Parliament was dissolved and an appeal made

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

#### CALENDAR.

MAY.

### NOTICE.

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WE have very cheerfully to acknowledge the handsome sum of \$201.38 for the Post Irish Relief Fund, subscribed by the residents of the Township of Hemmingford. In glancing over the names of subscribers, we find them to be comprised of all the nationalities, in so far as names can now be accounted an index, and the letter of enclosure, which will be found in another column, directs that the mony be distributed among the sufferers irrespective of creed. This is surely just and fair, the more especially as the money has been bestowed in the same spirit.

THE Ottawa Free Press, 4th inst., informs us, among a whole lot of other excellent things. that important Cabinet changes are in contemporary qualifies its announcement by saying "the rumor was current on the streets." a general rule effected on the streets we permit ourselves the luxury of breathing more rumor current.

head-quarters. In reference to this the London Tablet says :--

"The Roman correspondent of the Standard tributed the following item of intelligence:--Cardinal Mauning, though living in much retirement, is, I am assured, labouring assiduously for the attainment of special power which would give him, in fact, the supremacy of the Catholic Church in England. He will not, however, succeed.' We do not know which is the greater, the stupidity or the Wales labouring assiduously for a supremacy which he already possesses by virtue of his position is sufficiently absurd. A constantly recurring, and, we fear, malicious misrepresentation of this matter has been going on for sometime in the public press.

In this connection it may be added that Monsignor Capel, vilely traduced by the same correspondents, has completely vindi-Roman correspondents are no better than they should be.

THE war so long threatened between Russia have the latest improvements in rifles, cannon | Turk or Russian," said Sir Charles. This and torpedoes, although their fortifications have not been advanced in a corresponding fice of blood and treasure in driving the degree. If a real Russian army came down Turks from Bosnia a few years ago. it would make short work of the Celestial Emperor and his subjects; but when it is

auxiliaries, the chances against the Chinese are not so great. It is generally thought that Beaconsfield's finger has been in this pie, but if so, Gortschakoff has not been idle, for it is highly probable that Japan will be an ally of Russia.

WHATEVER the present Government may really think of free trade and protection they are protecting British Columbia as well as they can. If they go on protecting it as they are at present the white population of that favored province will not require to work, but nevertheless the Government might still more simplify matters and allow the British Columbians to draw the money in a more satisfactory and equitable way than shovelling it in by the contract system. In plain set terms, we would respectfully make this suggestion to the Government: Let them at once take \$20,000,000 and distribute it among the heads of white families so much THURSDAY, 13—Octave of Ascension. Cons. Bp.
Moore, St. Augustine, 1877.
FRIDAY, 14—Feria.
SATURDAY, 15—Vigil of Pentecost. Fast.
SURDAY, 16—Pentecost or Whit-Sunday. Less.
Acts. ii. 1-11; Gosp. John xiv. 23-31.
Monday. 17—Whit-Monday. Montreal founded, 1642,
TUESDAY, 18—Whit-Tuesday.
WEDSESDAY, 19—Ember Day. Fast. Of the Octave. St. Prudentians. Virgin.

