERFUL amount of indignation was expended on the terrible bungling and consequent brutality of the execution of Kemler by electricity, a short time age, in New York. Some people went so far as to state that hanging was a mild deat's compared to the ple he shall represent, but to match him new form of extreme penalty. We ventured to say at the time that hanging presented features incomparably werse than any other mede of execution practised in civilized countries. We give the following from Birmingham, England, relative to the execution ef a man called Davis, a wife murderer, en the 27th of August last :- " Frederick Davis was hanged here yesterday. His head was half torn off and the wind-pipe and caretid artery were severed and blood spurted all ever the scaffeld. The hangman explained that the unusual occurrence was caused by the victim having too leng a neck. Davis was given a six-feet drep."

A raw days age a careless workman at

Quincy, Mass., caused a fatal railway acoldent, and several other accidents have been attributed to carelessness on the part of States," says the Chicage Herald, "lives are lest daily in consequence of oriminal carelessness. Yet neither masters ner men are punished, and the law seems impotent to reach ever the heads of great corporations." The Herald then refers to the recent railway accident in Toronto which carsed the deaths markable bedies nenally de, committed the general superintendent of the line for trial. massacre of human beings proceeds uninterrupted by anything but highly accommodatand we are all too familiar with them, are usually quietly glossed over. But it is the SIE JOHN THOMPSON, Minister et Justice, people alone who are to blame for tolerating his words were too at ong meat for his re simply an entrage and "must go." But it is not to be expected that the "geing" should be conducted by the railway company or companies alone. Our municipal authorities, though they may affect indignation . when an accident occurs, have never yet shown any inclination to meet the railway officials half way with a view to an equitable arrangement for the abolition of what is a standing danger.

A Delirious "Poet."

Some semi-incoherent ravings of Swinburne concerning the Czar have been drawn into notice, thanks to the sarcasm of Mr. William O'Brien. The following choice sentiment has immensely tickled the ears of the groundlings and been preportionately quoted:

God or man be swift; hope sickens with delay; Smite and send him howling down his father's

This kindly Christian prayer is supposed to apply to the present Czar and his late father. It may be assumed that the intention of the "poet" is to encourage the assassination of the Czar. "God or man" is certainly rather an accommedating phrase. There is, however, this to be remembered, that the late Uzar was a humanitarian, and it was as much his efforts in the direction of liberty as his necessary relations with an absolute despotism which brought about his death. There is no mere revolutionary body than a turbulent aristocracy, as Alexander II., the most reforming sovereign Russia has ever had upon her throne, found to his cost in life. The gruesome and ever-drawn pictures of Steppiak fail to point out that a istocratic infinences similar to these which brought down the Pelish Kingdom are now at work in Russia. Nibilism does not find its support er instigation among the lawer classes. Nihilisti appellantur quia nihil credunt et nihil docent Thus St. Augustine and bia definition of the Nihilists of his day does not apply to these of medern Russia. They apparently believe much that is evil and endeaver to teach it. Mr. Swinburne seems to have become a convert to this school. The chief moral of their toaching, so far as it has been manifested, would seem to be that a Czar of Russia had better not be a refermer. or inclined to humanitarianism last he be "sent howling" by the assauln. The murder of Alexander II, was an utterly wanten and by day "a message of peace" to his subjects

to be heped that Mr. Swinburne's theories will not find support in Russia, lest the course Cavendiah fell.

Still Waiting.

"If we can believe what the papers say," said

The Quebec Telegraph writes as follows:

an Irish Catholic this morning, to a Tory friend, "Mercier has called Mr. Fitzpatrick to join him in shaping the destines of his Goverament. This is a cute move for Mercier before the Dominion elections, as Fitzpatrick is a match for Curran and his party in Dominion politics."-Aug. 22nd.

