66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

The Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 CRAIG 8T., Montreal, Ganada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved abaracter will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 15c per line (agate), first insertion, 10c per line each subsection. 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 Birthe, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion. The targe and increasing circulations of "THE TRUE WITNESs" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the country should always give the same of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office. Remittances can be safely 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 none of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

ME NO DISCOUNT FROM THE BEGU-LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF

WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 18, 1885

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be. As a newspaper, no more than any other business, can be run on an empty treasury, we earnestly trust that all our patrons receiving these bills will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITNESS without delay. THE TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper, the subscription price (when paid in advance) being only one dollar. The amount due by each one is, accordingly, very small; but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands. And these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive and entertaining newspaper such as THE TRUE WITNESS is to-day. We Bay so, without any boasting, to which our readers will readily admit we are not very largely given. THE TRUE WITNESS stands on its merits, and these entitle it to the first place in the ranks of Catholic journalism in Canada. This distinction it has achieved through the aid of the Montreal DAILY POST, the only Irish Catholic daily in America. We have succeeded in furnishing to our people a paper that is creditable to them as well as to ourselves; we are engaged in fight. Ing their battles, and it is only right and fair that we should meet with their generous codoubly effective by each subscriber settling his or her indebtedness and by each one securing a new reader and subscriber for the paper. In that way the usefulness of Tuz after giving Dr. Sullivan's record as TRUE WITNESS will be increased and the public will be sure to receive greater benefits trom its prosperity and progress.

# REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

From Ash Wednesday until Easter Sunday every day is a fast day, except Sundays. Palm Sunday is not a fast day, though it be a day of abetinence. The use of flesh meat is allowed at three meals on every Sunday in Lent, except Palm Sunday. The same is allowed once a day only, on every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, between the first Sunday in Lent and Palm Sunday.

On these days meat can be used at the one

meal only, and no fish allowed at the same

We can only take one full meal on a fast day; in the morning we may, according to the prevailing custom, take a cup of tea or coffee with a small piece of bare bread. In the evening we can take a collation, which must not be a full supper, and must

consist of light, meagre food. On days of fast and abstinence we may

cook meagre food with dripping, even with pork, but pork itself must not be eaten. In families where soup is used for dinner, pork, grease or fat can be put in it (no other kinds of meat). If any of the soup remains

after dinner it may be used at the evening collation. Pork, lard, or grease cannot be used in its natural state. On meagre days pastry cooked with drip-

ping or fat may be eaten.
Such as are exempted from fasting from their meals through infirmity, age or hard labor may use meat three times a day, when

others use it only once.

The above privileges authorized in the diocese of Montreal (circular Feb. 16th, 1872), facilitate the observance of Lent very considerably; and, with a little good will, many can keep the solemn fast that the Saviour sanctified by fasting forty days and forty nights, and that was ever sacred in the Church from primitive Christianity.

A Lendon letter to the N. Y. Times says that in "the terrible stress of the national bereavement and peril a feeling of contemptuous anger is general over the fact that familiarities which are never permitted to her was abjects." This would indicate that the English people are just now in a rather ugly state of mind.

Tus Tory Bishop of Liverpool is said to by the public declaration that God is punish. ing the nation for its errors by filling the

errors to atone for, in fact more than any other European nation, and that the penalty to be incurred will be unusually heavy. It is quite evident that the Bishop of Liverpool is a believer in the old saying that "whom

THE American House Committee on Foreign Affairs has finally and very properly decided to report, in relation to the several proposed resolutions on the subject of the recent dynamite explosions in London, that House of Representatives to assume that American citizens had in any way been connected with a crime where no charge had been made. Under the circumstances the Committee is naturally unwilling to request any officer of the Government to search for evidences of guilt, which in itself would imply accusation.

