

VOL. XLI., NO. 8.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1890.

MORE COERCION.

Messrs, O'Brien and Dillon Arrøsted

On the Eye of Their Departure for this Continent—The Presexs.

DUBLIN, September 18.-John Dillon was arrested this morning at bis revidence near arrested this morning at his revidence hear this city. He was conveyed on a special train to Tipperary accompanied by a large military escort. William O'Brien was ar-rested at Glengariff and taken to Cork. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Measrs. Sheedy and Condon, members of the House of Commons, Patrick O'Brien and Rev. David Humphreys, of Tipperary. The charges on which Mr. Dillen was arrested were conspiracy and inciting the temants en Smith-Barry's estate not te pay their rents. Later information shows Mr. Dillon was arrestod at Ballybrack, where he was visiting his nucle. He was hurried under a strong guard and with the utmost secrecy to the raiway station, where a special car was in walting. As soon as he entered this the train was started for Dablin. Oaly a brief scop was made here, when the prisoner was carried on to Tipperary, the tenants of which town he is charged with having incited to refuse payment of ront to their landlord, Smith-Barry. The arrest of William O'B Ian Will made at the Gisugarifi hotel. Mrs. O'Brien was prosect. In: charges against O'B ien are based en specobol main by him a: L'merick and Typperary, in which it is alleged he advised ha and tors not not to pay rent. From Glangariff OB te: was immediatoly taken to Cirk. A warrant has been issued for Mr. Daton, who has been so ive in the work of the Land Langue. The police are keeping a strict watch if the headquartura of the Lond Longue in Darlin. Pursone entering or leaving are surjected to close scrutley. Deepstches from Topperary report that the organizors of the local branch of the league are under close police surveillance. The activity of the police indicates that the authorities contemplate further arrest. It is considered probable that warrants are already out against many loaders in the Land League of secondary rank who have made themselves obnexious by the active part they have taken in the rocent anti-rent campaigns. This sudden action of the Government has fallen like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. The Irish Netionalists had no sneplcion of the impending blow and are at a loss to know what it means. Mingled surprise and indignation are the prodominent feelings. De anatches from various parts of Ireland show that the Nationaliate are everywhere greatly excited at the arrests. MR. DILLON IN AN INTERVIEW after his arrest said the object of the Government in taking such a stop was a mystory to him unloss it was their intention to prevent the mission of himself and his associates to America. He was sure, however, that the Americans would not deprive the tenants of the Tipperary and other estates of needful support, slcheugh it might be impossible for Mr. O'Brien and himself to go to America and make a personal appeal on their behalf. In his opinion the arrests would de more harm to the opponents of the tenants than a dozan public meetings. Mr. Dillon also re-marked that the coincidence of a priest denouncing the Irish agitation at the very mement when the warrants for the arrest of himself and his associates were being drawn would appear to many not to be a mere ac-Happily he had satisfied himself cident. that the reports of dissension in the Irish party were unfounded and that their ranks presented an unbreken front. He and O'Brien were booked to sail on the Teutonic October In the Tipperary court formal evidence of the arrest of O'Brien was given before Magistrate Irwin and Mr. Roman, who conducted the prosecution, asked that O'Brien be remauded notil Thursday. Counsel for O'Brien cross examined Inspector Raffer with a view of showing that alshough O'Brien had committed the alleged lllegal acts in June no steps had been taken for his arrest until it was heard that he was going to America. The inspector denied that the mission to America had anything to de with the case. Mr. O'Brien here romarked that the whole world knew the Government's metlye for making the arrests. Mr. O'Brien was ad-mitted to bail, Canon Cabill being the surety. On the application of Mr. Ronan warrants were issued for the arrest of other members of the National League. Mr. Dillon also was balled, giving £1,000 as scourity. He was

abatement of interest throughout the day in the Irish arrests. Up to 7 s'clock this even ing no definite information had reached Lendon of the specific atterrances of Dillen and O'Brien on which the warrants for their arrest were based. Neither had the Government given out any efficial explanation which would throw light upon the sudden and unexpected resert to a vigorous Irish policy. It is commenly supposed to right that the

estensible grounds for O'Brien's arrest are to be found in a very plain speech that he made last Sanday to an assemblage of peasants at Sihuli, in county Cork. He dwelt upon the failure of the potate crop and spoke of the gloomy ontiook for widespread distress which reland must face this wister. Warming to his theme he said :- " Fer tens of thousands of small farmers throughout Ireland it will brooms a question this winter whether they are to have food or their landlerds." Confronted with such an alternative he thought there should be no hesitancy as to a choice. He advised the tenants on every estate to meet and consult as to what proportion, if any, of their rent they could honestly pay. When that question had been determined they should all abide by the declaion. If the farmers, he said, should give to the landlords money which was