Unfortunately, up to the present moment, neither Mr. Fitzpatcick, ner any one else amengst the Irish Catholic representatives, has been called by Mr. Mercler to fill the vacancy left by the retirement of Mr. McShane two years ago. Mr. Robideux, Q.C., M.P., has been swern in as Attorney-General. Mr. Langellier has been called to fill a more important position than that heretofere held by him, but, we are told, mere time must yet pass before Mr. Fitzpatrick shall be allewed to take his seat at the council table. Should Mr. Fitzpatrick eventually get the ceveted position, it will not it seems be whelly for love of the peoagainst Mr. Curran in Deminion politics. Te the Dominion member for Montreal Centre then, in a great measure, will be due the fact that tardy justice shall have been done his fellow-countrymen in the Quebec Cabinet. We congratulate him on se happy and unexpected a result of his labors. At the same time, it is beyond all comprehension that so much delay should be necessary, in selecting our representative, when everything else can be dene so easily. However, the fifth of September is the day fixed by the friends of the Government for the auspicious event, and until then we shall refrain from further

A Regrettable Incident.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Gladaten should have exhibited even the slightest sign pinacle of statesmanship he occupies, in order to catch votes at the next election. But this is what he appears to have recently been doing, to the great regret of many of his best supporters. It may be remembered that not leng age he permitted a review written by him some years since of Lady Georgiana Fullerton's novel, "Ellen Middleton," te be reprinted in a Cathelic magazine called Merrie England. That review contained some necessary references to Methodism, and as a natural consequence brought into prominence the manifest and palpable defects of that attempt at replacing the working of the one and only Church of Christ, He speke with no uncertain sound, and showed how poor a stone is effered in the emasculated teachings of the ministers who profess to be never lost an opportunity to urge the cause of the Mula area and Home Rule for Ireland. As a public speaker followers of John Wesley when a weary soul, such as is described in "Ellen Middleton," is secking and craving for the bread of life. Mr. Giadatone wrote like Mr. Giadatone then but threat; of withdrawal of pelitical support. Flesh is weak and we regret to see that for political ands Mr. Gladatone seems to have considered it necessary to bend the knee at the shrine of Methedism in order to propitiate the offended sectarles. The " No Popery" cry is not one which sets well on Mr. Gladetone's lips, yet this is what he has raised at a dinner given to him by the "Privileges Committee of the Wesleyan Conference." Taking advantage of the recent mission to the Vatioan sent by England be made it a peg whereen to hang his effering to ultra Protestantism. He said :

There has been a most singular and extraordinary embassy undertaken by Sir Lintorn Simmons, the Governor of Malta, who, while the Governor of Malta, has been appointed En voy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Rome. When there was Court of Rome, I quite understand that, according to English ideas, it was quite possiblemany thought it expedient, although some thought it was dangerous, but, however that may be, it is immaterial to the present purpose -that there should be an Embassy to the Court of Rome. Pope Pius IX. down to 1870 was as much a Sovereign in the eye of the law as any ruler in Europa; but the Pope at the present moment is not a Sovereign at all. I admit that many of the powers of Europe have sent Ministers to the Pope, but we are not accustomed to regulate our proceedings with regard to the Court of Rome by those of other countries. However, a Minister has been sent there, and he has been sent to raise questions with respect to the law of Malta, and one of the most important of these questions has relation to marriages in Malta.

Then, having recapitulated the circumstances and work of the embassy, he con-

tinued :-So that, gentlemen, if any of you should go to Malta and desire to be married, your title to be married in Malta—to contract a valid marriage there-would depend upon this declaration of the Pope that you were authorized to do Well, that is an entire an absolute novelty in the history of England. (Cheers.) I say that it is a novelty first of all for the last 350 years since the Reformation; but my belief is that you would find it an entire novelty for 350 efore the Reformation. I do not believe years that before the Reformation, when there was little or no outer difference of religious communion in this country, the people of England structions from the Pope when they were to be married and how their marriage was to be made valid and legitimate. For, unless I am much mistaken, during the whole of that time, by the common law of Obristendom and of this country, a valid marriage was celebrated wishout the benediction of the Pope. Now we are to be told, not merely if we are Roman Catholice, but if involved in a mixed marriage outside the fold of the See of St. Peter, as it is called, that we are to have our marriage made valid by a declaration of the Pope in the terms which I have read.

