

THE TRUE WITNESS

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1882

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

TUESDAY, 17.—Octave of St. Lawrence. FRIDAY, 18.—Of the Octave of the Assumption. St. Agapitus, Martyr. SATURDAY, 19.—Of the Octave. SUNDAY, 20.—Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Joachim, Father of the B.V.M.

THE Hon. Mr. Loranger has been gazetted a Judge of the Superior Court. It is a more permanent berth than Attorney-General.

THE Sultan will proclaim Arabi Pacha a rebel, not for disobeying the Khedive, but for acting contrary to the precepts of the Koran; but Arabi can stand even that.

THE Limerick Races Committee have refused acceptance of Clifford Lloyd's fifty pound silver cup. The redoubtable Clifford is not popular with people even above the peasantry.

THE proposals of Dufferin, though not accepted by the Powers, have been agreed to by the Sultan. The English Commander-in-chief will not have control of the Turkish forces in Egypt, but as the Khedive will command the whole, and as that potentate is a British puppet, Lord Dufferin has succeeded in earning the Garter for himself.

PERHAPS it is treason to suggest to Sir John A. Macdonald that the Irish Catholics of this Province are entitled to another Senator at the very least. The exigencies of party cause creation of Senators very often; but it is time that justice should have a say in the distribution of honors.

REINFORCEMENTS for the British army, or rather the British army itself, are pouring into Egypt at the rate of a thousand per day, some at Suez from India, and some at Alexandria from the Mediterranean stations and the United Kingdom. General Wolsley will ere long have 40,000 men under his command, but the question is will he be competent to handle them? His military experience has been gained in small wars against Ashantees and Zulus. The war in Egypt will either make a peer of him or discredit him.

WHEN is the use of abusing Arabi Pacha and blackening his character. Cui bono? There must be something in a man who has arisen from the ranks of the Egyptian army to be supreme ruler of his country. Arabi is not at all unlike in character to Oliver Cromwell, and although Oliver was no saint—except in a very peculiar fashion—the man had grit in him. He smashed the Royalists at all events and caused the name of Englishmen to be respected abroad as it had never been before. And there is no doubt Arabi has given a lift to the name of Egyptian, a poor fellow, whom up to this we have only heard of as a 'fellah' who paid the Jews and others interest on their bonds.

THE arrest of Henry George and Stephen Joseph Meany was rather a bold act on the part of the British Government considering the position they are in at present, and their desire to stand well with the American people. Mr. George is an American citizen by the manor born, and Mr. Meany is a naturalized citizen. One is a literary man with novel, progressive ideas he is seeking to disseminate, and both are employed as correspondents by New York papers. Mr. George is released, after being twice arrested, and Mr. Meany has been released also, but only on giving bail to keep the peace for six months. There will be any amount of notes and correspondence on the subject between the two Governments, and that will be about all.

A few months ago the Russian Government took occasion to remind England that she was not happy in her dealings with her Irish subjects, and now Turkey follows suit. What next? It only remains for the King of Dahomey to administer a snub. Who after

this can blame the British Foreign Office if it takes upon itself to exercise a censorship over English and Irish newspaper correspondence with America? When the land agitation commenced English and Irish Lords took possession of the columns of the New York Herald and through them gave the world their opinions of the movement which they politely, though not quite veraciously, termed communism and socialism. What a pity it is for them that there are people who can write as well as Lords and hold different opinions. What a greater pity it is that capital, as illustrated in the Atlantic cable, should be made to subserve the interests of labor. It is like Balsam who told the truth despite himself.

The loyalty of the Royal Irish Constabulary has been re-established as solidly as the Rock of Cashel by the distribution among them of nearly a million of dollars. It is related of a thief that when his conscience gnawed him he sent back some of the money he had stolen, with the intimation that when his 'konshins' sawed him again he would send him some more. And so with the constabulary, though in a converse way. When the money and, therefore, their loyalty, be exhausted, they will want some more. It is amusing to observe the hypocrisy displayed in connection with the mutiny of a body of men who are only mortal after all. Just when England found herself in a desperate position they clamored Oliver Twist-like for more grub, but unlike Oliver they threatened to resign if their demand was not complied with. But still there was no disloyalty manifested. Parish the thought. How could the B. I. O. be otherwise than loyal? It is fearful to contemplate how intense their loyalty would become if instead of a million dollars they obtained two millions. They would club the population into spasms of loyalty as deep as their own, and as enduring. The world waits anxiously, meanwhile, till the largesse is exhausted. In reading of the conduct of the Royal Irish Constabulary the mind reverts irresistibly to the Pretorian Guards of Imperial Rome, the Janissaries of Constantinople, the Mamelukes of Egypt. The difference between either of those military bodies and the B.I.C. is one of degree only. Let us trust that it will not be necessary to make them suffer the same fate as Mehemet Ali dealt out to the Mamelukes.