NERDED TO BUY BREAD

for their oh ldren their Irish leaders would not dare to appeal to the world to come to the rescue of such a restion of slaves. But if tenants would abs: lat-ly refuse to pay a panay of root until every family that tilled the soil was placed beyond the reach of starvation, then if the Government evicted starving people from their poor homes it wantd he every set of existence by a a torrent of E glich indignation, and the whole civit 2 m world would send money and assistnce for the benefit of the tewants.

Michael Devict was interviewed this aftertoon in repard to the arrests. He took a very hep-ful view of the situation and thought this off of would be entirely favorable to the Irien cause. "If M wirs, Dillon and O'Brien," he said, "had de liberately set out to devise plane for increasing the popularity of the plan of campaign and heightening the prostige of the Land league they could not have accomplished their purpose in any way more successfully than by inducing Mr. Balfour to take precisely the stop that he has then of his own volution. It is just what they wanted. There had begun to be a feeling in Inland that the plan of campaign had been carried far enough. These arrests will be ence to rouse public sentiment in its favor again. Mr. Balfour has not made a greater mistake since he has been in onisf authority over I eland.

LONDON, Septomber 19 - The News says : "Balfour has met Ireland's famine appeal sitor his fashion, and | a) commit d an act of stupendous folly. We are slow to believe him studid enough to desire to prevent their minnion to America, because others are going in their stoad and will meet with a apleadid reception. It is difficult, indeed, to assign any rational metive." The Chronicle says :- "The Parnel'Ite taunts regarding Balfour's indifference have at last drawn the badger. He probably intended to avert diserdur in Ireland, for it is nrl kely that he wanted to prevent Dillon and O'Brien from going, and to send Parnell er others to America.

MR. H. J. CLORAN.

An Eventful and Energetic Life.

From Schoolboy to Crown Counsel-in Active Career Described.

HENRY JOSEPH CLORAN, B.C.L., Barrister, Montreal, was born in that city on the 8th May, 1855. His father and mother are both Iriso. The former, Joseph Cloran, is a native of Co. Galway, and the latter, Ann Kennedy, is from Co. Limerick. Having received his primary education in the Christman Brothers' school at Co. Limerick. Having received his primary education in the Christian Brothers' school at home, and passed a year in the public schools of New York, he entered the Montreal College in 1868, where he made a complete and successful course of classical studies. On graduating from Clorau had occasion, at different times, course of classical studies. On graduating from Clorau had occasion, at different times, 1866, where he made a complete and successful course of classical studies. On graduating from cullege in 1875, he left for Europe, where during three years he prosecuted a course of scienbits, philosophical and theological studies in the celebrated college of St. Sulpice, in Paris, During his sojourn in Europe he visited Italy. Switzerland, France, Eogland and Ireland, and returned to Canada abrongly equipped for the combats of the future with an extensive stock of knowledge, and a precious casemble of information on the Irish question and general European polytics. On his return home Mr. Cloran filled

politics. On his return home Mr. Cloran filled for a year a professor-hip of English literature in his alma mater, Montreal College. He then took a course of law in the universities of Lavel and McGill, and graduated from the latter with the degree of B.C. L. He studied in the clices of the eminoun logal firm of the late Edward Carter, Q.C. Hou. K. Chu-ch, now judge of the Court of Queen's Bench; and of Hon. J. A. Chaplean, ex-Premier of Que bec and now Secretary of State. At the cluse of his now Secretary of State. At the close of his law studies the editorship of the Montreal Post and of THE TRUE WITNESS became vacant in 1882 by the resignation of J. C. Fleming, This responsible and important position was offered



to go to Ontario to assist the Liberal rovernment of Mr. Mowat, Mr. Cloran and his Quebec friends contributed much towards giving its friends contributed much towards giving its true signification to the National movement. They clearly proved thereby that in the minds of none of them there never was harbored the slightest thought of a war of races, as was pre-tend d by the Tory press and speakers; that far f*m attempting to divide and separate the different races, they were, on the contrary ready and willing to strengthen more firmly then or the how is thought on a from one and