The seal of Protestantism was fired and there were plenty of interjectory "shames" and "hear, hears," And ne doubt "Ellen Middleton" and her review were alike for-

than his denunciation of the errand of Sir Errington as follows :-

"He (Sir George Errington) bore no diplomatic character whatever, but he undoubtedly conveyed and received information. As far as I am aware, the essential distinction between those cases and the case of Sir Lintorn Simmons was this-that no gentleman who carried on these correspondences on any occusion had any power whatever to commit her Majesty's Gov ernment upon any subject, or claimed any ower to receive requests or demands from the Vatican, and to accede to those requests and demands. I may state this with regard to the mission of Sir G. Errington—which I should not be at all sorry to see brought under discussion in this House, when I could express my sentiments about it—that as far as I am aware the mission of Sir G. Errington was really not so much a mission as the taking advantage of Sir G. Errington's residence in Rome (ironcal laughter) to correspond with the Foreign Office and to make known his views. As far as I know, the case of Sir G. Errington differed from all cases which preceded it in this that it was constantly made the subject of questions and explanations in this House, and to the best of my memory in all the previous cases hardly

any notice was given to the matter. This evasion is much to be regretted. The fact simply is that the Government of England could not be carried on for a year withent communication of a diplomatic character with the Vatican. However much Pretestantism in England may imagine that the Papacy as a power, political as well as spiritual, does not exist, the fact remains that it does, and the seener the present sham state of affairs terminates the better. It that monetrous pr position. On the Zellwould be far better for Britain to have a representative of the Crown of Britain at Rome and a Nuncie in Lendon than a condition of relationship of prime importance, in an im- be roughly assumed that Cauadians import at perial sense, and yet one which renders pos- the rate of \$20 per head and the Americans sible, if it does not necessitate, such a ridiouleus exhibition as was made at the diuner referred to, and secondly, in the Hense of Commons. The need of closer and | their neighbors in customs duties. So the more real relations between the Vatican and the Court of St. James are every day becoming more and more evidenced.

John Boyle O'Reilly.

The death of John Boyle O'Reilly has called forth more extensive expression of regret from the press of America than has ever been accorded to an Irish-American. Institutal traditions and national aspirations. Our exchanges I terally teem with tributes to birth and that of his adoption. The French. Canadian papers in the province have also said, the Americans are "not a triendly Le Courrier du Canada, edited by Mr. Thomas Chapais, sen-in-law of Sir Hector

Langevin, speaks as follows :-"He attached himself to The Pilot, and rose rapidly to the front rank among journalists. He was always brillians, strong and candid, and be was wonderfully forcible. His addresses were abort and incisive, and his arguments presented clearly and concisely. . . . patriotic poems stir the soul. In private lihe was exemplary, amiable, cheerful, and full of that delicacy and refinement which on rarely finds in a man who has been buffeted through his youth by the storms of adversity. dignant protests and, hence come tears, In him the United States has lost one of her most distinguished citizens, and the cause of Home Rule its mostly valuent defender.

"Walk Into My Parlor."

"We have developed a volume of manufactures which in many departments overrun the demands of the home market. In the field of agriculture, with the immense propulsion given it by agricultural implements, we can do far more than produce breadstuffs and provisions for our own people.