The British House of Peers have caved in this time and no mistake. They have accepted the Commons' rejection of their own amendments, and discredited their leader, the great Marquis of Salisbury, who blew his horn in too loud a key. Up to the day before yesterday it was believed a compromise, such as that of last August on the Land bill, would be arrived at, and that the Arrears' bill would be made safe for the landlords, but those who believed this have been mistaken, as their Lordships have completely backed down and allowed the Arrears' Bill to become an act of Parliament. Their caving in has no doubt surprised their Conservative friends in the House of Commons and disappointed them, as they fondly hoped a deadlock would arise from the collision, to be followed by a dissolution and general election, from which their party would emerge victorious. But heavy considerations restrained the Lords. They knew, now that the country is embarked in a war, the military ardor of the people is aroused and it would be dangerous to attempt a change of Government, at least until their opponents have made some fatal blunder, or their forces in Egypt have suffered a serious disaster. Besides the Conservative press cannot very well complain while Gladstone is carrying out a purely jingo foreign policy no matter how much the leaders of the party in the Commons grumble at being kept in opposition when there is a chance of crossing over to the Treasury benches. The Lords do not want place; they merely wish to retain the privileges of the aristocracy intact. The passage of the Arrears' bill is an undoubted benefit to the Irish tenants; far more of a benefit than the emasculated land bill of last August, and such being the case they must be grateful to the Government and to Arabi Pacha, for were it not for the stand taken by the latter and the situation arising therefrom, the Lords would have no hesitation in kicking the bill contemptuously out of their noble House. What change it may produce in Ireland remains to be seen.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

Archbishop Lynch has returned from Europe after a comparative long absence, and already his voice is heard throughout the land. The echoes of that voice tell us that His Grace commends the Land League movement, extols the patriotic course of Parnell and his band of followers, and says that without this agitation the landlords would have gone on crushing the people. His Grace denounces the exactions of the landlords, and agrees with Cardinal Manning, who said he thought the Irish people more than human to stand these injustices. He strongly favors Home Rule, and contends that the Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament is a mere farce, and that the House of Commons knows no more about making laws for the Irish people than for the people of Ontario, and that measures advanced by the Irish members for the benefit of their constituents are invariably voted down. He admits the usefulness of Ladies' Land Leagues, and says he could not endorse the action of Bishop Gilmore, of Cleveland, in threatening the members of the Ladies' Land League there with excommunication. He scents the idea that the Irish peasantry are at the bottom of the murders in England. Nineteen-twentieths of the Catholic population were as good, and perhaps better, Catho-

lics than ever, but the remaining fraction was so enraged at the evictions that it retaliated with assistance from abroad. The Phoenix Park murders were not the work of real Irish, for a German paper had truly remarked about these murders that the only thing Irish about them was the apathy of the police. Such are the views which the great Archbishop of Toronto holds on the various phases of the Irish question, and they are identically the same as we have from the beginning endeavored to inculcate. His Grace is a fearless exponent of his opinions, and carries the courage of his convictions even before the foot of the throne. He gave the Viceroy of Ireland a piece of his mind on the oppression of the Irish people, and told him, in language distressingly plain, that the numerous evictions which were being carried out in Ireland would not be submitted to by the people in France or Canada, and that such things were unknown in Turkish dominions. What was His Excellency's reply? None, for he knew His Grace was telling an appalling truth, and the crimson of shame flushed the countenance of the Viceroy as he hung his head in silence. Then, when in the presence of Pope Leo XIII, he related the struggles and sufferings of the Irish people, the Holy Father experienced an evident thrill of horror, and His Holiness, without uttering a word, looked towards Heaven and sighed. And this is the Pontiff whom we were told so often adopted the views of Cardinal McCabe on the Irish question and was willing and ready at any moment to prohibit the agitation. No, the Popes of Rome are too liberally-loving to strike an oppressed people, struggling for their rights of justice and freedom. They have never done it in the past, nor will they in the present or the future.