among the heads of white families so much per capita. Allowing that there are two thousand such on the golden slope of the Pacific this sum would give each man \$10,-000, an amount which, if put out at interest at six per cent, would afford an income of \$1,200 per annum. We are aware that this comparatively miserable pittance is not at all equal to the merits of the British Columbians, but the times are hard, and if the Government would promise to increase the stipend as trade and business improved, and at the same time express themselves ashamed of their seeming niggardly conduct, we are of the opinion that the patriots of Vancouver would accept, with a little grumbling, true, but still they would accept, especially if a Chinese servant was thrown into the bargain. We do not pretend to any great financial ability in advancing this suggestion to the consideration of Sir Charles Tupper and others whom it may concern, but we modestly think if the plan is carried out it will effect a saving of \$100,000,000, no small trifle in times like the present.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. SIR CHARLES DILKE, the cable informs us, has permitted himself to be interviewed by the correspondent of a French paper, and has certainly let himself out considerably. Making all allowances for the buoyancy of the French newspaper correspondent and the liability to exaggeration of newspaper correspondents generally, there is enough common sense running through the interview, and enough of a likeness to what the Radical minister would say, to throw an air of probability around the whole thing. If the interview be genuine, and if Sir Charles is speaking the mind of his colleagues, it must have the effect of throwing European diplomatists into fits, and reorganizing the Holy Alliance on its ancient basis. There are three illustrious persons in Europe who will not draw comfort from the utterances of templation. Mr. Masson is to retire from the the over-frank British Under-Secretary for Ministry, Sir John is to be President of the Foreign Affairs, and they are Bismarck, Council, Dr. Schultz to obtain a portfolio, Mr. Gortschakoff and Andrassy, the Ministers or O'Connor to be elevated to the Bench, and | Chancellors of the three despots who are Mr. Mousseau to take his place as "represen- making of the continent of Europe one vast tative of the Western French Canadians." | camp. It may be that Sir Charles If so we wonder who will represent the Dilke has merely given his own ideas Western, Eastern, Southern, and Northern as a private individual to the correspondent, Irishmen? Fortunately our energetic con- but the probabilities are the other way-a member has no right to entertain opinions while in office other than those he is prepared Now, as we know Cabinet changes are not as | to enunciate in Parliament. But Sir Charles may be one of those simple republican spirits, who think diplomacy and secrecy a sham and freely, and think that the Free Press is in a humbug. He is, besides, thoroughly indea state of excitement about nothing. Perhaps | pendent, and cares not what his colleagues Tom Kinsella may know something about the | may think; if they do not agree with him so much the worse for them; it is time (he may imagine) that a new departure be taken in THE Roman correspondents of the London Britain's foreign relations as well as in the papers send curious items of intelligence to manner of setting them forth. If, for instance, it is the intention of the new regime to create a confederation of free States between the Danube, the Adriatic and the Grecian sea" where has surpassed himself this time. He has con- is the use of disguising it and going around the world of diplomatic expressions to conceal one's thoughts. It is time that a spade be called a spade in diplomatic as well as in the language ordinarily used for business purposes. At least so thinks the Under-Secretary, evidently. What gives a greater malignancy of the statement. The idea of the | air of vraisemblance to the interview is the Archbishop and Metropolitan of England and | fact that the ideas expressed are those actually entertained by the English Radical party. The English Radicals hate Bismarck pretty cordially, and Sir Charles is K scarcely in official barness when he takes the first opportunity of snubbing that fat and illustrious individual. The reference to "Republican France and Free Italy" has also a radical impress; but what cated his character and proved that the must the Queen think of it, and what will the dainty, diplomatic Granville say, who would not offend a nation or an individual though he was conspiring to make war upon them in twenty-four hours? Evidently Sir Charles and China is now almost inevitable, notwith- cares as little for the opinion of Her Majesty standing that Russia has really made con- and his chieftain, Granville, as he did for the cessions with the object of keeping the peace. opinions of the world when he cremated the Somehow or other a warlike feeling has late Lady Dilke, or when, in his place in entered the very unwarlike heart of the Parliament, he said a Republican Govern-Chinaman, and he is vaunting of his powers ment was better than a Monarchical for and making a noise with his shields. It may England. What can they do but force certainly be that the valor of the Chinese has | him to resign, at which he would be delighted, | improved—if such an expression is allowable as it would give him an excuse for leading an -since 1860, when a small division of independent party in the House. England French and English troops marched through did not go to the trouble of electing one hun- There are in all over 100 of such reports, and their country and occupied the capital with dred and thirty Radicals for nothing; the very little loss and very little honor, for no Radical voice must be heard in foreign as one thought it much of an achievement to well as home politics, and who is better fitted conquer China. Still it must be confessed to give it expression than the Republican the Chinese have made immense strides since | Under-Secretary? "Neither Bosnia nor then, especially in the art of war. They Herzegovina shall belong to the Austrian,

must afford comfort to Austria after her sacri.

But nevertheless its boldness must strike

everybody, and its justice must com-

oppressed Sclaves, who have warred against oppression so long, so gloriously, and, until lately, so successfully, fall beir to the inheritance of the Sick Man. It is certainly refreshing to have an Under-Secretary of State who is prepared to speak out his mind and defy the devil and Bismarok and all their works and pomps, in language remarkable for its want of diplomacy.

#### The State of Ireland.

The Mansion House Committee have is sued an exhaustive report of the country now going through the ordeal by famine. Subjoined to the report is a map, colored to show the localities most afflicted, and from the map we learn that the districts entirely iree are limited. The West is altogether colored black, as is the North, West, and Southwest, while the East is comparatively clear. Nevertheless there are dark spots all over, and there are dark localities in the favored regions of Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone, Down, Armagh, Meath, Louth, Carlow, Kildare, Dublin, and all along the East coast.