than over the bonds that unite us from one end to the other of the Dominion, irrespective of race and creed. In the general elections of 1887 for the House of Commons at Ottawa Mr. Cloran was selected by the Liberal party as their standard bearer for Montreal Centre, one

to give proof of his energy and ability in occupying honorary positions in a number of literary, athletic and national and other organi-zations to which he was called by the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. It was thus that he was elected president of the Oatholic Young Men's Society of Montreal, in 1880 and 1881. He was chosen secretary of the Parnell Reception Committee, which was the grandest accorded the great Irish leader in his memorable visit to America seven years ago. He has filled the ollice of president of the Press Association of the province of Quebec. An amateur of Canadian sports he filled the office of president of the Shamrock Lacrosse club. A Home Ruler, hais president of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League. He was a delegate to the Irish National Convention at Chicago in 1886, where he distinguished himself by two eleguent speeches. He was chairman of the agaization that gave Michael David, the father of the League, a reception which has never been surpassed for brilliancy and enthusi-asm. He is the president of St. Patrick's Society; and is a director of the Montreal Dioceran Colonization Society, under the presi-dency of his Grace Mgr. Fabre. At the con-vention of the Yeung Liberals of the Dominiou, held last July, he was relected as the Irish Representative from Quebec province on the ex-ecutive committee Mr. Cloran was also a delegate to bae Central Trades and Labor Council, in the foundation of which he took an active pars. Since pis debut in public life he has not ceased to interest himself in the welfare of the working classes. His pen and voice were al-working classes. His pen and voice were al-ways at their service. He was also the chief organizer of the immense popular demonstra-tions and receptions accorded to William O'Brien, M.P., editor of United Ireland, on the memorable occasion of the latter's visit to Mon treal. Having abandoned journalism he prepared himself for the par, and on on the 7th July, 1887, after a severe and brilliant examina-tion, he was admitted with honors to the practice of the law. Although still young in year

Mr. Cloran has acquired much valuable experi ence, and, as has been seen, has played an hon-orable and influential role in society, and bas rendered distinguished service to his country. Mr Cloran married, in 1882, Agnes, the third daughter of Michael Donovan, a leading Irish citizen and business man of Montreal. Mr, Cloran was appointed Grown Prosecutor for the city and district of Montreal September 1, 1890.

before it under whatsoever guise it may reveal itseif ; by yielding ourselves in gladness of mind both to do and suffer it ; counting it a holy dis-cipline and a loving correction of our own will-fulness, by praying Him never to stay His hand till the power and will of self be abolished from our tegenerate being our regenerate being.

Though martyrdom by the scaffold or the sword be past. there are other marbyrdoms to be suffered. There is the martyrdom of charity in the pestilence, the martyrdom of zeal in wearing our life and strength for the souls of men; there is the martyrdom of a will, prompt and ready for life or for death, in behalf of the truth and the church.

KIDNAPPING.

A firing Story from Woodstock Ont-And an Almost Fatal shot.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., September 20.-George Whitmore, a photographer, of Detroit, is in gaol here on the charge of shooting Mrs. Cor-nelus Wilcox, of Delmer, with intent to murder. The quarrel which resulted in the shooting arose out of Whitmore's attempt to gain posses arose out of Whitmore's attempt to gain posses-sion of the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox. The girl, now eleven years of agc, was born out of wedlock and was adopted by the Wilcox's when a baby. The mother of the child some years after became the wife of Whitmorn. She persuaded her husband to try and bring the child to live with her. So far as known no claim was ever made upon Wilcox or his wife for the child until the shooting. Whitmore claims to have consulted Solicitor White and to have received from him the advice to go and demand clasticly of the child and use force demand custody of the child and use force if necessary. Accompanied by a cumsable named Masters, of Sandwich, Wednesday night Whitmore came on to Filsonburg and drove to Delmer, where Wilcox keeps a store and the post office. Entering the store the men de-manded shat the girl be handed over to them, and being refused seized i.e.. Wintmore drew a revolver roenforce his claim, and Wile x and his wife seized Whismore and raised an outery which astracted the neighbors, and in the strag-gle Whitmore, interstionally or otherwise, firsd the revolver. The ball satered the fleshy part of Mrs. When's right hip and sloughed yown along by the bone thirteen inches. Whitmor was disarmed and burnd amid great excitement and a constable sent for. Masters, in the mean-time, fled and boarded a west bound train for home. The case was investigated, and Whit-more was committed. Wild reports were cur-rent that Mrs. Wilcox was dead, but the bullet has been extracted. The wound is not so serious as at first supposed, and she will recover.