These words form part of an official state ment of Mr. Bluine, the American Secretary of State. They have been speken at an opportune moment and are worthy the study of the people of this country. They are espacially werthy of careful attantion and study on the part of the farmers, because it is abundantly evident that there is at the present time an organ zad conspleacy afoot having for its object the execution of a design which, successfully carried into effect, would mean nothing else than the extinction ern Railway was turned by Lady Elgin in 1850, of Canada. By corrupting a portion of the there were but 71 miles in operation in the Press, by a systematic misrepresentation of But this country, though undoubtedly backfacts and figures by political missionaries ward at one time in the matter of railway couand unprincipled persons, the conspirators endeaver to cajele the rural electors into giving their support to the deadly policy with a total of 13,325 miles completed." they advocate. To their cternal shame be it said, there are not wanting Canadians to Pacific Railway united two oceans together and lend the nacives to the scheme. Mr. Blaine's remarks are not a little instructive. They should give the uncospecting farmer some lit:13 idea of the reasons why the traders of the neighboring republic just now exhibit such tender solicitade on behalf of the poor Canadians. We have, they say through Mr. destroyed the corn and produce of Erinn, so Blains, " overrun the demands of the home market." Naturally they want to get rid of their overstock; and what a glorious field for a slaughter market Canada would be if only that tariff which the wisdom of the present Government has created was pulled down. "It is wert's spending some money to get it dewa," and hence the American manufacturers fund which has evidenced in elections here, been hence the zoal of certain renegade sheets, hence the missionizing and the tertors and their native allies may suppose, The farmers are not likely to be bited to the consequences which would result from a change in our tariff such as would cause Canada to be "everrun" with that American everatock which, according to Mr. Blaine,

prime minister, S:r George Errington was ceding the year 1878, when such a policy was sent to the Vation on a special mission. In full play. Nor are they limity to be Explanations on his side were torced in the slarmed at the threat of an American tax of House of Commons, and it must be confessed | three cents on a cabbage, five cents on a were much less emphatic and nen-convincing | dezen of eggs and a heavy duty on hay. They are no doubt aware that the United States John Linturn Simmens. Amid some laughter | grow cabbage, that their hens lay eggs, and he explained away the errand of Sir George their fields grow hay, and that a glance at the market reports in the newspapers of any frontier or other city in the U.S. will prove to them that prices of domestic produce in those cities are no higher than in those of Canada—proving that either all that is necessary is produced on the other side or else that if the Canadian farmer supplies them he sells at a less price than he could or should get in his own country. The Canadian lived at the close of the last century and deale in paper currency made a colossal fortune and cally as he should, can procure a far better market for his food produce than he can in the U. S., and in fact cauld take away much of the export trade of that country. To seme extent he is beginning to de thir, and hence has stimulated his competitors to join in an organized strempt to destroy his fastbrightening prospects.

Then the Commercial Union spectre has again walked upon the stage. We are told that Mr. Sherman's resolution in Congress uggests that a committee of three be appointed when the Canadian Government does the same and wishes for Commercial Union. It is to be assumed that Mr. Snerman's Commircial Union is the same thing that was discussed a few months ago notil its manifeet absurdity made it desirable to invent a new design and call it "unrestricted reciprocity." By this time every one understands verein principle it would in practice have been an admirable example of the familiar fable of the brass and earthen pot. As it may at only \$10, it must be evident that for the privilege of being in such a Z liverein Canadian would have to pay double as much as duties going into a common fund, with a view to sharing and sharing alike, would necessitate the payment by Canada of thirty million dellars into the public treasury, and then, drawing her proportion according to population, she would receive about \$15,000,000. This would be a rare privilege and a grand return for the sacrifice of national honor, national independence, Omadians are not quite so simple as the his honor and honesty, his nobility of pur. Americans and their traitor silies seem to pose, his genuine love for the land of his suppose. It is no use disguising the fact that, as the Hon. Mr. Mowat has so forcibly been lavish in their praises. Amongst them | prople." It is self-evident, therefore, that any "sweet approaches" and generous offers made by them to Canada had better be official circles, the impression being universal avoided or, at least, treated with suspicion. Such offers are based on selfishness only, and net with reference to Canada's good.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

EDITED BY JOHN IVEACH.

[We receive a number of questions from subscribers asking for information on various subjects-literary, historica, and general In future they will be classified and submisted to a vho has undertaken the sossial rad of taking them into consideration]

STARVATION.

L. Bunt. I am not prepared to answer your question "need any one die of starvation in buis age of civilization and charity." No urally the answer would be in the negative. But un for unabely the fact- are the other way. Per-haps the suffering "need" nun have died, but the coroner's inquests returns in London show that on an average nearly a hundred people die of starvation every year in that city. In lesser cities the proportion doubtless varies with the population, but the process is the same. In Paris, Berlin, Vieuna, New York cases of death from starvation are unluckily too often chronicl-In rural localities such deaths must neces sarily be few and far between, as the conditions render them unlikely. The improvident and the idle who will not make a living in the country generally make their way to a city. Then comes the end.

