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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE

Post Printing and Publishing Company, AT THEIR OFFICES, 761 CRAIG STREET, -- MONTREAL.

TERMS:

By Mail.... \$1.50 per annum in advance Delivered in City. \$2.00 " " " Single copies 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES;

10 cents per line first insertion. for every subsequent insertion CONTRACT RATES. 1 Year \$1.50 per line 6 Months.... 1.00

Births, Marriages and Deaths. Announcements under these headings will be charged 50c. for the first and 25c. for subse-quent insertions.

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respondents.
Correspondence communicating Catholic news will be gladly received. We solicit the attention of our friends in the Dominion to this matter.
We cannot undertake to return rejected manuscripts

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For August, 1880.

THURSDAY, 12.—St. Clare, Virgin.
FRIDAY, 43.—Of the Octave, SS. Hippolytus
and Cassian, Martyrs. Cons. Bp. Becker, Wilmington, 1888.
SATURBAY, 14.—Of the Octave, Vigil of the
Assumption. Fast. St. Euseblus, Confessor.

SUNDAY, 15.—Thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Assumption of the B. V. M. Less. Ecclus, xxiv. 11-20; Gosp. Luke x. 33-42; Last Gosp. Luke xvii, 91-19. First priest ordained in Canada, 1659. Cons. Bp. O'Connor, Omaha, 1876.

Omaha, 1876. MONDAY, 16.—St. Hyacinth, Confessor. TUESDAY, 17.—Octave of St. Lawrence, Martyr. WEDNESDAY, 18.—Of the Octave. St. Agapitus,

THE fact that in the Counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, in which Catholics are in a majority, there is not one Catholic magistrate, is one of the causes of Irish disaffection; and no wonder.

A British regiment has lost its colors in Cabul, and this fact alone is a sufficient proof of the completeness of the British rout at Giriski, for we need scarcely say that before a British regiment leaves its colors in the

MR. PETER O'LEARY, well-known in Canada has lately appeared before a committee of the British House of Lords, to give evidence as to the state of the Irish tenantry. His evidence, which was fresh, interesting and astonishing to their lordships, was of the most distressing

THE success achieved by the Toronto Telegram is well deserved. It is enterprising, intelligent and energetic, and although we have disagreed with it very often, it was in no unfriendly spirit. We like its bold Canadian tone, and its flouting of snobhery: we trust that its circulation will extend until even the new Scott press will have to be discarded for one still faster and faster.

ALTHOUGH the tenant farmers of Ireland are not at present to receive protection in the way they desired, they will receive protection after another fashion. "More troops for Ireland" is the burthen of a late cablegram, which shows that the English idea of ruling Ireland has not changed much for the better since Moore wrote :-

"I have found out a gift for my Erin, Three millions of bullets I've sent her."

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, referring to the Le Salle Institute. This educational establishment is now seventeen years old, and has become famous for its efficiency and success under the management of such energetic men as Brother Arnold, and Brother Tobias, the present Director. There is no doubt whatsoever, that, as implied by the advertisement, it can and does turn out thousands of pupils possessed of classical, commercial, and scientific attainments, and that as a first-class educational establishment,

it is second to none in Canada. MR. JOHN DILLON, member for Tipperary, who succeeded Mr. Parnell in his mission of patriotism to America, has returned home and has made an announcement to the effect that all danger from famine in Ireland has passed over. This announcement will gladden the hearts of the Irish race on this continent, and enable them to congratulate themselves that it was chiefly through their benevolence a famine has been averted. Nevertheless, we observe with pleasure that the efforts to help the tenants to defend themselves against the unholy crusade of the landlords are not slackening, and that the Land League organization has struck deep root on American soil.

