

**The Post Printing & Publishing Co.**  
761-CRAIG ST. Montreal, Canada.  
Subscription per annum \$1.50  
Single copies 10c

**NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.**  
A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS for 15c per line (single), first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special notices, 20c per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion. The large and increasing circulation of THE TRUE WITNESS makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.**  
Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office. Remittances should be made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by date on the address label when their subscription expires. Sample copies sent free on application.

Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is need of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to

**The Post Printing & Publishing Co.**  
MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1884

**CATHOLIC CALENDAR.**  
AUGUST.

THURSDAY, 21.—St. John the Baptist.  
FRIDAY, 22.—Octave of the Assumption. SS. Timothy and Companions, Martyrs.  
SATURDAY, 23.—St. Philip Beniti, Confessor. Vigil of St. Bartholomew.  
SUNDAY, 24.—Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Bartholomew, Apostle. Epist. 1 Cor. xii. 27-31; Gosp. Luke vi. 12-19; Last Gosp. Luke x. 23-37. Cons. Pp. Flaseh, La Crosse, 1881.  
MONDAY, 25.—St. Louis IX., King of France, Confessor.  
TUESDAY, 26.—St. Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr.  
WEDNESDAY, 27.—St. Joseph Calasanzius, Confessor.

The New York Herald calls Blaine a piece of very cracked china. If part of the chamber set, he must be the soap-dish, for no politician on record has dealt more in soft soap than the "Flowery Jim Blaine."

According to the census of 1880 the foreign born population of the United States amounted to 6,079,943 persons. The Germans numbered 1,966,742; the Irish 1,832,490; the Canadians 717,176, and the English 682,676.

The Americans are mad. It has been shown conclusively that a strikingly large percentage of the insane paupers, for whose maintenance the State provides, has been smuggled in by trick and device, for no other object than to shift the burden on to Uncle Sam.

Five out of the twenty-one Presidents of the United States were of Irish lineage: Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Johnson and Arthur; two of Scotch: Grant and Hayes; one of Welsh: Jefferson; one of Dutch: Van Buren; the remaining twelve being of English descent.

EARL SPENCER is opposed to the re-opening of a public examination of the witnesses in the Mantra murder case, in which they were compelled by Crown Solicitor Bolton to swear away the lives of innocent men. Is the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland afraid of having the confessions of Casey and Philbin substantiated?

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD is represented as discussing the project of a union of the British West Indies with Canada. In the Local Parliament of Jamaica a large number of the members are negroes. A session at Ottawa would freeze them out of their wits. It would be like trying to cultivate friendly relations between a volcano and an iceberg.

BUTLER is the happiest candidate of the present quartette. He has been vilified for years, and consequently fears no new slander. Once he was young and tender and the blue veins were in his peach-blossom cheek. Now one might as well look for "blue veins in a hebephant's hide," as the cockney remarked. He is the great North American ring-tailed rhinoceros, and you can't tickle him with a straw.

The Native American party intend to put a Presidential ticket in nomination in September. There will then be five tickets in the field, namely, Blaine, Republican; Cleveland, Democrat; Butler, Greenback and Anti-Monopolist; and St. John, Prohibitionist. This "Know-Nothing" American party may be the dark horse, as forty-six out of the fifty-two millions in the United States are native born.

There are some forty heirs now to the throne of England, and the way they keep multiplying alarms the British taxpayers. The support of the royal family costs the country over \$5,000,000 annually. Couldn't their Royal Highnesses afford to pay for nurses and baby linen out of this sum without making further demands on the public exchequer? How would Canada, as part of the proposed Imperial confederation, like to contribute its share?

Kierrno dogs in England is now considered a luxury. Human beings are of less importance than dogs in England, where they still keep 894,903 and yet let 4,000 people die of insufficiency of food in London. "Wealthiest country in the world," says the lordly Briton fresh from Albion's isle. But if England wishes to impress foreigners with its wealth, it must, "by jove, you know," keep up the number of dogs to last year's standard, which was a hundred thousand more than a few thousand more London papers have to be devoted to.

Some people cannot imagine why Americans undertake to dictate to England in matters relating to Ireland; but General Butler is not one of them. He holds that the people of the United States have every right to interfere between the two islands. At an immense demonstration which took place yesterday in Boston, Butler put the case in the following terms: "Had Lafayette and others no right to come over to the United States to help our fathers in the struggle against the oppression of England? I know but of one set of men who had no right to come over and they were Hessians, who were hired for the purpose by England. Washington and his colleagues were the Parrells of our early days. History will repeat itself."