A GREAT CHANGE.

Those only who have taken a superficial glance at affairs in Ireland during the past quarter of a century will despair of the future of the Green Isle. Amidst the conflict of classes, under the frown of Dublin Castle which symbolizes foreign influence in Ireland, despite of repressive measures and Coercion acts rapidly succeeding one another, the crimes of moonlighters and ribbonmen, and the despotism of landlords, the national idea has advanced and is advancing, and public opinion in Ireland, to use the memorable expression of Chief Baron Wolfe, has grown racy of the soil. Thirty years ago Ireland was in a state of lethargy; hope seemed fled from the land, and her best and bravest children were following in hundreds of thousands across the Atlantic. The Irish Parliamentary party of those days had just sold their country as treacherously as did the Parliament of fifty years before, and men began to ask themselves in despair if the death knell of an ancient nation has not struck at last. "Ireland," said Duffy, "was a corpse on the dissecting table," and in order to escape the final interment, Duffy fled away to the antipodes as fast as steam could carry him. Great changes for the better have taken place since then, and still greater changes are about to be effected. The Anglican Church has been disestablished, and the snake of landlordism has been scotched preparatory to its being killed. There is now a Parliamentary party which though small has gone in for great achievements and partly succeeded; it is destined to accomplish still greater things in the near future. The public spirit awakened by the men of '48 has caused statues of Ireland's illustrious dead to be raised in the streets of her great cities; O'Connell, Grattan, Goldsmith, Moore and O'Brien look proudly down upon the Irish capital while the monuments created by an ascendancy to perpetuate the memories of William of Nassau and the Georges are mouldering on their pedestals; they will fall some day and nobody will lift them to their places. The surest sign of the regeneration of the people is learned from the composition of their municipal representatives. Fifty years ago the corporations of Dublin, Cork, Limerick and Galway were in the hands of the landlords; now these bodies grant the freedom of Irish cities to Irish patriots, change Sackville street to the O'Connell Boulevard, and call the new bridge, thrown over the pleasant waters of the River Lee after the Irish leader of our times, from all which we can learn, that gifts and honors outside those in the patronage of the Government are given to those whom the Government dislikes. Any one who pleases may call this seditious; an Irishman will call it union and patriotism. There was a time in Ireland—and that not very long ago—when an agricultural fair could not take place without the presence of the Lord-Lieutenant, now we see a great national exhibition on the eve of being held under the nose of His Excellency and no invitation sent him, which looks exceedingly as if the capital of Ireland could dispense with His Excellency altogether. And better than all this awakening of public spirit is manifested while fifty thousand bayonets menace the country, while the last and most terrible of repression acts is in force, while no Irishman is allowed outside his own door an hour after sunset, except as the pleasure of a body which has just revolted for an increase of pay after the manner of Arabi Pacha's army. With these signs and under these untoward circumstances how can intelligent people despair of Ireland's future? How can a British Minister like Gladstone prostitute his genius by persecuting a people who love liberty so dearly and appreciate true patriotism so much? A country that cherishes its freedom and autonomy to such a degree, that entertains such noble aspirations, is like the ocean as portrayed by Lord Byron, fleets may ride over it, storms may agitate its surface, but after a little while the storms blow over, and the fleets are seen no more.

THE "TIMES" ON THE COSTIGAN RESOLUTIONS.

Although the London Times has been noted for its studied insolence, when dealing with Canadian affairs, it was never so insolent as when criticizing the Costigan resolutions; indeed it was almost truculent. It is difficult to account for the unreasonable hatred of the Times towards Canada and things Canadian. It cannot be the fault of the editors, for editors come and go while the traditional dislike and contempt remain. Mr. Walter is proprietor of the Times and that gentleman has lately been travelling on this continent. When he returned to England he delivered several speeches on the United States as a field for emigration but spoke never a word about Canada and its magnificent North West, which latter was booming to such an extent just then that even the French and German papers contained eulogistic articles upon it as the future home of prosperous millions. It is then possible that it is Mr. Walter, who dislikes Canada and makes of his paper a medium for its manifestation. And yet why should he dislike Canada? What has Canada ever done to him? Has a Canadian girl refused the offer of his hand and fortune at some time, or has some Canadian youth made him feel how hard and tough is Canadian leather? The fact that The O'Donoghue, member for Tralee, horsewhipped Mr. Walter once upon a time will not account for the virulence of the injured individual towards Canada, though it might towards Ireland, but that he does thoroughly detest this land of the maple leaf is evident, and that he was rejoiced when he had the opportunity of wounding two birds with one stone—Canada and Ireland—is also evident.