RAILWAYS IN CANADA.

JOHN MARVIN. The first railway built in this country was that from Laprarie to St. John, opened July 21st, 1836. It was sixteen miles loge. 'Such little progress was made in railway development," we are told on high authority, "that when the first sod of the Northwhole of what is now the Dominion of Canada. struction, has of late years made very considerable progress. In 1867 there were 2,258 miles in operation, and on June 30th, 1889, 12,628, Confederation 10,379 miles have been built and that most splendid engineering feat the Canadian con olidated a continent.

A CUBIOUS FACT.

I find in the London Daily News the following curious statement: "Influence, according ing curious statement : to the Irish Local Government Board, is an old acquaintance in Ireland. A passage is quoted 'Annals of Ulster,' A.D., 1326 Awful thunder and lightning this year, which that it was blanched and waste. An epidemia disease common throughout all Erien which was called 'Slaedan' (prostration, influenza), which affected during three or four days every person, so that is was second only to death.' I 1323 influenza recorded under the name of 'Slaedan' in the 'Annal of the Four Mesters, and in the 'Annals of Connaught,' and under the name of 'Murre' in the 'Annals of Clonmacnoise.' Several outbreaks of influenz s are mentioned in the fourteenth century in Ireland. In 1580 the same disease is described as a strange kind of sickness called 'the gentle correction or influenza.'

THE LIFE OF A SHIP.

NAUTICAL. There is published what is looked on as a kind of official statement as to the averrent of "literature" of a proselytizing obaracter with which the country has been flooded. But we feel convinced that the farming population is not composed of quits such simple people as the fereign conspirations of their parties allow and the eing nearly three hundred years old, and her build certainly justified the assertion. Her timbers were sound and as hard as iron. Ther are five vessels on Lloyds register built in the early part of the last century. Nelson's "Victory" was built in 1756. The Ann, a brig, was one of the vessels with Wolfe's fleet before Quebec. It was stated in the papers five or six years ago that the same brig paid a visit to the same port, being still braving the seas in trade, and that she is owned somewhere in the

LITERARY REVIEW.

Edited by GEO. MURRAY. Esq. B.A. (Oxon) MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY, September. New York,

This is a particularly interesting number to Canadian readers, as it contains a description of the Battle of Queenston, and the death of Brock, from the pen of our distinguished citizan, Mr. John Fraser. The campaign of 1812 14 has been so misrepresented in American histor.es that a plain unvarnished tale may have the effect of cienting away many errors, at least as far as this particular action is concerned. The first article is a sketch of the "Croton Water C-lebration" in New York in 1842, the inauguration of the city water works, and will recall many interheung recall counts to old New Yorkers. A review of the career of a cer-tain "self-made Lord Timothy Dexter," who in paper currency. mace a colossat forume and built a palace, is a curious chapter of "aucient" United States history. The graceful pen of Mrs. Lamb pays a tribute to the memory of the late Judge Parker of Albany. "The rill in olden times" will be read with interest by aportsmen, and "Dead Man's Island and the approximation of the late of the part of the late of t aportsmen, and "Daard Man's Island and the Ghost Ship," by D. Turner; "A Sunday in the Olden Time," by Rev. D. F. Lamson; and "Linked with Shakespeare," by Professor G. Browne Goode, all of which, wish "George W. Childs on General Grant," are all interesting contributions to the number.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

Returns from Europe—Some Interesting nates on various points of public interest.