THE Baroness Burdett-Coutts is as eccentric possessed of enormous riches it is no wonder | doned altogether, constructed piecemeal follow, of whatever nature it is not safe to Irish Canadian Colonization Society which | friends almost overlooked them, except in | treal, &c.

remained unscathed. Now, however, we are informed that she is to be married to Mr. Ashmed Bartlett, her secretary, and brother of a clever Tory member of Parliament. It | Globe and the clique of Mackenziehas been asserted that she once declared she ites would have the enterprise carried on is would never marry for the reason that she sheer madness, and will never be done, may tidle, and the people are silent and gloomy, was so homely no one would fall in love with | never can be done. It is therefore to the her for anything but her wealth, and she kept | hoped that Sir John A. Macdonald's Prission her resolution until she arrived at the mature | will not be a failure. age of sixty-six, when she gives her hand or fortune to a young man of twenty-nine. The Baroness is a strong Tory, and much was made by the Conservative journals lately of her intention to buy immense estates in Ireland and her subsequent change of mind owing to the confiscation which would result from the Compensation Bill. Love produces great changes in baronesses as well as barons

We understand that a movement is on foot for the formation of a Bohemian Club in Montreal. We heartily sympathize with this movement. There are a good many clubs in games—short, sharp and decisive—not be-Canada, more or less aristocratic in their tendency, but there is not one of them of a literary their opponents are better. The magnificent nature. While there is not a city of any pretention in the United States which has not a club where newspaper men, and literary Mr. Farmer poised himself so audaciously people generally, might meet on a friendly footing and exchange ideas, Canada is up to by flinging the rubber through their wickets this without any. In the clubs in existence. wealth is the card of admission; the members may murder the Queen's English from evening till morning, provided they are worth so many thousand dollars, or at least pretend they are worth it. In such places the Bohemian does not care to go, even were he welcome. The Club which held its prelim lacrosse field. They made no takes; one inary meeting last ht, will satisfy the modest requirement of the Bohemians, and perhaps, have the effect of bringing together. and creating friendship among, men who would otherwise never do more than rub their proper level and such may they long skirts with one another on the streets.

THE Reverend Mr. Handford, one of the emotional preachers whom Toronto loves to of the grossest immoralties, and expelled from the church of which he was the pastor. But nevertheless there are people in the Queen city who do not object to a minister because their steel. he succumbs to temptation now and then and they intend holding by their pet come weal, come woe. About five hundred sympathisers still cluster round the preacher, and talk of building him a church all to himself from which those who are so ridiculously straight-laced as to condemn numerous seductions cannot expel him. He preached an cloquent sermon to the sympathisers on a late occasion, by which, we are informed, they were greatly edified, whereas the Globe waxes worthy and asks :--

" Is this to last? Is this man to become the "Is this to last? Is this man to become the centre of a pingue spot on the hitherto bright reputation of our fair csty? Is it possible that any man claiming to lead a clennly life will consent to be pointhed at as a disciple of this notorious evil-doer? Will any woman having a shred of respectability allow herself to be identified as a Irlend of this defiler of her sex, or his associates?"

Perhaps it is not women having a shred of respectability Mr. Handford wants in his new congregation, a fine rustling silk dress hands of the enemy it must be badly beaten and a gold chain and a fashionable hat are leasanter to look upon than shreds of even the purest respectability.

> The young Basha-Bazouks of Toronto were getting tired of keeping quiet. The world had heard nothing of them worth mentioning since when, in 1875, they gloriously battered the head of a Catholic procession: but let the world breathe again, the heroes are alive and Friday night, by attacking a party of Irishentertained no more evil intention than celebrating the birth day of Daniel O'Connell, Scotch Catholics. When O'Donovan Rossa the ghost of an excuse for their cowardly conduct, for Rossais an honest hater of England, but why they should seek to hurt men who O'Connell, is what it is hard to understand. O'Connell was like the Bazouks, a lover of the British Constitution and like them also a and their sons know very little of what they are talking about so continuously, and that the only liberty they understand is that of throwing stones at Catholic heads. If they were less ignorant and besotted they would understand that it is not by such means they can put down either the Catholic religion or Irish sentiment.