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN was unanimously re-elected President of the Irish National League of America, but he absolutely declined. From the moment he took office Mr. Sullivan showed himself to be one of the ablest men within the limits of the American Republic. His public pronouncements have never been surpassed, either in brilliancy of style, breadth of view, or solidity of argument. He built up the National League and made it an organization second only to the Congress of the United States. He has found a worthy successor in Patrick Egan, who served such an honorable term as Chancellor of the Land League Exchequer in the stormiest days of its existence. Patrick Egan is a man who commands the respect and affection of the Irish race. They will be proud to see him holding the highest post of honor outside of his native land.

The Brooklyn Eagle takes a very sensible view of the conduct of the notorious Chiniquy in abusing and lecturing against his former church. His admirers and those who encourage him in his nasty work would do well to ponder it. The Eagle says: "It seems to us that a man who has been a priest, but who suddenly finds reason to abandon his faith, might find better employment than abusing it. Such a man resembles the ill bird that fouls its own nest, and if his representations were true, sensible people would naturally ask how it was that, if the Church were so full of corruption, he did not find it out before. He stultifies himself by the confession that he was a teacher of falsehood for many years of his life. His new faith gains nothing by such attacks upon his old one, and his present brethren can have no moral guarantee that he will not some day denounce them as he does his former coreligionists."

SOME of the London journals express surprise that Cleveland, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, should have sent a letter to the Irish National Convention at Boston, regretting that he was unable to attend. They say, even if the letter was intended to be offensive in substance, it was to be presumed it would not meet with the approval of Englishmen. Indeed! Quite saucy, those London journals! If Cleveland was to do right he would take his instructions from them. Impudence of this kind reaches a sublime degree. We are of the opinion that when any of the Presidential candidates speaks or acts, they generally have in view what will please and meet the approval of Americans and not foreigners. The secret of the chagrin of the English papers is to be found in their open confession, that "the power of the Irish vote in America shows the power it is likely to attain in Great Britain."

A CABLE despatch says Mr. Gladstone intends creating a new batch of peers out of some faithful hacks in the House of Commons. The creation, which is to take place at the close of the present session of Parliament, will be the biggest joke of the season. The most of those whom the Government intend to raise to the peerage will be incapable of transmitting their honors to posterity, as they are nearly all toothless and heirless. Of the six members mentioned, the only important one is Mr. Dodson, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Of the others, Sir Thomas Colebrooke is 71 years of age and has an heir, but Sir Thomas McClure, of Londonderry, is 78 and childless. Sir Alexander Matheson, of Ross Cromartie, is childless. Sir Arthur Hayter, of Bath, is childless, and Sir Thomas Brassey is childless, and they are all old men. These selections are highly judicious under the circumstances.

AFTER admitting that priests are the most suitable persons to have supervision of school work, because of their superior learning, general intelligence and the necessary time to give proper attention to the work, the Toronto Telegram, rather strangely, remarks, that "notwithstanding all that can be said in favor of priests being members of school boards, the fact remains that they have no practical knowledge of business or finances and that they know nothing about the training of children. They have a field of their own to harvest and it should receive all their attention. Their hands will be full enough looking after the interests of the adults while the lay trustees look after the interests of the children." We suppose the Telegram would consider men like Eno and other bank smashers, who have a practical knowledge of business and finances, fit and

proper persons to whom to entrust the training of children. The fact which the priests have to neglect comprises the children as well as the adults, and those who are capable of looking after the interests of adults are surely capable to look after those of the children. Will not the Telegram be a little more logical?

THREE Milwaukee lawyers recently presented bills, aggregating \$26,000, for legal services extending through two months in settling an estate worth \$32,000. When the bills were submitted to Judge Drummond for approval, he said: "Gentlemen, you consider yourselves good lawyers. How much more are your services worth to your clients than mine to the people? You have charged \$26,000 for sixty days' services. Could you not be content with \$2,000? These charges are infamous. They are such as men who are scoundrels and thieves at heart would make. This charge of \$15,000 is cut down to \$1,500, those of \$5,000 each to \$500. Repeat such a piece of rapine in this court and I will disbar every one of you."

