

**TO ADVERTISERS.**  
A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 15c per line, first insertion, and 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for contracts on application.  
The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best advertising mediums in Canada.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 15, 1891.

THE Universe publishes a sarcastic paragraph, reprinted elsewhere, on certain ludicrous misrepresentation sent to a Belgian paper, concerning the Irish clergy, and, naturally, expresses itself in indignant terms. But the paragraph is so absurd that there is little to wax wrath over. If the Universe wants to learn what' pernicious " fakirism," as it is now termed, really is, he should come to Canada. There he would see the evil in all its bearings. Lies of the reddest hue are sent abroad by rascals who could as well earn their coppers by indulging in harmless romancing, but who seem to take a delight in deliberately connecting falsehoods detrimental to the interests of the country which gives them a living and national rights. There is another possible explanation of the evil, but even a fakir must be given the benefit of the doubt.

THE Ottawa dispatches announce that at a meeting of the Cabinet, held last week, at which all the ministers were present with the exception of Messrs. Costigan and Colby, the Manitoba School Act was disposed of. As we anticipated no disallowance took place, the matter was allowed to stand, owing to the appeal to the courts, and the Government will undertake to have the question fully tested and assume the expenses of the appeals. As Canada, Mr. Tarte's organ, says that if the Protestant minority in any province had been treated as the Catholic minority of Manitoba has been, disallowance would have been enforced at once. The Daily Witness, the organ of ultra-Protestantism, on the other hand thinks that the assumption of the costs of appeal by the government is an outrage not to be borne. The Jesuits Estate Act procedure is invoked and the refusal of the Minister of Justice to allow an appeal to the tribunals at the government expense is pointed to as an instance of how Catholics can obtain concessions that are refused to Protestants. Fair-minded men will commend the action of the government which meets with such disfavor from the extremists. Canada is a difficult country to govern with its race and religious questions always cropping up, and so long as a desire is manifested honestly to meet each case on its merits,

## GRIT CONSPIRATORS.

**AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.**

## CONSTITUTION MONGERING.

The New York Sun indignantly criticizes the very reasonable comments on the American constitution published in foreign papers and provoked by the recent occurrences at New Orleans. It says that the American people have been "perfectly satisfied with it" for a hundred years. The Sun is forgetful of the fact that the present constitution in practice bears no resemblance to the constitution of a century ago; that the principles of the old constitution have been trampled under foot from Jefferson's time as well as "amended." The "satisfactory" war which grew out of States rights need not be referred to here as a change producing element. But there seems to be a feeling spreading in certain circles that the constitution of the United States is a vile body, which is only fit to be operated on in an experimental manner. One of the latest attempts was made recently at New York, when the "Olympia Commonwealth" was established. This was done at a mass meeting at the Cooper Institute. The object of the new commonwealth is to apparently exhibit a perfectly pure and harmless government containing all the qualities of Plato's Republic with those of Utopia of Sir Thomas More. It proposes to summarily abolish money and property. By this masterpiece of statescraft the possibility of thieving goes also at one stroke. This constitution would, therefore, naturally be the paradise of hoodlars, etc., as no doubt even that class at times feels qualms of conscience. But it does not seem likely that hoodlars, if such could exist without money, would be able to find a place in the new Utopia, because there is to be no government, no voting, nothing, in fact, approaching that condition of affairs which at present open up so many avenues of temptation. The "Olympia" is to be perfectly "free and independent" like Columbia, but there will be no "appropriations" and every citizen will

## CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION

Under the head of Catholic representation our *conferees* of Toronto, the Irish Canadian, has been giving some fatherly advice to the leaders of the Reform party. Our contemporary having done yeoman service during the campaign for the Liberal party, has a right to be heard on a subject of such importance. Now that the Irish Catholics of the Province are profoundly dissatisfied with Messrs. Mercer & Co. for having deprived them of representation in the Cabinet of this Province, a privilege they always enjoyed until the advent of the so-called Nationalist Government, and that they feel deeply aggrieved against both political parties for having refused them every recognition in the Cabinet of the Dominion since the inauguration of Confederation, it may not be out of place to advert to the complaint of the Irish Canadian on the subject of Catholic representation in the Province of Ontario. The Reformers as a body, it appears, were true to their allegiance to the Hon. Mr. Laurier. "but," says our contemporary, "were another election comes in the Reform leaders must use their influence in securing nominations for some of our Catholic Reformers, when the chances of election are fairly assumed." It is then pointed out that up to the present time Catholic Reformers have been put forward in places where they were certain to be slaughtered, and our contemporary adds:

It is no use disguising the true condition of public sentiment in Ontario on this question. So strong is the objection to a Catholic representative in the Legislature, that it is almost impossible to get any account or understanding of the feeling for a Catholic—and where the forces are taken into this means certain defeat, even where the Catholic vote is large. The late election of the chief cause of Sir John Macdonald's repeated triumphs at the polls is the impression among the people that the Reformers from their Orange biography, and his influence on his Orange followers—to secure the election of Catholics, wherever and whenever he has consented to do so, has been a failure. He is so with the Reform leaders, who, whether they have a less liberal following and influence, or whether the latter are more numerous, have never been able to influence the election of Catholic representatives in Ontario (except in an odd, a very odd instance)—St. Catharines.

During the late Dominion elections The Irish Canadian did its full duty to the Reform party, and refrained from speaking on this subject, and refrained from making any statement as to the weight of the Catholic vote, which is now, the best interests of the people; but when the smoke of battle has been cleared away, the Reform party will be glad to help turning to the list of candidates for the whole Province of Ontario and successfully indicating that the Catholic vote was nominally for the Orange party.

For an emphatic disregard of the amenities of International life, commend us to our American cousins. The old and effete nations of Europe may feel bound by conventionalities, but such never bother Johnathan. He feels that to be somebody he must swagger, and therefore he swaggers. His rulers reflect his virtues, and, therefore, they, too, swagger, and those who are impressed with the paramount necessity of scoring a miserable party triumph, even though it belittles their country and their countrymen, applauded the swaggers, and no doubt feel that they have done a noble deed. These observations were led to make by the result of the recent attempt on the part of the Canadian Government to hold an informal conference, through their delegates, with Mr. Secretary Blaine of the United States Government, concerning the trade relations between Canada and the neighboring Republic. Mr. Blaine had intimated that on a day, certainly fixed by himself, he would be prepared to meet representatives of the Canadian Government to discuss the question of reciprocity in an informal manner. Acting under that intimation, our Government appointed its delegates, who proceeded to Washington. When they reached their destination and called on Mr. Blaine they were informed that the President of the United States desired to take an interest in the proceedings, which he would do on some other occasion, but that for the present he had projected a tour out West, and that the conference must be postponed. Whereupon our representatives retraced their steps and their mission was at an inglorious end. The conduct of the United States in this matter was decidedly discourteous. Of course our delegates give Mr. Blaine credit for having received them with the greatest hospitality. No one supposes that he kicked them out of his august presence, more especially as he is reported to be suffering from the gout in the extremities; but there is no excuse for having brought gentlemen represent-

## TENANT FARMER DELEGATES REPORTS.

Last year the Government of Canada adopted the wise proceeding of providing facilities for a delegation of farmers from England, Ireland and Scotland, to visit Canada in all its provinces, and thus make an impartial report on the country as a field for immigration. The delegates were chosen by the people interested in the old country, and, therefore, these reports are likely to bear better fruit than if our Government had anything to do with the selection. We have been anxiously awaiting the result of the investigations of the Irish delegates, but they have not as yet appeared. Those of Messrs. Edwards of Wales, Hutchinson of Penrith, Scotland and Wood of Liverpool, are now before us and all are very favorable to Canada whilst pointing out the disadvantages to be met with. The delegates appear to have done their duty conscientiously, and their reports are well worthy of perusal by Canadians as well as by intending settlers in the Dominion. The government should send them broadcast for the information given is of great value. The reports are too voluminous to permit us to give them more than a passing notice. The report of Mr. Woods closes with the following observations which we deem worthy of reproduction:

Dr. McEachran delivered a very interesting lecture in the Natural History Society rooms on Thursday evening of "Domestic Pets." Dr. Harrington introduced Dr. McEachran, who, in the course of his remarks, impressed upon his hearers the duty of treating domestic pets kindly. All parents should encourage in their children a love for animals. At every stage and under all circumstances in life domestic pets formed an important factor in our pleasure and enjoyment of life. In the whole animal creation there was one general plan observable in the structure of vertebrate animals, but there was a difference in each different species, designed for the special purpose of adapting the animal for its sphere of life. Dr. McEachran spoke of the dog and of the strong attachments it was capable of forming, and gave some particulars of the diseases to which it was subject, due in most cases to mistaken kindness. He condemned the use of the check-rein on the horse and pointed upon instances of that animal's sagacity. He said there was no better way of gaining the affection of a horse than by kindness, giving it a piece of sugar each time it was taken out and in on the stable. He referred to the strong spirit of revenge possessed by the horse, which never forgot and seldom forgave a blow. The peculiarities of the cow, the ram and the cat were also given. The lecture cannot but have a good effect in disseminating a knowledge of our domestic pets.