THE opposition organs declare boldly that Sir John Macdonald's mission to England is a failure, while the Government organs declare as emphatically that it is not. The truth, perhaps, lies between, and both parties may be sale eviction by landlords, but the lords, right and wrong at the same time. It is certain that Sir John has not up to this succeeded in getting a syndicate to build the road, but it does not follow from this that he will not succeed before he leaves for Canada, though, of course, he may not. He is evidenily fighting hard to accomplish his mission, and if it be possible he will earry out his scheme. At all events he will do his best. and that means something. The Globe would, of course, be delighted at his failure, from political motives let us hope, though indeed, it looks as if the Globe would wish nothing good to befal Canada except through Reformers, a miserable enough policy. For our own part we hope Sir John will obtain the syndicate. We pointed out from the first the impracability of constructing the road in any other way except we reconciled ourselves to the financial ruin of Canada. as she is wealthy and benevolent. Being Let the Pacific railroad be either aban-

capitalists who will undertake the responsibility with the expense and chance of profit. The manner in which the

Ir the Shamrocks do not ake care of themselves they will earn the title of invincible and lacrosse clubs will be shy of engaging them. Their play against the Toronto team on Saturday last was something marvellous, and shows to what a state of almost absolute perfection practice and discipline can bring a lacrosse team. The Torontos, a splendid well trained team, superior in appearance to the Shamrock in so far as physique is concerned, and full of confidence in their own prowess, were beaten by the Shamrocks in three straight cause they are not a fine team, but because play of the Shamrocks astonished and demoralized them, as could be observed when before their woals, and closed the second game though half a dozen opponents were within lacrosse length, who, if they had not lost their nerve and presence of mind, could certainly have checked him and prevented his guaging so comfortably. The Torontos played their usual game, while the Shamrocks played altogether superior to anything ever seen on a mind seemed to possess them all, and their play was so close that it defied their opponents to take even the slightest advantage. Such are the Shamrocks when they rise to continue to to be, a club whose history the lacrosse men of the future will refer to when they want to point out what can be done in the way of manly sport by discipline, pluck, patronize, has been repeatedly found guilty training and endurance. The Shamrocks are engaged to play their old rivals, the Montrealers, on the 21st of the month, when, let us hope, they will meet foemen worthy of

> REJECTION OF THE IRISH COMPEN-SATION BILL.

The compensation to Irish tenants bill has

been rejected by the British House of Lords by the very large majority of 282 against 51. The rejection of the bill will cause no surprise, except that the majority was so large. It was prophesied by those who were in a position to judge immediately after its passage through the House of Commons. Thus are the Irish people left at the mercy of the landlords and thus once more is the House of Peers placed in opposition to the will of the country as expressed through a majority of its representatives. The question of the existence of such an institution as an Upper House is therefore reopened, and viewing the present temper of the country and the composition of its members in Parliament, we can scarcely come to any other conclusion than that it will be weighed in the balance and found wanting. It must appear monstrous that a body of men such as the British House of Peers can be tolerated in an age like the present. They are hereditary rulers of a great empire, but the authority that gave them the right to rule did not, and could not, give them the gift of legislative wisdom. It is absurd to suppose, and in fact their most kicking. They signalized themselves on enthusiastic admirers do not claim for them, that the House of Lords as a body is any men, the Emerald Association, we think, who | wiser than any equal number of men possessed of a fair education, and yet they inherit the power of thwarting the will of the nation in the emancipator of English, Irish and their own interests. Some of the Lords may be idiots, as some of them undoubtedly are. lectured in Toronto, the Basha-Bazouks had | but at the same time they have the power of saying to the representatives of the people, elected for their legislative wisdom and knowledge: "You shall not do this thing, you were only doing honor to the memory of shall not remedy this gross injustice lest it encroach on our hereditary privileges. It is our will that such a measure proposed by you shall not become law." This has in lover of civil and religious liberty, though effect been said and done, and there were not perhaps as they understand it. Alas! people who applauded, and thanked God a we are afraid that the Toronto Orangemen | House of Lords was in existence to check hasty legislation. Some people are thankful for small favors and some are grateful to those who kick them. It is not clear, however, if the people of the United Kingdom are at present in a humor to stand such nonsense. A few months ago they elected a Liberal majority to make laws for them, and the byelections since then have shown that the electors have not changed their minds. The majority which they elected in order to remedy the terrible state of things in that part | has only to be tickled by the plough to laugh | party, until after awhile the Democrats of the United Kingdom called Ireland, passed a temporary measure providing against wholenineteenth-twentieths of whom are landlords, rejected the measure by a large majority, What then is likely to be done under the circumstances, for it is absurd to suppose that the nation is inclined to submit to the tyranny of a House which they have not elected? Evidently affairs are approaching a crisis, and we shall soon see if the prophesy of Mr. Jennings will be fulfilled. The democracy and the aristocracy stand face to face and the question is, which of them will give way. It is a pity that in such a grave crisis the brain of the Government is not in working order. Mr. Gladstone is ill. But the pity is more for tion Society was started in Canada for the the lords than the majority of the Commons, for whereas Mr. Gladstone would gain his point by legislation, it is difficult to see how the question can now be peacefully settled. Grumblings loud and deep have lately been