RUMORED DISSENSIONS Among the Conservatives over the O'Brien

Atton Arrests.

NEW YORK, September 22 .- "A Member o Parliament" cables to the Herald as follows :---The runnore of serious dissensions in the Conservative party concerning the arrest of Dillon and O'Brien may be dismissed as groundless The party, with few exception, will stand by

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

THE PREMIER SPEAKS

Upon the McKinley Tariff Bill

At the Catholic Church Picnic at Merris burg-No Cause for Fear.

OTTAWA, Sept. 16 -In fulfilment of a promise made last winter to Rev. Father Twomey, of Morrisburg, to attend a pionic to be held under the auspices of the Reman Catholics of that place this month, Sir John Macdenaid, accompanied by bis celleague, Sir John Thompson, visited the pleamant little town in Dundas county to day. Un-fortunat ly there had been heavy rains over night and it was deemed unwise to hold an out-door demonstration, and the pionio, therefore, took the form of a gathering in the Music hall. The Premier and the Minister of Jastice reached Morrisburg at 1 o'clock, and many met the denot by Ray Extern and were met at the depot by Rev. Father Twomey and a number of leading citizens. As the Promier walked along the station platform he was greated with hearty cheers. Lunch was partaken of at the presbytery, and at 2 e'clock the distinguished party proceeded to the Music Hall, which they found occupied by a large audience. The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas McDonald, reeve of the town, and among those on the plat-form, in addition to Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson, word : Rev. Father Twomey, Rev. Father O'Brien, Waddington, N.Y.; State Senator Pierce, of Brooklyn; Copt. Farlinger, of Morrisburg; Rev. Dean Gauthier, of Brockville : Rev. Father Matheop, of Cornwall, and others. The preceedings were commenced by the chairman readis g an address of welcome to the Premier and Minister of Justice. Incidentally it applied the post's words to Sir John Macdonald as falluws :

Crowned on fortune's slopes The pillar of the people's bogas. The centre of the state's desire.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD

in rising to reply was greated with prolouged applause. After thanking the audience for the flattering address presented to bim he said it was not his intention to inflict a pelitleal speech on them. That was not the first occasion on which he had visited Morrisburg. He had been there previously with the alject of carrying the coultry for the Conservatives. (Choors and laughter.) That purpose having oven accomplished, he must walt until it was closer to the next general cloution before he would need to make a political speech to them I think, continued the Premier, that as Canadians we can pride ourselves on the position our country has taken among the nations of the earth, on the pedestal Oanada has atand the credit she ep ove and if people are as true to those luterests in the future as they have been in the past, I doubt not that we shall grow to be a great nower. Without reference to party I believe, and I know that the vast majority of the people of Canada are true to their country and are proud of its position. We have a distinguished senator from the state of New York on this platform. He and I will never quarrel, but we will agree to diaagree on some things. He will think the United States is the linest country in the world, and I will calmly and honorably beg leave no doubt that, and to state that there are seme people on this side of the line who hold that in everything except in point of population Canada is the equal-I will not say the superior-of the country to the south of us. Closely connected as you are with the neighboring country, your relations might be intimate commercially, socially and otherwise, and, as far as Canada le concerned, as far as Candian public men are concerned, witout reference to politice er political differences, they are all united in the desire to extend and

remanded until Toursday. The warrant mentions offences occurring between March and September. There was a slight disturbance outside the court house. A censt ble served a summons on Mr. Sheehy at his residence, but did not arrest him. At a meeting in Tipperary two boyueitid shippers asked fer admittance to the league.

Mr. Dillon returned to this city. A large crowd of people, accompanied by a fife and drum band, were waiting at the station for Mr. Dillon, who drove in the Lord Mayor's carriage to his own residence.

WHERE HE ADDRESSED THE PROPLE FROM THE STEPS.