It is perhaps fortunate for the connection that the Times is no longer considered the exponent of English opinion. Its haughty article upon Egypt and its threats of occupation have been discredited by Mr. Gladstone's speech. The Pall Mall Gazette has more influence than the Times at the present day, so has the Daily News, so has the Standard. The echoes of its thunder have, however, the power to frighten a certain class of Canadians even now; it is a lion still, though its nails are clipped and its teeth drawn; in a few more years it will have degenerated into a jackass. To hear the whine of the Gazette one would think it was an angel of vast intellect who edited and inspired the Times, when it is more likely it was a man who wrote the article at Mr. Walter's dictation, who is fond of sausages and gets muddled over pots of "alf and alf."

The ignorance of this country displayed upon all occasions by the ex-Thunderer is truly marvellous. "English ideas of loyalty and devotion certainly suffer in an extraordinary measure in crossing the Atlantic if they inspire such reckless, presumptuous interference." The Times thinks the Canadians are all English or of English descent. It is, perhaps, not aware that more than half Canada's population is French and Irish. It does not know that the Hon. John Costigan, the father of the resolutions, is returned from acquiescence which is not particularly anxious about English opinion, or that the gentleman himself thinks more of addressing his constituents in elegant French than in anticipating what the Times will say. If Mr. Costigan were in the Imperial Parliament he would be one of the Irish Parliamentary leaders, being in Canada he does not forget, though a Cabinet Minister, that:

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

If the Honorable Mr. Mowat intends that the Ontario elections shall take place at an early date he keeps his intentions concealed in his own breast. Still it is the general opinion that writes will be issued immediately after the harvest shall have been gathered in, and politicians are governing themselves accordingly. Reports of nominations made in many of the constituencies are indications of the coming conflict, which will be one of the bitterest in the annals of the Province, if the guidelines are not mistaken, or if the aphorism is true that "coming events cast their shadows before." It is singular that, although the Conservatives carried the country on the 29th of June, the Provinces which have since held their elections have returned Liberal majorities to the Local Legislatures. But it is only singular on the surface. We may be as sarcastic as we please in criticizing the free and independent electors, but it is a fact all the same that they are composed of intelligent men, who can, with few exceptions, read, write and think for themselves, and this is especially true of the electors of Ontario. This being admitted—and leaving Federal pressure and Federal issues aside—it is little wonder the people are anxious that the Provinces should be Liberal when the Dominion is Conservative and vice versa. The Provinces serve as a check on the Dominion; they are opposed to centralization, which is natural, and they know that if the Federal Government had its own way unopposed, their liberties would be liable to curtailments. It is quite true that

the electors of Ontario voted Sir John a majority after his Government had disavowed the Streams Bill, but this only proves that their fear of free trade was stronger than their resentment of such an unwarrantable interference with their rights. Let a bad harvest come along and they may change their minds. Ontario has excellent reasons to be satisfied with a local Liberal Government, for since the downfall of John Sandfield Macdonald in 1871 the Province has supped of prosperity to the full. We hear of nothing but surpluses. The franchise has been extended; railroads have been constructed without Government incurring debts; the people are content, and the Administration is considered as pure as it is efficient. Quebec has all this time been governed by the Conservatives; Quebec is in debt; Quebec is borrowing in all directions; personal taxation is spoken of; the people are discontented; all kinds of governmental experiments have been tried and the result is we are sinking deeper and deeper in the quagmire of debt—in the slough of despondency. It is a fact that while Ontario prospers, Quebec suffers. The Federal Government are not satisfied with the majority they obtained in Ontario. Sir John fears that if the Mowat Government obtains a further lease of power the Province will be rescued from him—speaking in a Federal sense—by casual elections. Hence he is about making desperate efforts to defeat Mr. Mowat. All legitimate agencies will be employed with that purpose—and some—it is to be feared—which are illegitimate. It will be a great Conservative triumph if he succeed, but it is probable he will not. We observe that the Toronto papers have commenced to harp on the Irish vote. Alas, it is always the Irish vote. The Irish vote has the balance of power, the Irish vote can be manipulated. The organs ring the changes on the Irish vote ad nauseam as if it were in the market for sale as openly as a bullock in Smithfield. When Irish Catholics demand a share of Government offices as such the organs lift their hands in dismay and ask shall we never hear the end of this thing? Why should there be recognition of Irish Catholics as Irish Catholics? But inconsistently enough when a general election approaches they are the first to speculate on the Irish Catholic vote. It is simply disgusting. As showing equality we would like to see Irish Catholics have a share in Government positions, otherwise it would be better they were without them, but whether or not it must be conceded the present Ontario Government have dealt as justly by them as they could, remembering how they also are governed by tradition and prejudice. For our part we would advise the Irish Catholics to mark the politicians or the party who clamor loudest about the Irish vote and to unite against them.