THE Masonic oath which is administered to candidates on entering the order is not very remarkable for tenderness or any other humane feeling. Ex-Prefect of Police Andrieux, of Paris, who has published a partial exposé of the secrets of French Masonry, in which he once held high positions, gives the text of the oath as follows:-"I do solemnly s'swear never to reveal the mysteries of Freemasoury under penalty of having my head 'cut off, my tongue torn out and my body cast into the sea, where it will be forever 'rolled by the ebb and flow of the tide." Such an oath is as degrading as it is brutul.

IRELAND lost by immigration during the year 1884 no less than 72,463 persons This is a large number, far larger, it is needless to say, than the country could afford; but there is some little comfort in the fact that it shows a very substantial falling off on the previous year when the number of Irish emigrants was 105,743. During the last month of 1884 the number of emigrants who left Ireland was 1,590, which is less by 130 than the number for the same nonth of 1883. Of the 72,463 who left Ireland during the year, 59,163 went to the United States, 4,513 to British North America, 8,271 to Autralasia, and 516 to other places.

THE number of emigrants leaving the United Kingdom (including emigrants of foreign origin) starting from English ports in 1884 was 304,074 as compared with 397,157 in 1883, which shows a very considerable falling off. The United States took about two-thirds of the total emigration, 203,539 emigrants going there in 1884 as against 252,226 in 1883. The following table shows the destinations by countries of the emigrants leaving in 1884 as compared with the year previous:

Totals	304,074	397, 157
British North America Australasia	37,065 46,139 17,331	53,566 73,017 18,348
United States	1884.	1883. 252,226

GOLDWIN SMITH'S organ, the Toronto

Week, comes in for a severe and deserved castigation at the hands of the Montreal Gazette for its brutal attack on Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, who was recontly appointed to the Senate. Our morning contemporary, a public and professional man, says:-"This is the gentleman whose appointment that high class journal, The Week, ventures to say is more objectionable than would have been the appoint of the first minister's butler! Dr. Sullivan is a conservative and has taken some interest in political controversies; but surely that is not a reason why his appointment to the Senate should be objected to. The real cause of this attack is that he is an Irish Catholic, and the be insane bigotry which has pervaded the columns of this 'high-class journal' since its establishment, makes that an unpardonable offence. Thank God, such brutal bigotry is not likely to find sympathy with the Canadian people, to whom it will certainly not commend the Week, and as 'a high class journal." Goldwin Smith is an incorrigible bigot, and the Gazette is plucky in emphasizing the fact.

A not altogether pleasant sensation, remarks the London Truth, has been caused in English court circles by a report that a groom-in-waiting to the Queen contemplates publishing a book which is to give an account | zens or encourage them to hold of every person who has been attached to the royal household since Her Majesty came to the throne; and, to make the work perfect, it is to state the salary of each officer, lord Zobehr Pasha should be made governor-geneand groom in waiting, lady and maid of honor, and woman of the bedchamber; and there is to be a computation of the daily pay of each, reckoned according to Government objected to him, and would each day's duty. The fact is that the duties of these officials, while in attendance on the decision proved fatal to Gordon's plans Queen, consist of riding or driving out and eating an excellent dinner. The bedchamber As he was unable to take active measures the do absolutely nothing, and, as the tile demonstrations. General Gordon then Queen usually dispenses with the telegraphed that he could not evacuattendance of lords and grooms in waiting late the Soudan without a small force (there are eight of each, the former getting of British troops. He asked only for 100 the Queen is preparing for a lachrymose an- \$3,500 a year and the latter \$1,650) when at men, and if that very modest demand had niversary celebration of the Duke of Albany's | Osborne and Balmoral, they are hardly ever death, and for a visit to Darmstadt to lavish on duty for more than a fortnight in the year, probability have fulfilled his mission, or at for that period.