OTTAWA, August 28 -Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, arrived at the capital au noon to day from Riviers du Loup, where he had been spending with his family the few days that have elapsed since his return from Eng-He appeared to be in excellent health and spiriss. In the course of an interview while f course declining to talk up in official purport of his mission to the old country, Sir John was pleasantly communicative upon general topics and spoke with the enthusiasm of a returned and spoke with the entities of a returned Canadian upon the growth of Canada's importance abroad. "Canadian recurities and investments," he said, "never occupied a counder position in the financial world. The interest evinced in the Dominion's affairs on the other countries and accomplished the countries. side is most gratifying, and everywhere the people of the mother country profess the greatest pride in the progress which Canada has made in the last few years. I found among the public men of Great Britain a great deal of interest concerning Canada and Canadians. We were all anxious to hear news of the North-West wheat crop, but when I saw that the Government had invited farmer delegates to view the wheat fields of Manitoba, I felt sure that there was something handsome there to be exhibited. There can be no donby shat every year there will be an increasing number of Englishmen Scotchman, and Irishmen viciting Canada, and getting acquainted with the land, its cities, and people. I was not much in the House of Commons, but I sat through one day. The House was in Supply, and therefore a little uninteresting, but the item of the salary of the Chief Secretary for Ireland brought Mr. Wm. O'Brien to his feet, and he delivered a set speech. He spoke very well. Toen Mr. Smith amounced the Government programme for the remainder of the session, which gave me an opportunity of bearing a few words from Mr Gladstone, Sir Vernon Hartcourt, Mr. John Morley, and others."

Asked his opinion of the prevailing impres-

sion in England upon the Behring sea dispute, Sir John replied: "Great interest is felt in the Behring sea question, both in public and in both not only that Canada has been in the right, but has been very forbearing under the injuries she has sustained."

In reference to the negotiations for the settlement of the Newfoundland Freuch above dithculty, Sir John said the impression is that France will not likely assent to a proposition for settlement based upon the sale of any rights she may possess there.

In the course of further conversation upon Canadian offers in England the Minister of Justice remarked that no danger to the Canadian cattle trade need be apprehended from the movement mangurated by Mr Plimsoll looking to the prevention of transatlantic cattle-carry shown, he said, that no cruelis whatever is inflicted upon the animals in transit. This was my first journey to Eugland. Our passage both ways was very pleasant. The sail up or down the St. Lawrence is very charming. On our way out we encountered a great deal of for, and icebergs were namerous.

Departure of Archbishop Fabre.

There was a very large attendance of both Catuality and Protestante at the wharf or Wedneedsy last to his farewall to Archbishop Fabre on his departure for Rome. Prior to his leaving the benediction of the hory sacra mout teck piece in the Cathedral, and at the ceremony there was a large attendance. At its close the Archbishop entered the carriage which was in waiting and proceeded on beard the Deminion liver Oregon, by which he sails to England. He was accompanient. the wharf by the Bishops of St. Hyacinthe, Saerbrooke and the Northwest, besides the clargy from the palace and several city and conn'ry parish priests, who heartly wished him bon voyage. Father Archambault accompanied His Grace as private accretary. The bells of the Osthedral, Notre Dame and other parish churches were rung.

A Terrible Fate.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, August 30.-Ten thousand people gathered at the fair here yesterday to see the balloon ascension by Professor Charles. The balloon was a hop-air one and was held over a furnance by ropes in the hands of bystanders. As it shot upward the speciators were horrified to see Milton Redin, one of the leading young men of the county, harging to a rope dangling from the balloon. Redin must have lost his head, for he clutched desperately at the rope, and in a moment was over 100 feet in the air. The balloon rose rapidly, and Charles could be seen attempting to draw Redin up. For ten minutes Redin clung to the small line as the balloon was hurled southward. While at a height of a thousand feet Redin's hold was loosened and he was seen to fall. His bedy shot downward as from a cannon, and struck the earth half a mile away. When found the clothes were torn off, every bone was broken, and the body was cru-hed out of human semblance.

THE TRUE WITNESS has reached a high position in the ranks of Catholic journalism, not only in Canada, but throughout the United States and Europe. As an advertising medium for Catholic Publishing Houses, &chools, Convents, and general business, it is unexcelled. The Clergy, and our readers in general, are respectfully requested to forward us for publication reports of proceedings of interest to the Church and education that may take place in their respective localities.