THE lacrosse match, on last Saturday, for the championship of the world, between the Shamrock and Montreal clubs, was won by the former with a score of three games to two, thereby retaining the champion pennant.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA (Catholic Record)

We have before us the prospectus of the College of Ottawa for the academic year 1882-3. This excellent institution has now a fixed reputation and unmistakable standing amongst the educational establishments of the Dominion. Its location at the seat of government, its admirable course of studies and its trained and efficient staff of professors combine to give the College of Ottawa special claims to patronage and support. We have always held that the past achievements of an institution of this kind form one of the fairest tests of its merits and capabilities. In the earlier days of its history the College of Ottawa had many difficulties to encounter. The community in the midst of which it was established was new and struggling, and the city of Ottawa a comparatively isolated place. Until ten or twelve years ago there was but one railway connecting the city with the outer world, while the navigation of the Ottawa River affording in summer the only public means of intercourse with the large sections of country lying east and west of the city was, owing to natural obstructions, slow, tortuous and unpleasant. From this difficulty the usefulness of the College was greatly restricted.

Now things have very materially changed in this regard. The Dominion metropolis is brought by the Canada Pacific R.R. through its various branches into easy and rapid communication with the whole of Canada and the United States. If the College of Ottawa in days gone by was enabled to do so very much in a limited sphere, can we not expect much more from it, now that the sphere of its beneficial operations have been so largely extended, as evidenced by the prospectus before us? The College has, as our readers are aware, under an Act of the Parliament of old Canada passed in 1868, the power of conferring University degrees. This power the faculty has used most sparingly and judiciously. In the prospectus we have a list of graduates whose names and merits reflect credit on the institution. The College of Ottawa has recently received from His Holiness Pope Leo XIII a special mark of favor and distinction. His Holiness has been pleased to grant a silver medal annually for the next five years, to be competed for by the students in philosophy. This is, we learn, the first time since a distinguished honor has been granted any college in America, and perhaps anywhere outside of Italy. The last year's work in the College was most satisfactory in all respects, and is a strong guarantee of its future successful achievements.

[We are glad to see the merits of the College of Ottawa and the high standing of its graduates thus deservedly proclaimed by our contemporary of Western Ontario. To parents in search of an educational institution eminently fitted to prepare their sons for success in the various careers of life, especially for professional success, we recommend the perusal of the Prospectus of the College of Ottawa, which elicited the praise bestowed in the preceding article.—Ed. F. P.]

EVERY STUDENT of MUSIC in America has just reason to feel proud of the facilities now afforded by the New England Conservatory of Music. The New Home, admirably adapted to the purpose for which it will be used, is situated in the heart of Boston, the home of Music, Literature and Art in America. The New England Conservatory is at once the largest music school and occupies the largest and finest building in the world used for such a purpose.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. George Tessier, of Quebec, died suddenly in that city on the morning of August 8th.

Captain James Duncan, of Brooklyn, aged 63, after speaking in a tent at a camp meeting, Philadelphia, last night (Aug. 15) died of heart disease.

Jesse Hoyt, for many years one of the most prominent business men in New York city, died on August 14th, aged 67. He leaves an estate of many millions.

Sister Agnes Gubert, probably the most noted teacher of vocal music connected with the Roman Catholic sisterhood of this country, and the possessor of a phenomenal voice, died at Baltimore on August 8th, aged 45 years.

Baron Magnus, late German Minister to Copenhagen, is dead. He was Prussian Minister to Maximilian when the latter was in Mexico. While at Copenhagen he attended an entertainment given by Sarah Bernhardt, which ended in an anti-German demonstration. Magnus was recalled, and became insane.