that the Canadian Government should raise a regiment or two and send them to the Soudan On the 1st of March Gordon began to at its own expense. It is not likely that the feel that his chances of successwere diminishhave caused a zensation throughout England Government would for an instant ing rapidly. He sent a despatch asking why the amount of the deposits made during the give the "cheeky" proposal the slightest | Gen. Wood and his forces were not utilized to | twelve mouths and the total value of the deconsideration. Canada is not in a mood to move on to Dongola and thence to Berber, posits allowed to remain on hand. There are for discipline in his holy calling. town. It ought to be sufficient compensation

tion for the purpose would meet with the troops to the Soudan. . . strongest rebuke from the country, and with the Gods wish to destroy, they first make to ex-army officers, dead-beats and other unemployed gentlemen quitting Canada on their own book for the scene of war. As the London Advertiser remarks, there can be no doubt that a regiment of such could be easily raised, but as our contemporary adds: "This would not be necessarily a proof of gushing loyalty, so called. it would be unbecoming the dignity of the Thousands af men out of employment would no doubt be glad to secure the shelter of a barrack and the rations of a soldier, while the spirit of adventure would lead many to enlist irrespective of any feeling as to the question at issue. We know of many Canadians who enlisted in the Northern army during the American war. We suppose it is quite the correct thing to say that they did so because they were opposed to slavery. As a matter of fact, we believe the great bulk of them did so because they ached to clutch the bounty."

> THE Toronto Telegram says :- "In the event of Col. Williams of Port Hope raising a regiment in Canada, it will have no higher purpose to serve than to do garrison duty in England or Ireland, and there is certainly nothing very tempting about that. England has thirty thousand regulars in Ircland, and if a few Canadian regiments were raised to do garrison duty in that country, a corresponding number of regular regiments could be released and sent out to Egypt. There are many men out of employment in Canada at the present time, and soldieringlis better than nothing at all, but it is a question whether it would be wise for Canada to interject herself into the difficulty between England and Ireland, which, by raising regiments for garrison duty in Ireland, she would undeniably do." There would be no question at all about the wisdom of using Canadians to help England in coercing Ireland directly or indirectly. We can assure the Telegram that it would be exceedingly unwise for Canada to interject herself into the difficulty between England and Ireland. In the first place, land host," but was paroled through Irish Canadians would not stand it, and they are numerous and influential enough in the Dominion to make their opposition to any such step pretty roundly feit. In the second place, in identifying itself with England against Ireland, Canada would naturally attract the serious attention of the dynamiters, and instead of the government police and Toronto Mail correspondents having a monopoly of the dynamite business, more dangerous competitors would be strongly tempted to enter the field. Canada's best policy is to remain quiet and keep out of all entangling alliances. We would like to see Canada sending regiments to England to aid her in a war against France! There would be fun in this part of the confederation.

GENERAL GORDON'S FATE. The life of a gallant soldier and a true and noble than has been sacrificed under the most weeks the civilized world has dreaded that General Gordon was in imminent danger, and to-day it learns with poignant grief fall of Khartoum was a heavy blow to the British arms, but the death of Gordon is an irreparable disaster. The capture of the beleaguered city and the exit of Gordon from the stage upon which he has so long dragged the great military drama of the Soudan, have shaken the British Power to its very centre. The prestige is now with the Mahdi, and the tidings of his victory will an irspiration to the wild Arabs to rally in the ardor of fanaticism around the standard that they thus see consecrated by Allah to triumph. As facts will develop, the policy of indecision and procrastination pursued by Mr. Gladstone's government in allowing a heroic soldier to confront a host of fanatics and to await, for a whole year of terrible anxiety, the help that never came, will be viewed not as a blunder, but as a crime, by which the blood of Gordon has been needlessly shed. It is now nearly thirteen months since Gordon rode forth alone and unarmed across the desert to defend Khartoum, with a determination either to bring off in safety its panic-stricken deniout boldly and hopefully till succor would come from England. After his arrival at Khartoum he proposed that ral of the Soudan, as he was the only Arab chief through whom a pacific solution of the trouble could be effected. But the British not sanction his appointment. This and was almost equivalent to tying his hands. women and the gentleman ushers literally Mahdi grew bolder and began to make hosbeen granted General Gordon would in all on bragarly German princes attentions and and one or two of them are not even wanted least the world would not have been called upon to mourn his death. But the government establishment sixteen years ago, in connecwhich had refused him Zobehr for Governor, Some people are foolish enough to propose also declined to send him troops, though his annual report the Postmaster General has their moral effect would have been great, arranged a tabular statement which shows the

burden and expense of fitting out an expedi- the government were not prepared to send