At Cork a meeting of Nationalists this evening expressed indignation and protected

against the arrests made to day. Mr. O'B ien and wife arrived at Tipperary at 9 c'clock to night. The public lamps were not lighted. The couple were enthusiastically cheered during their passage through the town. Canon Cabill and other friends met them at the Court house. The Parnellites expect a general raid by the Government with a view to suppress the National League all round, Mr. Parnell is making arrangements for an early meeting of his followers in London.

T. P. O'Connor and James O'Kelly, M.P. will probably take the berths on the steamer Teutonic, which Dillon and O'Brien had acared.

MR. O'BRIEN SPEAKS.

LONDON, September 19.-O'Brion in an interview to day said he could not imagine what infatuation had driven the Government te make the arrests. "It is easy to see," he said, "what they are driving at. They are making a supreme effert to cruzh ont the organization of the tenants for concerted action. This they expect to accomplish by simultaneeus clearances on all estates where the plan of campaign has been adopted. The evicted tenants they calculate on thus having helpless at their feet."

" But can such a policy be successful ?" was asked.

"No," Mr. O'Brien, replied, "it is in my opinion a piece of inconceivable folly, but it seems clear to me this is what the Govern-

ment propose to attempt." "It's held by many," the correspondent said, "that the main purpose of Mr. Balfour in making the arrests at this time is to prevent Mr. Dillon and you from making your contemplated trips to America."

"That does not seem a probable theory to me," replied Mr. O'Brien, " but if it is the true one a more absurd calculation was never made, even by the present Chief Secretary fer Ireland. Far from preventing our appeal to America he has made it for us in the mest stilking and impressive way. The story of these arrests will ring throughout America like a trumpet note compared with which our voices would have been feeble and ineffective. All Irish-Americans know that Tipperary is the key to the fight fer They will take care to frustrate Ireland. the 'dastardly calculations of the Governmert.

"What do you think, Mr. O'Brien," the perrespondent asked, " will be the ultimate effect of the Gevernment's present course on the cause you represent ?"

"It will be altegether beneficial," Mr. O'Brion replied without hesitation. "It will close up the ranks of our followers, revive drooping courage and banish every shadow of distancion. The combination in Tipperary is absolutely impregnable. It cannot be shaken."

[Continued on eighth page.]

Refused Aid.

QUEBEC, September 20.-The ship laborers' solety of Quebco bas declined to give any aid to the strikers at the Allan's wharf.

Patience is the finest and wealthlest part of fortune and the rerest too. Patience lies at the root of all pleasures as well as of all power. Hope herself ceases to be happiness when impatience accompanies her.

If we will not accept humiliations let us Lexpon, September 18,-There was no not call ourselves the children of Christ.

HENRY J. CLOBAN, BC L.

to Mr. Cloran, who accepted, and then com menced a journalistic career which has been crowned with marked success. We have no need to dwell upon the cleverness, judgment and ability displayed by Mr. Cloran in the functions of editor, nor upon the success he achieved. An Irish Canadian, and an uncompromising Home Ruler, like all patrictic Irishnen, he racks among the number of those broad and liberal minds who do not shut themselves up in the narrow circle of an exclusive pro-gramme. The cause of the half breads of the Northwess-which is, after all, the same in many respects as that of the Irisb people-naturally found in Mr. Cloren a willing and earnest advo-cate. His attitude on the Northwest and Riel questions was inspired by the purest and most Patriotic of mutives. Living in the midst of French Canadians, whose friend he is, and a patriot from a Canadian as well as an Irish standpoint, Mr. Cloran rightly believed he was consistent with himself in joining with them in the province of Quebec to defend provincial rights and autonomy. He finds, with much reason, that Home Rule, if it is good for Ira-iand, is equally good for Canada; and he has, in consequence, labored with all liberal minds for the same of marginal autonomy. for the cause of provincial autonomy, which is, in Canada, the condition necessary to ensure union and harmony among the different races, and consequently the condition essential to the future grandeur and prosperity of our country. Mr. Cloran's public and political career began on the 16th November 1885, when he was unanimously chosen at a meeting of citizene, jointly with George H. Duhamel, now the solicitor general of the province, to fill the position of secretary to the national movement that was inaugurated to secure the defeat and