There are a good many people that would like to meet Judge Drummond. To make lawyers honest has always been considered tough work, but Judge Drummond seems to know how to go about it in style.

The American Bureau of Education has issued its annual report for 1883, which contains facts of great interest. It shows that in 1882 there were 16,243,822 persons of school age in the United States; that of these only 10,013,826 were enrolled in the public schools, and that the average daily attendance was 6,118,331. This exhibit is not gratifying, even when allowance is made for the large number of children who are receiving instruction in private schools. It is better, however, than in England and Wales, where, out of a population of 26,000,000, there are 4,189,112 enrolled in the public day-schools, but with an average attendance of 3,015,151. Special returns as to the emancipated class in the South show that out of a school population of 1,944,572 colored children there were only 892,982 enrolled as in attendance. There are no less than 293,294 school teachers employed in the American public schools. Their salaries range from \$21.52 a month for both sexes in Alabama, up to \$76.73 for women in Nevada, and \$102.90 for men in Massachusetts. The gross income of the schools for the year was \$94,327,188, and the estimated value of school property \$218,562,197, or an increase of over thirty million dollars.

ACCORDING to the returns of the agricultural department at Washington, the present wheat and corn crops will exceed those of any year since 1880. The winter wheat is already secured, amounting to about 82 per cent. of the entire yield, and the spring wheat has reached the harvesting stage in safety. This year's wheat crop is now estimated at 475,000,000 bushels, or 55,000,000 bushels more than last year. This will give the very fair average of about 1 1/2 bushels to the acre—a larger average than in any year since 1879, when it was 1 1/3 bushels. It is calculated that 260,000,000 bushels will be required for home consumption and 53,000,000 for seedling the next crop. This would leave a surplus of over 160,000,000 bushels. Speaking of the grain exports the report says that "of the crop harvested in 1882, in wheat and flour, a trifle over 147,000,000 bushels of wheat were sent abroad. Last year this export had fallen to 97,000,000. Upon a calculation based upon these figures, we shall send abroad the coming year a total of about 140,000,000 bushels. The per cent. of exportation to product has been declining for some years, as the home demand increases, and our farmers find that, except in cases of bad crops abroad, they are obliged in foreign markets to compete with the half-starved laborers of Russia, India and Egypt." The corn crop this year is in a healthy condition, and promises to give an increase of nearly 20 per cent. over last year's production, or the enormous total of 1,820,000,000 bushels. The estimated value of the crop to the producer is put down at an average of 45 cents per bushel. The surplus corn does not find the same opening in foreign markets as the wheat. Corn is so bulky and so easily convertible into pork and beef that an extra crop is followed more readily by increased meat exports than by an appreciable increase in the corn exports.

BEER is becoming more and more a popular beverage in Europe. Its consumption last year was no small item. A Vienna journal gives returns of the quantity of beer brewed in the several countries of Europe during the past twelve months. The figures are quite interesting. England, of course, comes first, with 27,050 breweries, which turned out about 990,000,000 gallons, or an average of 30 gallons for every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom. Germany comes next with 25,902 breweries and 900,000,000 gallons. These two countries are far ahead of all the others, the third being France, which has 3,000 breweries as against only 2,004 in Austria and Hungary, though the quantity of beer brewed in France is only 157,000,000, as against 280,000,000 brewed in Austria and Hungary. The other countries of Europe are thus summed up: Belgium has 1,250 breweries, which produced last year 210,250,000 gallons, and then comes Holland, with 500 breweries, producing 84,000,000 gallons; Russia, with 430 breweries, producing 68,000,000 gallons; Switzerland, with 423 breweries, producing 27,000,000 gallons; Norway, with 400 breweries, producing only 13,600,000 gallons; Denmark, with 260 breweries, producing 28,000,000 gallons; Sweden, with 220 breweries, producing 21,000,000 gallons; and Italy, with 150 breweries, producing 4,000,000 gallons. No returns are given for Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, or the Danubian Kingdoms, but the production of beer is very small in them.