The report furnishes a statement giving extracts from the Sub-Committees, duly authenticated of which the following are a

600

Districts.

Ballymachugh.

Bailieborough

Extracts from Appeals of Local Com'ittees, duly authenticated.

In need of the

first necessaries of life. Last week a man who held six

acres died of want; if no re-

		1	struggling farm ers will be drive
Killeshandra	650	210	to the w'rkhouse Poor farm'rs not eating their see
	}		potatoes and las
		1	will have no
			thing to main tain themselve till next crop.
Enniskillen	1000	In'g.	Our funds e N hausted; all it deep distress.
Mulleck	500	631	Mostly s m a l
		ļ	ing by turf-mak
	]		hundreds crowd
	1		from 12 o'clock
	1	i	at night, unde
		1	men and me
			came to priest' house and faint
	1		ed with hunger and exhaustion The appearance
			of the poor is ap
len <b>e</b> olumb- kılle		2850	palling. Distress is becoming daily
			more general: some are eating
em pleorone			the black sea- weed. The poverty of
(Lower) and Arranmore		5886	The poverty of the people is such that if im-
Island			mediate steps be not taken to alle-
			viate the distress death from hun-
			ger must be the immediate re-
			suit. Distress at- tributable to al- most total fail-
j	]	ĺ	most total fail- ure of the crops, reduction in the
			price of cattle and kelp, want of
	1		fuel, caused by rains, reduction
			in labor market of England and Scotland. Rental
			stated at £900; but one cow on
	1	-	the island; pas- ture reserved for
astleblayney		400	sheep. In dire distress;
			suffering every hardship that poverty and des-
			fitution can in-
onaghm oyne. Fum	::::	650 650	Fever of a viru- lent type has
buda wa a t	150	800	speer want.
ydavnet		300	Every shilling
			source exhaust- ed. Thirty fami- lies to-day with
	1000		not even meal to help them.
ortin	1200	inc.	Great distress; no fuel, no pota- toes; a miser-
	1		toes; a miser- ably scanty oat crop; no credit
allina & Bohir		400	with shopkeep'rs Laborers and
	365	759	smali farmers in dire distress.
nagh	•••	100	With one ex- ception, the land is owned by non- resident pro-
			prietors.
illard	1284	1485	The people are
		[	without food, and have no pro- spect of employ-
ilshanny	450	605	ment. Morethan ninety
			families all in need of a kind
	1	- 1	and helping hand, some with
	- 1		hunger pangs at their hearts.
	1	- {	Nay, more; poor fathers and mo- thers, in addition
		]	to their own suf- ferings, must be-
	ļ	l	hold what to them is even more heartrend-
			ing—the child of
			tender years. nay, the little infant.crying for
	1	1	food-e ven the poorest-and the little hungry
	1.		mouth orying in vain.
onvent of Jercy, Galway	500 child	•••• ]	These children
, ,,	ren.		are depending on the Nuns for dally food.
Such stories as the foregoing are so com-			

Such stories as the foregoing are so common and so frightful as to become monotonous. The names of those making the reports, generally parish priests, fare authenticated. we have only taken a few at random. One great cry is that the landlords are absent, and another is that the bailiffs are present. Reputedly wealthy tradesmen are suffering, and

## The Opposition Leader.

House of Commons looks ridiculously small considered that the Russian force will consist mend itself to the understanding of so powerful in the country. It has now a is true that a majority of the people of this Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and Sheffield, destroyed; the vines and fruit frees and green. largely of Tartars and other Central-Asian Europe. If Turkey falls to pieces, let the recognized leader in the person of the present centres of democratic thought, corn were crushed to the earth.