overthrow of Sir John A. Macdonald's government for the mal-administration of the North menu for the marshall between of the leader of the balf breeds. He took a prominent part in the historic mass meeting of fifty thousand people, assembled, from all parts of the propeople, assembled, from all parts of the pro-vince, on the Champ de Mars, Montreal, where he distinguished himself at one bound as an orator capable of speaking in both the French and English languages. He went through the famous winter campaign in 1886, and during the late provincial elections he fought a brilliant late provincial elections be fought a brilliant and victorious battle in company with Messrs. Laurier, Mercier, Bellerose, Duhamel and Bergeron, which resulted in the final overthrow of the old Conservative government, and the general break up of the Tory and "Bleu" party which bed supprised the destinies of Ourthe which had controlled the destinies of Quebe which has converted the destines of Queded almost uninteruptedly since confederation. No one contributed more to the establishment of the Nationa' administration of the Hon. Honore Mercier in Quebec than Mr. Cloran. There was nergier in guebre man hr. Obrah. There was not a National candidate who made a vain ap-peal to him for assistance. Always in the breach, and always at the disposal of his friends, Mr. Cloran covered almost the entire province; he addressed mass meetings in over forty counties, and everywhere he appeared he torty counter, and everywhere he appeared he won the esteem and the confidence of the peo-ple who heard him. In the short space of one year he became one of the most popular orators and one of the political lights of the prevince. Mr. Cloran placed himself at the service of the Likened parts to trath on the allotion comparison Air. Gioran piaced nimeri as the service of the Liberal party to hght out the election campaign in Ontario, and put down the "No Popery" brigade in favor of the Mowat administration, which carried the standard of honest governwhich carried the standard of honest govern-ment and of civil and religious liberty. He took an active part in the strugple in the counties of Gleugarry, Stormont and Presents, where the three Liberal candidates were elected by large majorities. In showing no hesitation

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Gems of Thought From Holy Men Past and Present.

Our character is our will ; for what we will we arc. That is a barren soul which has never brought

forth fruits of passence through the travail o euffering. We receive grace as as hundred, and we cor

respond as twenty; or we recaive as twenty, and correspond as one.

Singularity in the Christian life is more often a token of pride than of true virtue. The incere Christian is always simple. How many spring times and seed-times have

we lost ' how many a summer is past without a harvest? how many an automn without vintage 2 Where is thy faith ? Stand firmly and with

perseverance; take courage and be patient; comfort will come to thes in due time. - Thomas A. Rempis. There is no want of the soul which Christi-

anity does not satisfy; there is no civilization that it does not enlighten and purify.-Cardinal Gibbons. God looks in compassion on our heavy hours

and mournful days, our secret indignation, our shame which burns inwardly, our bruised and trombling hearts.

If you would be exempt from uneasiness, do nothing which you know or suspect is wrong; and if you wish to enjoy the purest pleasure, do everything in your power which you always know is right.

There never was any one whose life was fulles of endless employments, or more broken by countless interruptions, than the life of Our Blessed Lord. This may show us the most laborious may be the holiest Saints.

A person may say I am not much concerns how long I remain in Purgatory, provided 1 may come to eternal life. Let no one reason thus. Purgatory fire will be more dreadful than whatever torments can be seen, imagined or endured in this world .- St. Clesar of Arles.

Nearly all the misfortunes of life come from munderstandings. If only one could explain himself ! If those who who have misunder stood could only come to an understanding with those who have badly expressed themselves, how many misfortunes would be avoided, and how many beart-aches !

It is certain that if we love God as we ought: if we bear to our Divine Redeemer tender and grateful hearts; if we realize the Communion of Saints, and the loving and living relations which bind them to us and us to them; if we be conscious of their love to us and their prayers for us; if we have child like hearts, holy, lov-ing, and filial towards our heavenly Father; then it is certain that, next after Jeaus, our veneration and our love will be given to her whom he loves with all the filial reverence and all the tender love of His Sacred Heart .-Cardinal Manning.