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.**  
The National Convention of the Irish League of America, meeting the old historic Temple of Liberty, Faneuil Hall in Boston, over five hundred delegates answered to the roll call, and among these were some of the best Irishmen and "most eminent citizens in America." It is just sixteen months since the representative gathering at Philadelphia, when, following the example of the parent organization in Ireland, the Land League abandoned its special identity and merged in the more comprehensive agitation of the National League—not that the great question of the land was surrendered; for as long as a vestige of landlord oppression remains the effort for remedy in that direction must continue; but that the leaders had decreed the time had come to extend the work of seeking amelioration for a class to that of effecting the redemption of a nation. Since the Philadelphia Convention great events have arisen, and great strides towards the consolidation of the Irish race have been taken both at home and abroad. No country, no people, have ever had a more patriotic, able and energetic body of men to represent them at the seat of war than Ireland has had in the Parnellites or Irish National party. To strengthen their hands and to back them with powerful moral influence and with financial aid, is the one great object of the National Convention in Boston.

**ARCTIC CANNIBALISM.**

THERE can be but one feeling for Lieut. Greely and his other fellow survivors, over the terrible recital of cannibalism which the American Press have so enterprisingly given to the world, and that feeling is one of compassion and sympathy. Any one who would attempt to censure or cast odium on their action, in extremis, would be nothing better than a pharisee. Consider the desperate straits in which these poor abandoned arctic explorers were cast. Their condition was so forlorn and forsaken that if ever there was a case in which the use of human flesh for the sustenance of life was both natural and pardonable it certainly was in the case of Greely. If Doctors can take the flesh and blood of living persons and use them in restoring health to others, without the world growing horrified over the operation, why should starving creatures be refused the flesh of dead bodies to keep the spark of life warm until aid should come? Self-preservation justifies murder. Now, if one can kill not only the body but also the soul of a would-be murderer, to save himself from mortal injury, why should the consumption of flesh in such dire necessity cause so much horror? Unless he can boldly say that he would die the most excruciating of deaths rather than nourish life upon the flesh of his dead comrades, no man can raise a finger of scorn against the unhappy wretches rescued from the jaws of death. The mistake which was made was, that a true and full account of the experience of the party in the Arctic regions was not at once furnished either to the public or to the authorities. The attempt at concealment was wrong, as it imparted a gravity and a character to their experience which was undeserved, and which if frankly confessed at the outset would only have gained for them deeper sympathy in the public mind.

**BURNING THE DEAD.**

The United States Cremation Society will erect in the course of the next three months, in East Williamsburgh, a suburb of New York, a crematory for burning the dead. This structure, which will be 74 feet long by 40 wide, will resemble a Grecian temple. We are told that the facade and return walls will be constructed of marble, ornamented with Corinthian columns, and that the main portion of the building is to be of brick, trimmed with marble. The temple is to contain an office, reception rooms, a chapel and a "Columbarium" for the storing of urns. An American journal, with that peculiar ribaldry which so delights some of our cousins over the line, says that the process is only equalled by the celerity with which pigs are despatched at Chicago, where a grunting, live hog goes in at one end of the building and in an incredibly short time comes out as barreled, salted pork at the other end. In the New York crematory a body on reception will be placed in a catafalque in the chapel, and a curtain will conceal it from view. During the services the body will sink to the furnace, and when they are ended an urn will be found in the catafalque containing the ashes of the deceased. The society states that this transformation from flesh to ashes will be done without the slightest noise or movement to indicate that incineration is going on, and by a peculiar system all the smoke will be consumed and nothing offensive liberated in the process. The idea of cremation is very popular in the multifarious ranks of infidelity, but has taken no hold among Christians of any denomination. It was introduced into the country about a dozen years ago by the "Theosophs," a sect of exceedingly lax and singular views both on social and religious subjects. One of their Hierophants or elders, Baron de Palm, died in New York leaving a will bequeathing large sums to charitable institutions, and directing that his body be burned in a crematory recently built in a small town in Pennsylvania. This was the first person of any note cremated on this continent, and since then, more than a decade, not twenty bodies have been burnt. Cremation cannot therefore be said to have made much progress, as there are many solemn and endearing associations about Christian burial that give a certain degree of perpetuity to one's memory which cremation does not. There is a sentiment of rest and even of proprietorship in the quiet grave that is wholly lacking

in the idea of being reduced to ashes and deposited in a portable, fragile urn that may be the type of honor for a brief span in the household of a man, to be relegated to that even-tempered, anonymous locality, and finally lost in some ignominious locality, and though God's acre of hallowed, consecrated ground in this world of changes may have but a brief duration; seldom of more than a century, yet it is consoling to know that in the vast majority of instances a grave may be kept green at least until a generation of contemporaries pass. The Freethinkers of Ottawa have purchased a plot of ground on which to erect a crematory, but as yet little progress has been made in the work and the probabilities are that its promoters will be buried in the usual manner.