to the country, the Conservatives gained power on the Protection cry, which was, perhaps, so much the better for Canada, as protection was much needed. But it is doubtful if the following of Sir John A. Macdonald would have been so large in the new House if differences did not exist among the Liberals. It is in fact almost certain if Mr. Blake had nct thought fit to be travelling in Europe while the contest was going on that his talents as a public speaker and his great personal influence would have materially lessened the Conservative majority and given his party a better chance to fight the Government on their Pacific Railroad policy, country, notwithstanding the Conservative majorities on the divisions which have taken place. When we say his party, we are, however, slightly in error, for Mr. Blake has never been a sincere Grit; his intellect is too broad for such a narrow party. When they were in office he never took kindly to them, and has always been restive under the dictatorship of the Hon. George Brown, their real chief. If it were not so he would scarcely absent himdrawing near. To be sure, a plea of ill health has been advanced as an excuse, but any one looking at the splendid physique Mr. Blake towards the Grits and George Brown, it is necessary to take a retrospective glance. After Confederation a new departure in politics had to be taken, and the enthusiasts, in order to give eclat to the new order of things, advocated a Coalition Government, so that it would be really a national administration which would commence to rule the new Dominion of Canada. The Hon. George Brown, Ferguson-Rlair, McDougall and Howland represented the Reformers in the new Cabinet, of which Sir John A. Macdonald was not made paramount; he cried out "treachery," and commanded his political friends to follow him, but they politely refused. It was then that the Globe became so intensely bitter against certain Reformers, succeeded in driving them into the Conservative ranks. After Confederation Messrs. Ontario House in 1871, and dedicated all their attention to Ottawa. In 1873 came the astonishment that Mackenzie it was who was ada. It was also seen that although Mr Blake acquiesced in the arrangement, his soul chafed against the injustice, the perpetration tions. After this a sort of civil war raged bebut was always active. The former grew pettish and resigned his office after awhile on the plea of ill health, accepted a portfolio once more without salary, and played fast and loose in a way that showed he with his party altogether it would fatally iajure his prospects, and the Globe would drive him after William Macdougall. Fortunately for Blake-who was comparatively a young man and could therefore afford to wait—the Reformers were beaten on a question of tariff, and still more fortunately the clear Grits, Brown's faithful henchmen, were swept away completely, never to return. Those who were left, real Reformers, tinctured with a dash of nationality, immediately looked to Blake as leader, got him elected for West Durham, and dethroned Mackenzie as soon as they could gracefully do so. Mr. Blake is now leader of the Opposition, and it will be very surprising if he be not leader of the next Government.

During the past ten days the life of the Honorable George Brown hung on a thread, the expectations of his friends alternating between hope and despair until Saturday, when it was announced that his state was beyond hone. When, therefore, his death was announced on Sunday no one was surprised, although the great and universal sorrow manifested was none the less. Nor is the grief at the death of one of Canada's foremost statesmen confined to personal friends, or political. adherents, the feeling of sorrow is widespread throughout Canada, for at such a solemn time political enmities are forgotten and little remembered except that the honored dead had rendered undoubted services to his country throughout his eventful carreer. If death had taken possession of the illustrious Senaeven the priests are sometimes hungry, and after all Mr. Brown was not a young yet the Times says the famine is almost over: | man, but it is remembered that while in the full possession of his great intellectual powers and physical energy Though the number of Liberals in the the unworthy bullet of the assassin cut short a career useful to himself, his family and his

Death of Senator Brown.