On the 16th of April he wrote as follows, deadly opposition from its representatives in and this was the last despatch received from Parli ment. Ofcourse, therecan be no objection | Khartoum for a period of many months :-

"As faras I can understand the situation is this—You state your intention of not send-ing any relief up here or to Berber, and yeu refuse me Zobehr. I consider myself free to act according to circumstances. I shall hold on here as long as I can, and if I can suppress the rebellion I shall do so. If I cannot I shall retire to the Equator, and leave you the indelible disgrace of abandoning the garrisons of Senaar, Kassala, Berber and Dongola, with the certainty that you will eventually be forced to smash up the Mahdi under greater difficulties if you retain peace in Egypt." This and all his other messages to the Gov-

ernment showed the equal bravery and determination of the man; but Mr. Gladstone, not heeding the plainest diotates of duty and of honor, paltred and shuffled and wasted five months of precious time before he could be led to send relief to the besieged and threatened General. To add to the danger and the vexation of the situation, General Wolseley, who was given command of the relief expedition, has distinguished himself by nothing but a series of fatal blunders and delays, leaving his officers to face tremendous odds. His selection of the Nile route was made against the advice of every authority on Soudanese topography. Had he disembarked his forces at Suakim and marched at once through the in the postal savings banks than in other findesert to Berber, he would have reached the | ancial institutions, and that they have large scene of action by the middle of October, | y transferred their accounts from the latter and would have found Gordon's steamers still to the former. masters of the river to that point, and from there could have entered Khartoum within another fortnight. But Wolseley would pay no heed to experts or any body else, and adopted a line of march and sail which was incomparably longer and not a jot safer in the end. The result is that General Gordon, between Gladstone's vaciliation and Wolseley's delays, has met a doom that should, and could, have been averted.

The following is a brief sketch of the hero's brilliant and honorable career :-

Charles George Gordon, better known as

'Chinese Gordon," came of a race of soldiers.

the influence of the Duke of Cumberland

His grandfather fought at Minorca, at the

siege of Louisburg and on the plains of Abraham. His father rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and married a Miss Enderby, daughter of a London ship-owner. It was one of Enderby's ships that was boarded in Boston Harbor on that memorable night in 1773 when the chests of tea were hauled on deck and broken, and their contents thrown into the bay. The present Gordon, who is the only survivor of five sons, was born at Woolwich on Jan. 28, 1833. childhood and youth were far from brilliant he having even been rebuked for incompe tence, which seemed to make him work harder, and in 1852 he was gazetted as second Lieutenant in the famous scientific corps, the Royal Engineers, lacking then six months of being twenty years of age. After preparing the plans of the fortifica-tions for Milford Haven he was ordered to the Crimea, in the middle of the terrible "black winter," with disease and discontent prevailing everywhere. His duties lay in the trenches at Balaklava, and he attracted the attention of his superiors by his aptitude for war. assisted in laying out the frontiers of Russia, Turkey and Roumania, then served in Armenia on a delimitation committee. He also served as Instructor of Fieldworks and Adjutant at Chatham. In 1960 he went to China, and when in 1862 that the hero lies cold in death. The active operations were resolved upon against the Taepings, Gordon was assigned to the command of the Taku district despatched 900 men to the forts, stormed Sing Foo and drove the rebels from their strongholds. A truce followed, but did not last long. Two Americans were then at the head of the Imperial forces, Ward and Burgerine. Ward was killed, the other was cashiered, and Gordon was given command of the other victorious army in 1863. With a small army, made up of the scum of the world, Gordon achieved wonders, and in spite of matiny, desertion and ineffici-ency on the part of the ever jealous imperialist generals, finally succeeded in suppressing the Taeping rebellion. The British General was decorated and a present of 10,000 taels (about \$15,000) was sent him. He accepted the decoration, but he flogged the treasure bearers from his chamber. Gordon returned to Eugland in 1865, and was appointed Commanding Royal Engineer at Gravesend. In 1871 he was sent to the Danube as British Commissioner. He then entered the service of the Khedive, and in 1873 was appointed to succeed Sir Samuel Baker as Governor of the Soudan. Upon his return to England he was selected as private secretary to Lord Ripon, Viceroy of Iudia, but soon aftewards went to