**JOHN BULL'S DILEMMA.**

Once upon a time there lived a choleric, irate old gentleman named John Bull. He had a large family of sons who, finding the old gentleman could not support them at home, went abroad and made homes for themselves in different parts of the world. Some of them were starved out, as John's house was crowded and he could not find food for his hungry offspring, while others "went with a vengeance" because of ill-treatment. John encouraged them to go, but for years insisted they should trade with him alone and when he went to war with his neighbors and far-off strangers, as he was always doing, compelled them to pay a share of the expenses. His eldest boy, Uncle Sam, got tired of being taxed without having representation in Parliament and remonstrated with John, but the old man was obstinate and sent out soldiers to make Uncle Sam pay war taxes. They quarrelled and fought for seven years, and when the astonished old man found that Uncle Sam had his best generals and captured his finest troops and a lot of hired out-throws called Hessians sent out from Germany, he consented to let Uncle Sam go. John then tried to get all he could out of a younger son called Canada, and for a hundred years he made Canada pay him tribute by buying his goods and only allowing his vessels to sail in Canadian waters. But Canada got tired of this and taxed all goods coming from the dominions of John Bull. This tax was called National Policy. It had the effect of building up manufactures all over Canada and giving employment to the people who for many years were obliged to go to the land of Uncle Sam to get bread. Now it came to pass that John Bull from his little island got interfering too much in the affairs of Europe, and France, once a good friend of his, got disgusted, as John was always wanting to rectify his frontier, which was the name he gave to taking a slice of other people's land. He disputed with France and America over the Newfoundland fishing banks; in Australia they had some words about the convict settlement at New Caledonia; in Europe they got into a passion about Egypt, and in China actually shook their fists in each other's faces. Now Russia, Germany, Austria, and Italy wanted to drive Bashi Bazook, the unspeakable Turk, out of Europe because Bashi was an abominable barbarian, who lived not as Europeans lived, and worshipped not in their fashion. But John Bull was the friend of Bashi Bazook, the unspeakable, because the Sultan was the head of the Mohammedan Church, and over eighty millions of John Bull's subjects in India were Mohammedans, who said one to another, "Lo, the great chief, John Bull, is the protector of the Sultan, and if he is unable to protect the Sultan and keep him in power at Constantinople, he shall be no longer our chief, and we will rise up against him and smite him as Nana Sahib did at Cawapore." Now, John Bull was sorely grieved and moved in fear and trembling lest his great possessions in India should be taken from him, and he said unto Russia, Germany and Austria, "The Turk shall remain, and if war is made against him I shall rise and smite thee and bring warriors from India to lay waste your lands." Then Russia, Germany and Austria hated John Bull and conspired against him, and France did likewise. Then he took council with his wise men and said unto them, "Lo, I am friendless. The world is against me and France no longer calleth me her ally. I will gather my sons unto me and we will dwell together, and their land shall be my land, and my debts shall be their debts, and my responsibilities shall be divided among them." And John Bull in his sorrow called unto him Australia and Canada and his other children, but they with one accord said unto him, "Imperial federation is a fraud, a delusion, and a snare. What we have is our own, and what you have you may keep. Go to; paddle your own canoe; keep out of all entangling alliances, and before going into a fight, see that you are able to hold your own as we don't propose to enter into any quarrel not of our own making. Adieu. God bless you, dad—every tub must stand on its own bottom."

**SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.**

This subject continues to be discussed in newspapers, periodicals and public prints generally. William Rosseter has been giving in the Nineteenth Century his experience of the manner in which European countries observe "The Continental Sunday." According to this writer, the mode of spending the Sunday in most European cities differs but little from its observance in the large cities of this continent. In some places there are various points of divergence, however, and the most striking of these is the almost universal practice of throwing open, on Sundays, the museums, art-galleries and libraries for the instruction and amusement of the people. It is found that the artisan and laboring classes are more intelligent, and drunkenness is a crime of rare occurrence among them. Coming to this new world, Mr. Rosseter gives us his experience of how the Sabbath is observed in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and the

Far West. And in all these places the public reading rooms, museums and art galleries are open to the people either all day Sunday, or, at least, during the afternoon. And in these places the same beneficial results have been observed to flow from the practice, as in Europe, namely, an improved social condition, a higher degree of intelligence, and either a remarkable decrease in or a total absence of drunkenness among the mechanic and working classes. We are told, for instance, that in Boston, where the public library is open on Sunday, whilst the average number of people locked up for drunkenness every day is forty, on Sunday the average is reduced to less than thirty-five. In New York, where there are two libraries kept open on Sunday, we are told that "a drunken man is not often seen; a drunken woman scarcely ever."