Opsdience to the will of God is a work of di rect and simple consciousness. It is to be wroughs in us by its own self-confirming power. It is by doing the will of God; by recognizing it in all the changes of life : by reading the ex-pression of the Divine mind in the course of this isonbled world; by bowing ourselves down

Baltour ; but is is generally felt that the diffi culties of transacting Parliamentary business in November are greatly increased by Balfour's sudden activity. Mr. Parcell, who was disposed to support the Ministerial Land Parchase bill, cannot in the face of the imprison-ment of his two chief lieutepauts. Will be impri ecadd? Upon that everything depende. If the pro-secution should fail the Ministry will have com-mitted suicide. Lawyers here entertain grave doubts whether the accused are guilty of the specific charge on which they were arrested-criminal compiracy. They contend the charge could not be maintained before any English court ; but the case will be tried in Ireland ; that alters everything. It is not likely the Government has incurred any risk of failure. Irish law officers were carefully consulted beforehand. All advised prosecution. The Government confidently expect Dillon and O'Brien to be sentenced to six months. This will bring about a crisis that may decide how long the present Parliament will continue to exist Public opinion in England seems stagnant or indifferent about the whole matter, A few days before the arrest O'Brien exulted over the collapse of the Coercion act, and boasted he and Dillon had inst delivered far and away stronger speeches in Tipperary than anything for which he had formerly been sent to jail. This admis

sion will be pressed against him on the trial. It is a strange fact that none of Mr. Parnell's friends have been able to communicate with him during the past three days. He is in seclusion once more, but must come out now and say something for his supporters. He is believed to be anxious to keep quiet till the O'Shea case is decided. He looks forward to the result of that with perfect confidence. It is said that a settlemont out of court would not be difficult to arrange,

New Cardinals to be Created.

LONDON, Sept. 23 .- The Scottish Leader save that coincident with the elevation of Mgr. Stoner to the Cardinalste as the third repre-sentative in the Roman Catholic Church of ingland, the news came yesterday from Rome bhat three other English speaking prelates will be elevated to the Szcred College. These are Archbishop Wm. J. Walsh, representing the Church of Ireland; Archbishop Kenrick, representing the Church of America, and Arch bishop Oharles Eyre, representing the Church of Scotland. A dispatch from Rome says the announcement that Archbishop Welsh will be created a cardinal is premature.

The Gause in the West.

We publish this week a letter addressed by Mr. J. J. Carran, M.P. for Montreal Ceptie, to the TRUE WITNESS of that city. The communication has reference to the impending famine in Ireland. We feel sure our subscribers one and all will take into considoration the advisability of alding the dis-tressed people of Ireland at this trying time. Mr. Curran is to be highly commended for the prompt and business-like manner in which he endeavors to premete this much needed assistance to the people at home. In all mat-ters relating to faith and fatherland he is ever the first in the front rank, and always ready to devote his splendid talents and energy to forward the interests of both. Hon, Senator

Murphy, it will be seen, has kindly consented to not as treasurer. A true and staunch Irlah Oatholic is Senator Murphy, and we doubt not his influence will be the means of helping the mevement very materially. All Gevernment of which I was a member contributions sent to this office will be When the United States gave netice to the promptly acknowledged and forwarded to the minate that treaty we regretted it very mu

DEVELOP THE TRADE

between the two countries. (Cheers.) Socially, I know that the relations between the two countries are perfect. In my experience, living as I done near the frontier all my llfo, I have seen how readily the young maidens of Canada, if they see the hands of Yankees come acress the line for them, they will not besitate to become emigrants and themselves cross to the States. (Laughter.) We find some of these obstructive Americane coming to take our handsemest girls and carrying them across the

line. There is a perfect secial reciprocity there and no Mr. McKinley dare introduce a bill to prevent that kind of reciprocity. (Lunghter.) All I can say to our young men, many of whem I see before me just new, is this "Cross the line; invade the enemy's country, de it boldly and determinedly. take the richest and handsemest Yankee girls you can find and annex them." (Much laughter.) But there is another matter bearing en our relations with the United States to which I wish to refer brinfly. Legislation is now taking place in the United States-'t is not yet passed, but I have not much doubt It will pass substantially as it now stands-called the McKirley bill. There may be some medifications in it before it gets the senction of the president and becomes law. Well, we would sather that it did not pass, but we may make up our minds that the law is coming into force. We must not disguise from ourselves that that legislation, whether intended to be friendly or not, I cannot say-I do not wish to attribute metives, at all events, with our present evidence-but whether it is intended to be friendly to Canada er net its effect will be detrimental to Oanadiaa interests. It will check, obstruct

THAT IS NO FAURT OF OURS.

The first reciprocity treaty-that of 1854 although the terms were settled bafore I had enything to do with it-was passed by the Government of which I was a member. When the United States gave notice to ter-Continued on fifth page.]

and have a tendency to diminish the commorcial intercourse between the two countriea.