During the heat of the great land agitation in Ireland Gordon published a series of letters in the British press which caused quite a sensation. He advocated strongly and warmly the rights of the Irish people, and encouraged them in their efforts to get rid of a grinding system of landlordism. His next service was as commander of the colonial forces at the Cape of Good Hope, after which he went to Palestine and settled outside Jerusalem. He was recalled from his retirement by the British Government to go to the Soudan and settle the difficulties with the Arabs. Failing to receive either co-operation or timely protection from the Government that employed him, he has fallen a victim to the False Prophet and has perished in the heroic accomplishment of his duty.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS. Considerable success has attended the Government Savings Bank system since its tion with the Post Office Department, In condition of each year's business regarding the number of persons who opened accounts,

been extended to the Maritime Provinces and McCabe. The future Cardinal was born in 1883-4 the number of depositors was 66,682, who made 109,388 deposits, representing a value of \$6,441,439. An examination of the fellowing statement will show the progress which was made annually :--

" "TIOL	A DEC TITORA	WITH HOLLY	-	· ·	J.
	Account		eđ	Total or	1
Year.	open.	annuali		deposits	
1869	7,212	\$ 927,8	85	\$ 856,814	į
1870	12,178	1,317,9	D1	1.588,848	ł
	17,153	1,917,57	76	2,497 259	ì
	21,059	2,261 63	RÍ.	3,036,500	١
1873	23,526	2,306,9		3,207,050	
	24,968	2,340,29	સં	3,204,965	
	. 24,294	1,942,34	เล	2 962,090	
	. 24,445	1,726 20		2.740.952	
1877	. 24,074	1,521,00	ກົ	2,639,937	
	25,535	1,724 37	71	2,721,844	,
	27,445	1,973,24	19	3,105,190	
1980	31,365	2,720,21		3,945,669	
1000	39,605				
		4,175,04	2	6.208.226	
	51,463	6,435,98	99	9,473,661	
	61,059	6,826,26	56	11.976 237	
1884	66,682	6,441,43	9	13,245,552	,
Some	journals	look upon	this	result as a	

proof that the times are not so hard as they seem. or otherwise the 66,682 depositors would not be able to stow away thirteen millions in savings banks. This large saving of money, however, must not be altogether attributed to any unusual prosperity of the people, or to any special good times. It comes from the fact that the people place more confidence

STILL HOWLING FOR A VERDICT. The Gazette's "own correspondent" at St.