The Alaska steamer "St. Paul," at San Francisco, brings news of the death of Archbishop Nestor, of the Russian Church, who had charge of the Diocese of Alaska, while on a passage from St. Michaels. Circumstances indicated that he jumped overboard. He had appeared at times as of unsound mind.

Miss Duggan, wife of Col. Arnold, one of the oldest settlers in the Province of Ontario, died at Thornhill, Ont., suddenly on Sunday night, August 6th, of heart disease. The Colonel and his late wife were veterans of '37, and his late wife was a member of the family of Duggan, so largely known and respected all over the province.

The death of Sister Ann Jane Moffatt occurred yesterday at the Grey Nunnery. The late Sister entered as novice amongst the Grey Nuns in her 17th year, and after the ordinary term of probation pronounced the vows which consecrated her to the service of God and of her neighbors. For twenty-two years she lived among the Sistershood, loved for her amiable qualities and esteemed for her many virtues. She passed from earth so peacefully that the transit from time to eternity was unperceived by those who knelt in prayer around her couch. Death in her case had been robbed of all its terrors, and while gazing on the placid features of their departed companion the same prayer was on every lip: that their passing away might be like hers. Sister Moffatt was the only surviving child of the family, and was beloved by all who knew her.

Marshall Wood, the sculptor, well-known in Canada, is dead. Mr. Wood executed statues of Queen Victoria for the Parliament Library at Ottawa, for Montreal, for Calcutta and for the Victoria Parliament Houses in Melbourne and Sydney. He made busts of the Prince and Princess of Wales, also in the library at Ottawa, and the statues of Mr. Cobden at Manchester was from his hands. Mr. Wood also executed busts of Sir John Macdonald and Sir George E. Cartier. The session before last he exhibited the model of a proposed monument of Jacques Cartier in the main vestibule of the Parliament House, with a statue of the great discoverer. Mr. Wood prepared an elaborate model of proposed improvements in Parliament Square, for which he sent in a bill for \$30,000. This Mr. Mackenzie refused to pay, and a suit in the Supreme Court resulted in his obtaining half the amount charged.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Farm laborers are being paid as high as \$30 per month and board in the Ottawa Valley.

The earnings of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week ending July 25 were \$97,570.

St. Alban's Church congregation, Ottawa, have purchased a new \$3,000 organ. It was built by Warren & Sons.

A conditional offer of \$1,000,000 has been made by Canadian capitalists for the Ennska Hope silver mine, British Columbia.

The Pontiac & Pacific Railway will probably reach the Quio, 30 miles northwest of Aylmer, about the 1st of December.

The North Shore and Grand Trunk Railway Companies have come to an agreement for connection between the two roads.

A new mining company, under the name of the Sherbrooke and Beauce Mining Company are seeking letters patent of incorporation.

Shipments of coal from the port of Picton for the week ended August 7th, amounted to 8,842 tons, making total shipments to date this season 78,842 tons.

It is said that the Hudson's Bay and Nelson River Railway Company have received from the Government 6,400 acres of land per mile along the line at 50 cents an acre.

The "MacGullia Phadrick" writes to Mr. Gladstone to the effect that he is the heir to the Crown of Ireland and that he will claim his rights ere long at the head of an army.

The N.Y. Telegram's Washington special says it is estimated that the receipts of the Government this fiscal year will be \$100,000,000; appropriations by Congress, \$295,000,000; regular annual charges, \$75,000,000; requirements of sinking fund, \$45,000,000. There results an apparent deficiency of \$15,000,000.

WESTPORT.

The carpenter and joiner work on the graceful spire of St. Edward's Church, Westport, has been creditably and admirably performed by those rising contractors Messrs. Fitzgibbons and Shaw, of Brooklyn. The manner in which these gentlemen have discharged their portion of the task now rapidly approaching completion—the addition of a tower spire, and bell to the church mentioned and so evoked unqualified praise on all sides, and abundantly proved that skill, judgment and taste, combined with integrity and a determination to fulfil exactly and satisfactorily, the conditions of any contract, are the characteristics of our contractors that enter into. On such principles and from the success which so far has invariably attended their efforts, it is easy to predict that the career of the firm so promisingly begun will be a prosperous and honorable one, and that a discerning public will readily and substantially recognize such high claims on its behalf.