orable Edward Blake, a leader, who need fear Mr. Brown, and that as a politician he was orable adward place, a lease, when the last less few there are who will be unwilling to half a century later, when the first reform bill admit that he was at least honest in his aims according to his light, and that his love for Canada was firm and sincers, and his efforts to serve her were unremitting and School of that modern Athens. He was little aptitude and less liking. Mr. Brown, sr. came to the United States in 1838 accompanied by his son, and started the British who found in journalism his true vocation. The teachings of the Chronicle were, as the self when the time for a struggle at the polls was name implied, decidedly British, and it had be-Those two qualities attracted to it the attention of the Presbyterians of Canada, who just of the man will at once smile at the absurd- then required an organ, and the Browns came ity. In order to understand the position of to Toronto and started the Banner. In 1844 of the Liberal party and has even since advocated liberal measures, tinctured, as might be supposed, with Presbyterianism, but of a milder type than that of thirty years ago. For a long time, and more espacially after the defeat of Mr. Brown at Haldimand, in his contest with William Lyon Mackenzie, the Globe, under the direction of Mr. Brown, was bitterly hostile to the Catholic religion, but in 1860 it became milder, and since the was the chief. After a few days Mr. Brown advent of the Mail has been very liberal in retired from the Cabinet because his policy religion as well as politics. The career of Senator Brown has been so varied so chequered, and almost so dramatic, that it would be impossible to go over even its leading events in the limited space at our disposal in this journal. He was, for years, the leader of including his late colleagues, and ultimately the Reform party in Upper Canada, long, indeed, before Blake or Mackenzie were heard of and into politics as well as into religion and Blake and Mackenzie led the Opposition in journalism threw all his bitterness, his narthe Dominion House, and also in the Ontario | nowness of spirit and his great intellect and Legislature, until they defeated the Sandfield energy. He, in conjunction with the present Macdonald Government, when they assumed | Chief Justice, Sir A. A. Dorion, was called office, Mr. Blake as Premier and Mr. Macken- upon to form a government for the late Prozie as his first lieutenant. In order to fight the vince of Canada, but while the members of Conservatives with both hands free, those the new administration were before their two leaders threw up their positions in the constituents for re-election a vote of want of confidence was passed, and an appeal to the country having been refused, Mr. Brown and Pacific Railroad scandal, Sir John's Govern- his colleagues resigned. In after years he was ment was upset, and the Reformers came into | once more member of a cabinet, but somehow power. It was then that it was seen with or other he could never get along with John. A. Macdonald. Perhaps his aspirations were too called upon to form a Government, and not | high, perhaps his views were too impracticable, Blake, the man of greatest talent and the but at all events he hated Sir John cordially natiural leader of the Reformers of Can. to the last, that is to say, politically. In 1867 he was defeated for South Oxford, and we hear of him no more as a legislator until he was made Senator, and then very little. He was of which he attributed to Mr. Brown and the also eminently unsuccessful on two occasions Globe and the Clear Grit following which in carrying on negotiations with the States really looked to the Globe office for instruc- for treaties of reciprocity. Perhaps it was all the better for Mr. Brown's family that he was tween Blake and Brown, which smouldered | not successful as a politician, for success would have drawn kim away from the business which he left in such a flourishing condition. It is claimed for Mr. Brown that he is the father of Confederation, and that long before the subject was discussed in the halls knew not what to do. If he broke of the Legislature it was advocated in the Globe. One event in the life of Mr. Brown, in our opinion at least, should add lustre to his character, and that is the refusal of the doubtful honor of Knighthood. In this he was sincere and consistent, as well as his political friends, Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie. The Globe never approved of such mushroom and ephemeral titles, and when the time came to put the editor's sincerity to the test he stood the strain bravely. Taking him all in all, George Brown was a man, and one whose name will obtain a place in the Canadian history even of a hundred years

# from now.

The Wave of Democracy. Democracy in England has made vast strides forward within the past twenty years, and it is likely to advance still further, gathering force as it goes, like the waves of the ses, until its momentum is resistless and everything is swept before it, including a good deal of what is bad, and, perhaps, a little of what is good. It is with a smile that we of the present day read in Grattan's glowing eulogy of the elder Pitt how " with one hand he wielded the democracy of England and in with the other smote the House of Bourbon," for we know that the democracy of a hundred years ago was voteless and volceless and powerless to do anything politically except to hurrah for Whig or Tory candidate. The British Empire was then ruled by the most selfish, the most exclusive, artistocracy, the world has ever known. ... The franchise was in the hands of a few, and it is no exaggeration ment. It don't mind a stitch. tor in the ordinary manner the regret, though to say that the great lords were almost as as great, would be more subdued, for paramount in the House of Commons as in the House of Peers. It is true such a man as and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test Wilkes did manage to be returned from a of many; many years, and never known to metropolitan constituency through the in- pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, fluence of a few wealthy merchants, but cures wind colic, and gives rest and health. saving him and perhaps one or two others to the child, and comfort to the mother. who now and then obtained seats almost by a on a division, nevertheless the party have country, the grief recomes all the more a miracle, the people of England might have A hailstorm has devastated the greater part of West Hungary. Almost all the winnever during the past twenty-five years been poignant and the sympathy all the deeper. It been justly called the great unrepresented.