LONDON, April 22.—The New York Tribune says: At the Canadian Club, dinner last night Mr. Streeby, H. B. M. P., read a letter from Sir John Macdonald, thanking him and his other English friends for their sympathy and for enduring the obloquies. Mr. H. B. M. P., in the course of a speech which was enthusiastically received, said that England should, and must take prompt measures to bring the colonies into a closer and more material association with the Mother Country. He urged Canadians to show a little more consideration to Newfoundland in her present dilemma, remembering their ultimate destiny as one confederated people. He said that he intended to move in the House of Commons that Premier Whiteway and the other Newfoundland delegates, now on their way here, be heard at the bar of the House. As time goes on the feeling against the coercion of Newfoundland is growing stronger among the Liberals, and Mr. Gladstone is said to be strongly opposed to it. Among the Conservatives not a few are indignant at the attitude of France, believing that the object of that country is to coerce the English into abandoning Egypt. There is also a prevalent impression that France will, ere long, be involved in difficulties that will make her attitude on the Newfoundland question of very little moment to Great Britain.

LOUVEIN, April 10.—Canada has just secured an important concession from France. The French Government has been for some time refusing to admit Canadian hams and bacon to France, because goods from the United States of this class were prohibited owing to large-scale diseases known to exist in the American herds. Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner, made a friendly protest to the French Government, pointing out that the Canadian herds are absolutely free from disease. As proof of his contention Sir Charles submitted to the authorities at Paris samples of Canadian hog products, which the experts to whom they were referred for analysis declared to be absolutely free from taint and distinct superior to the United States goods of similar grades. The result is that the French authorities have decided to admit Canadian hog products, and some arrangements have been already effected. It is hoped that an interesting profitable market has thus been secured. Similar steps are now being taken by the officers of the High Commissioner's office to procure other European countries, who might banish Canadian hog products in the prohibition against American goods, to grant similar concessions to Canadian hams.

Mr. J. P. Dawes, of Lachine, has just returned from a tour through Europe and the East. Although he was much impressed with the beauty of Italian skies he still has a preference for the Canadian variety. He crossed the Mediterranean at Port Said, staying at Cairo for a short time on his going up the Nile as far as the first cataract. He visited the pyramids and the wondrous ruins of Thebes and other Egyptian cities. He was astonished at the amazing fertility of the delta of the Nile. Thousands of acres were devoted to the cultivation of cotton and the sugar cane, and the crops were plentiful. Wheat and barley were exceptionally good, but oats were not grown. A great variety of vegetables were grown to perfection and the cow fields were remarkably fine, providing rich food for the cattle. The primitive implements used in Egyptian agriculture caused him some surprise when compared with the good results. Camels and oxen were harnessed together to draw the plow. He admired the beauty of the Arabian horses, and remarked the great care and attention bestowed upon them. Since Egypt had been influenced by British connection the country had improved greatly. Travellers visiting the country easily find suitable accommodation.

The tenth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the election of directors will be held on Wednesday, May 6th, next, at the principal office of the company, at Montreal, at 12 o'clock noon. The meeting will be made special for the purpose of taking such steps as may be deemed expedient, in order to give effect to any legislation by the Parliament of Canada, authorizing the issue of consolidated preference stock in respect of the company's St. Louis branch railway, the Columbia and

## Served Them Right.

A very bad but necessary punishment was meted to a couple of monsters at Montreal city prison at an early hour Wednesday morning. J. B. Roberge and Isaac Bastien had each been sentenced to 22 months' imprisonment at hard labor and 50 lashes, for having committed most heinous offences against several little girls in the eastern suburbs. The two fellows were flayed by an old soldier and were made to feel the full force of their punishment. The worst of it all is the fact that both of these men have most respectable women for wives, as well as being fathers of families.