John's, Newfoundland, furnishes a letter to our contemporary in which he abuses at great juries that have tried the Catholic prisoners in connection with the Harbor Grace riots. The prisoners, who number nineteen, were charged with the murder of five Orangemen. who lost their lives while disturbing the peace and making themselves generally obnoxious to the Catholic portion of the community. These nineteen Catholics were placed on trial in the spring of 1884, on the charge of having killed one of the five Orangemen. The case occu pied the attention of the court during 45 days. Innumerable witnesses were examined. The court charged strongly against the prisoners, but the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." The prisoners were not discharged, but were held to stand a second trial for the murder of the second of the five Orangemen. This case Crown and 100 for the defence. In the words of Chief Justice Carter was as strong against the prisoners as it was possible to be, withcut going out of his own province as judge." But the jury, as in the first instance, again returned a verdict of "not guilty." One would imagine that two such trials, with unanimous verdicts on the same charge, should not be held responsible for the death of the five Orangemon. The Crown, however, persists in bringing the prisoners to trial again. This is beginning to look like persebe under the influence of fair play or impartiality.

The Orangemen are naturally very indignant over the result, they are howling and swearing that justice has miscarried. Their thirst for the blood of these nineteen Catholics seems to be in extinguishable and they are egging the Government on to try and secure a snap verdict against them. The following resolution adopted at a meeting of Orangemen will show the sad and revengeful state of mind they are in. Resolved that "we desire to denounce these verdicts most emphatically, as most outrageous and unparalleled miscarriages of justice; and we hereby record our solemn conviction that these disgrace ful verdicts were but the culminating point of a most determined and unscrupulous attempt, on the part of a powerful combination of the same creed as the prisoners, to shelter the guilty from the just consequences of their misdeeds—an attempt having as its motive-power sectarian considerations, to the utter disregard of the interests of truth and justice, and the rights of their Protestant fellow-countrymen."

Such language betrays the fury and the bitterhatred of the yellow sons of law and order against their Catholic neighbors. We would advise them to keep cool, and submit to the softening influence of Christian civilization.

# THE LATE CARDINAL McCABE.

Dublin. This illustrious dignitary of the almost two years ago to the day, it was ted for his piety and for his learning, and lates called to the Sacred College of Cardinals

Manitoba. For the first year, 1868 69, the year 1816, and was educated for the priest the number of depositors was 7,212, and hood at Maynooth, where he pursued his sty. these made 16,653 deposits representing a dies with commendable zeal and success. He value of \$927,885. In the past fiscal year was ordained by Archbishop Murray, whosp. pointed him to a curacy in the parish of Clon. tarf. Helabored for many years among the poor of this district, but being of a modest and retiring temperament and hostile to display be did not attract much notice. When Dr. Cullen was appointed Archbishop of Dublin he saw that the young curate was highly gifted and that in extensive reading and knowledge he was not excelled by any one of the same age in his diocese. Archbishop Cullen during his administration gave great impetus to we ke of charity, and was instrumental in the foundation of hospitals, churches, colleges and achools.

In his early career Father McCabe assisted the Archbishop in the details and administra. tion of the schemes which he was instrumental in augmenting. After several years of this sort of labor and close association with Cardinal Cullen, Father McCabe was promoted to the charge of Kingstown, one of the most populous, wealthy and important parishes in the archdiocese. Although a comparatively young man he was made one of the vicars. general, and on the elevation of Archbishop Cullen to the cardinalate, very much of the episcopal duties were devolved on the young parish priest and vicar-general. The in creasing age of Cardinal Cullen and his frequent journeys to Rome threw almost the entire government of the diocese on Canon McCabe, and an assistant prelate being found necessary, His Eminence recommended Dr. McCabe to the Pope for that dignity. The recommendation was acted on and Dr. McCabe was consecrated assistant prelate by His Eminence in the parochial church, Kingstown, under the title of Bishop length, and condemns in bitter terms, the of Gadara on the 23rd July, 1877. From this time Cardinal Cullen almost ceased to interfere in the mere ecclesiastical administration of metropolitan diocese and concerned himself chiefly with the matters of an Irish Catholic policy. In the direction of university colleges, charitable institutions and parochial matters Bishop McCabe took the chief part. After the death of Cardinal Cullen a meet-