brought Bright and Cobden to the surface Even after the passage of the great measure just referred to the really democratic members of Parliament, excluding the Irish foloften successful. It may be said of the lowers of O'Connell, could have been counted Honorable George Brown that while his on the fingers of a man's hand. But views of liberty in Canada were often er. the times have changed and the England ratic, and at times peculiar, the newspaper of to-day contains one hundred and thirty whose destinies he wielded with so much force Radicals, genuine Democrats who go in for was always ready to defend dectrines of right great changes. But, besides this large num. throughout the world, and condemned what | ber, there are sixty-four Home Rulers-Radiwas wrong, and if occasionally narrow and big. | cals to all intents and purposes; both comoted as its proprietor, the fault lay with the in- bined comprising a third of the Imperial tellect more than with the intention. George House of Commons. It is evident Grattan's Brown was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on idea of democracy was a limited one, and the 20th November, 1818, and re- not at all agreeing with the ideas of Siwhich it seems, 4 as is not acceptable to the ceived his education in the High Charles Dilke or Mr. Chamberlain, or even Mr. Gladstone. But the end the son of Peter Brown, an Edinburgh mer- is not yet. The democracy is marchine chant, and was himself intended for mercantile on, and it is only a prophet who can foretell pursuits, for which, however he displayed very where it is to stop. The present Government is committed to the assimilation of the county with the borough franchise, a measure which will still further swell the voters, Chronicle, in which he was assisted by George, list, and it is also committed to extend the same franchise to Ireland as a matter of abstract justice. As if this were not enough to cause a Tory of the old school to grow black sides a learning towards Presbyterianism, in the face, the Government—the Liberal Government, which is not yet radical\_ gromises to wipe the laws of primogeniture and entail from the Statute Book, and thus break the backbone of the landlord the Globe succeeded the Banner as the organ aristocracy forever, and abolish one of the last abuses of feudalism. But even that is not all. No matter how good may be the intentions of Mr. Gladstone, he will be very soon compelled to take the Established Churches of both England and Scotland in hand, and deal with them as he did with the so-called Irish Church, which will be the means of inflicting another blow on aristocracy, and killing Toryism as dead as a door nail. If Mr. Gladstone is either disinclined, or does not live long enough to accomplish those sweeping reforms, it is certain some of his present followers will do it cheerfully, for once the democratic wave is rolling. we know from experience nothing can stop it but physical force, if even that can possibly do it. After the next general election in Great Britain and Ireland we shall hear no more of Whigs and Tories; they shall have been numbered with the historical expressions of the past, and in their places such names as Left and Right, with their compounds, shall be heard, or, perhaps, the more ominous ones of Royalist and Republican. That this forecast is not strained any intelligent student of current events will admit, and especially any one who has taken the trouble to observe what affect political events in France have upon England, although, to be sure, the English are the last people in the world to admit they can be drawn after any other nation. Large concessions to at least one portion of the Empire were granted after the French revelution of 1789. Again, the reform measures of 1832 were passed two years after the revolution of 1830, and if no result followed the '48 upheaval it was because of the advent to power of Louis Napoleon, to whom the English people of the day bore a traditional dislike, not to say hatred, the democracy as well as the aristocracy. But who will venture to say that the consolidation of the present Freuch Republic has not something to do with the spread of democratic opinions now going on in England, and the sweeping changes about to be inaugurated, changes which, if predicted twenty years ago, would have been scoffed at as the ravings of political dreamers. Whether these changes will be productive or not if ultimate benefit is not so certain, but what is nearly certain is that if they do not take place the temper of the English people will not improbably, impel them towards seeking them by other means than the ballot box. The world moves and Conservative England is forced to move with it, in spite of the still powerful Tory element, which is, however, receding fast before the advancing

were in Pitt's time unknown, and the Man

THE Limerick Reporter says :-

wave of democracy.

"The Very Rev. Dr. Cleary, P.P., V.G., Dungarvan, has been for the second time offered a bishopric in Canada by Cardinal Simeoni and the Holy See, and for the second time he has declined accepting the dignity. It is probable that Dr. Cleary shall be compelled by the Court of Rome to accept, though he does repeat "Nolo Episcopari."

One of the most reliable medicines for Headache, is Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILLIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, FOR PULMONARY and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy, by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from

eminent men who have used them. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST WHAT IS THE BEST punisher of worms, and the easiest taken, and he will reply, BROWN'S VERMI-FUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which are so powerful and so popular, are pleasant to taste, and do their work speedily and

theroughly." A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE MAY BE true, but a stitch in the side, resulting from colds or, otherwise, is not so nice. It often prevents a, long breath and causes intense pain, but all may be made right in a few minutes, by rubbing in BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Lini-

TO MOTHERS MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children is an old

A hailstorm has devastated the greater-