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ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY

Bright flashes of wit, scintillations of humor, advice given in a pleasing and acceptable manner, speeches short but from the orator's heart, bright minds assembled around the festive board. That was the order of the evening as the dinner given to the dramatic and choral sections and their friends by the St. Ann's Young Men's Society last Wednesday evening still is. The scene of the affair was in the own hall at the corner of Young and Ottawa streets. The table was set T-shaped in a very handsome manner. The white cloth was covered in the centre with a wide strip of green cloth, and upon this rested handsome cpergines loaded with fruits and flowers, which around the wall hung flags of France, England, France, United States and the flag of the society. The stage of the hall was set in part to the left. In the centre hung a beautiful eight harp of Erin. Shortly after half-past eight the guests and members of the dramatic and choral sections of the society sat down to the dinner. A very splendid menu was discussed. The following was

Boned turkey with sausages, cranberry and bread sauce.  
 Fillet of veal, with lemon sauce.  
 Ham.  
 Salads.  
 Lettuce and red cabbage.  
 Celery and pickles.  
*Vegetables.*  
 Mashed potatoes and boiled, green peas and carrots, parsnips.  
*Pies.*  
 Apple, cranberry, raspberry.  
 Jelly: Charlotte Russe, Cakes.  
*Fruits.*  
 Apples, oranges, nuts, grapes, bananas.  
 Cheese and crackers.  
 Tea and coffee.  
 Food ginger ale and pluin soda.

The man and maid was a novelty in itself, each being gotten up in a different style of attire. After the bull of lure had been done amply, the man and maid, in the presence of the ladies, said: "I rise to propose to the ladies, in behalf of our society, and I wish I had the pleasure of Chairman of Council to paint in words the picture of the life and the career and history of the Reverend gentleman and of the doctor, Rev. Father Seabird."

With a perfect storm of applause, which lasted for two or three minutes. Continuing, he said: "I wish the best friend the young men of our society had, was the young man of our society, night and day and has always done his best not only for our interests, but that of our country."

The glasses were filled and the reverend doctor's health was drunk to the song "The

Rev. Father Scrabble, in rising to reply, was greeted with applause, and in the course of his remarks said that he was very thankful that the speaker of the day had been a Catholic. As long as he lived his heart would always be with them, never mind in what part of the world he might be. Although he was not a member of the Society, he was very sympathetic to them, and he was always with them in their efforts for the promotion of the cause of the oppressed. He said he was proud that the efforts had awakened a sympathy in the breasts of their fellow-countrymen here as evidence of the Irish societies to follow in the footsteps of the Society in helping alive the spirit of Irish nationality. He said that a few weeks ago a printed sheet was distributed in this city which implied that certain organizations were "extraneous" to the "extraneous national notions, which, far from having the true interests of motherland, have, in the meantime, stamped her with the brand of infamy."

These references could hardly be applied to the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, and the speaker said that any individual may have hinted that the speaker was "extraneous" to the "extraneous national notions," even though some good men might have been "extraneous" far in the immensity of their national feelings—it was more mainly to give expression to those feelings, which came from the heart of the Irish people, and which were the Irishmen who are always "on the fence," waiting to see which side public opinion is going to take. The speaker, in the course of the oration, said that the speaker of the day was, as well, the public has reported that he actually expressed its approval of the Society, and the several national congresses and Irish dramatic societies, and he said that he was very proud to prove that no patriotic Irishman could possibly take exception to their methods of helping on the "good old cause." Concluding his remarks, he said that he was very gratified he felt at their expressing so close the advice he had always endeavored to instill in his hearers, viz. to combine together in the two great loves.

[illegible]

The next toast was that of the Chairmen of the dramatic and choral sections, Messrs. J. Quinden and J. J. Gethings, who made a suitable reply. Messrs. Brennan, T. J. Quinden, Joseph Johnson, W. J. McCallister and John Morgan also responded to toast the members of the choral section. The chairman continued:—Mr. Morgan J. Quinden, in a very humorous speech, replied to the toast of the past presidents. The president, Mr. J. J. Gethings, then proposed a toast to the "Press," thanked the newspapers for their numerous favors they had done for St. Ann's during the year.

The health of the president, Mr. J. J. Gethings, was next proposed and responded to in eloquent terms.

Three evening songs were sung by Messrs. George Holland, John Morgan, D. Kieley, A. F. Nicholson, W. Casey, and a number of others in a happy and artless manner, with the singing of the Irish national anthem, "God save Ireland," by the entire company.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., April 13.—Bishop Gilmore, of Cleveland, died at 7.30 o'clock this evening. Bishop McCloskey, of Kentucky; Father Wright and Houck and his faithful nurses, Sisters of the Sacred Heart, were with him in the last. Father Houck will leave here to-morrow with the remains for Cleveland.