This, as well as the writings and experience of many other eminent men, sustains us in the position we have always taken on this question of keeping reading-rooms open on Sunday. Since we last wrote on this subject, Monsignor Capel has been interviewed on the question, and his opinion is altogether in favor of our view of the case. He meets the objection of keeping the attendants employed on Sundays by suggesting that "an arrangement might be made whereby 'separated brethren, the Jews,' might be 'employed on that day instead of Christians.'"

Mr. Rosseter winds up his able article by a résumé of the reasons—already given by us in substance—why public institutions should be kept open on Sundays. (1.) Because there are many people who can not go on other days, but who could and would go on Sundays. (2.) Because it is good for people to visit such institutions at any time, even on Sunday. (3.) Because, being national property, the people (who are the owners) should be able to enter at any time they desire to do so. (4.) That the objection of keeping the employes occupied on that day is a futile one, inasmuch as many do work on Sundays already, such as domestic servants, church sextons, janitors, Sunday school teachers, policemen, car-conductors, etc.

We have, therefore, but to reiterate our approval of all Mr. Rosseter has said in favor of opening public libraries and other intellectual resorts on Sunday; and, in this connection, we would respectfully call the attention of the directors of the Mechanics' Institute library to the praiseworthy action of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association in keeping open their reading room on Sunday, and would deferentially ask the former to follow the good example thus set before them.

**TELLING A LIE TO MAKE A POINT.**

We had occasion the other day to correct the Daily Witness for the "crooked" manner in which it views and discusses certain subjects. Our esteemed contemporary is certainly not happy in the judgment of its scribes. In yesterday's issue it has the following—

"To please the Irish the American Government protested against the confiscation and sale of the Propaganda property at Rome. Had there been as many Italian votes, Irish ones to consider there would have been no such protest."

The Witness indirectly pays a compliment to the power of the Irish in the United States; but compliments should never be paid at the expense of truth. It often strikes us that our esteemed contemporary would do much more good in this world if it were to blue ribbon and told lies, or let it be all the blue ribbon it likes and tell the truth every time.

The Witness knows, as well as we do, anyone else, that when the American Government protested against the confiscation and sale of the Propaganda property at Rome was not in obedience to the Irish sentiment, but to the Catholic sentiment of the nation; that President Arthur took action; and that it was not Irish but Catholic interests which received the effective protection of the American Republic. It was the American College and not the Irish College that was shielded from the confiscating grasp of the Italian spoilers. We have no doubt, though, that if the Irish citizens of the United States had demanded a similar protest from the Government against spoliation it would have been just as readily made by the governing powers of the country. But the object of the Witness in putting the question in the light it has done was simply to be able to draw a false conclusion and throw disrepute on the motives of the American Government in sending a protest to the Italian king. The Witness' misrepresentations and hypocrisy are enough to make any body sick. Please give it up and try to be square with things that you don't like. Tell the truth, it pays better in the long run.

We have received the first number of *The Orphan's Friend*, a neat little paper published in Boston, Mass., and devoted to the interests of the orphan and destitute boys in the House of the Angel Guardian. This paper will be published quarterly by the brothers of the "House," and edited by members of the Angel Guardian Society. It is well printed on beautiful paper and contains interesting selections to Catholics in general, but more particularly to those who are in any way connected with the Angel Guardian Society, which His Holiness Leo XIII. is himself a life member. The subscription price, 25c per year, places it within the reach of all, and we bespeak for it that hearty support and the hands of the Catholic people which the object for which it is published merits.

The Rev. John S. Cullen, of Boston, accompanied by his little nephew, and both Kearney, is at present in the city, on the guests of the Rev. J. J. S. of whom the Rev. pastor of St. Gabriel's is all the time being spending some days, and the Rev. Mr. Rosseter is observed in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and the