ing of the clergy of the chapter was held, and the name of Bishop McCabe was returned to Rome as dignissimus, an honor which, it was generally anticipated, would have fallen on Dr. Horan, the learned Bishop of Ossory. It was believed that, notwithstanding the choice of the Dublin clergy, the privilege used by Pius IX in the selection of Dr. Cullen, would be followed in the case of a successor and that some diswhich has just terminated lasted 59 days, 60 tinguished churchman would be selected for witnesses being examined on the part of the the archdiocese by Leo XIII. Considerable time was occupied in arriving at a of the Gazette correspondent, "The charge decision, and it was only in March, 1879, that the Pontiff determined to accept the nomination of the diocese and appoint Bishop McCabe. On May 3, 1879, the Most Rev. Edward McCabe was formally enthroned in the Archiepiscopal chair, and received the homage of the Chapter of the Diocese. The new Archbishop had hitherto been unknown in poliwould be sufficient to persuade the Crown | tics. He had never delivered a political speech. that the Catholic prisoners were not and either as priest or bishop. Early, however, in his career as Archbishop the Land League was formed, and one of the most remarkable of his pastorals was that in which he first pronounced opinions adverse to the League, its cution and does not show the authorities to principles and its leaders. But as these opinions were not shared in by the Irish Hierarchy, they naturally failed to check the national movement. His chief utterances, however, have been on educational questions and have been for the purpose of claiming for Catholics a share proportionate to other members in the Irish educational endowments. Archbishop Mc-Cabe was the second Irish Cardinal in the history of the Church.

# TAX EXEMPTIONS.

One of our contemporaries urges that the demand for the abolition of exemptions from civic taxation should be acceded to. Those who favor the abolition of tax exemptions do so generally because they imagine that the Catholic church property exempted is very large. As a matter of fact, however, this is not the case. The property belonging to the Catholic church is not proportionately greater than the property held by other creeds, it is even proportionately less. The properties exempt are those belonging to the city, to the Province or to the Dominion, also charitable institutions, educational establishments and churches. In Toronto an association was formed to agitate and work for the abolition. At the last municipal elections they carried their point by a large majority. But when the corporation approached the Provincial Government for power to abolish theby-law governing tax exemptions, the folly of the measure was demonstrated clearly and A cable despatch has briefly announced the forcibly by the members of the ministry. As death of Cardinal McCabe, Archbishop of Mr. Mowatpointed out, it would be more than waste of time and money to play the farce of Catholic Church in Ireland had for the past | taxing city property. To tax the City Hall, few years been weighed down by a severe ill- the markets, the squares, gardens and parks, ness. On the 13th of February, 1883, or the city schools, the fire and police stations, would be a mere delusion, as the taxpayers announced that his long illness had assumed whom it is proposed to relieve must pay the a fatal aspect and that he had breathed his amount levied on them. Then as last. The deceased Archbishop was celebra- to provincial property, it is not likely that the Local Government his death, after such a protracted struggle, is going to authorize any corporation to tax will be the cause of widespread grief on both | it, nor would the Dominion be willing to see sides of the Atlantic. He was an eminent its property taxed. The Dominion owns the figure in religious and ecclesiastical post office oustom house and other buildings. life, although his utterances or recent politi- If such his dings were to be taxed the Federal cal questions did not meet with the favor of Government would take care to cred much the nation. He was one of the seven pre- less pretentious and costly buildings, and thus avoid heavy taxation, while in 1882 by Leo XIII. All through his career depriving cities of their best ornaments. Cardinal Mc Cabe manifested much zeal in the Taxes upon such property, would be simply discharge of his pastoral duties and great love levied on the country for the benefit of the minds of its rulers with folly. There is no participate in England's wars, and any at At last he office savings banks in Ontario Edward McCabe was the son of a well known to a city to have the Government business doubt but that England has many crimes and tempt to make the Canadian people hear the His despatches were met with the reply that and Quebec alone, as the system has not yet Catholic journalist and writer, Mr. Bernard carried on within its limits. Charitable and