then, lat we shall be strangely mistaken it trou'cle of a most secious nature is not looming in the distance. The Land League is not but determined. They have resolved that if Parliament cannot or will not protect them they will protect themselves, and in this they are only resolving like men. It is better that a lord should be kept out of his rent than that even a child should starve and die of hunger.

EMIGRATION TO MANITOBA.

Comparatively small as is the present population of Ireland-being about the same as it was eighty years ago, we-are afraid It will be yet smaller before emigration is stopped. It looks, in fact, as if there is about to be another exodus, although necessarily upon a somewhat smaller scale than that between the years of '48 and '52. It is possible that the troubles expected during the coming winter, and the consequent shooting of landlords by the score and the eviction of tenants by the thousand, may induce even the House of Lords to take pity at least on its own and become more reasonable, but up to this we see no tangible reason for being sanguine. What seems to be more likely is that the Whigs and Tories will unite against the people, and that though the union will have the effect of ultimately sweeping the lords from off the face of the earth which they have desecrated by their unholy acts, time enough will have been given them to work their sweet will on the Irish people i e driving them out of that Connaught into which Oliver Cromwell and his psalm singing followers were so eager to push them. It is little use telling a tenant with his roof tree thrown down and his household gods scattered around him to wait for a few more years when the landlords shall themselves have been evicted. They cannot wait. They cannot afford to wait and so like millions of their race they will cross the Atlantic to seek new homes and spread and intensify the fierce hatred to British Imperialism which God knows is strong enough already in the heart; of Irish exiles. It is sad that the Irish people have to leave their homes, it is lamentable, but notwithstanding advice given by good and honest men they are going, and will go. There are thousands even now leaving weekly, but it is next spring the real exodus

will begin if we mistake not. Now as it seems an inexorable fate move the Irish westward why do not some of them come to Canada? Let us imagine for a moment that half the stream of '48 and the subsequent years, was devoted to this country, and the result would be that we would have to-day a New Hibernia on this side of the Atlantic, for the Irish and their descendants would ere this in in free unfettered Canada amount to four millions at least. Four millions of Irish in Canada would mean something, it whereas four millions in the United States amounts to nothing but ultimate absorption. Look at the Irish in the States to-day. There is not one of them governor of any of the Irish element with the Democrats. is not one of them, or their descendants a of the American parties—the Democrats member of the Federal Government, nor has sympathized with Republican France, while there ever been to our knowledge, although the Whigs (now the Republicans) were pro-Carl Schurz the German holds a portfolio. English, and so strong did the feeling grow States they are absorbed, they lose their nationality, and very often their religion. hers. we find our level sooner than in the collided, owing to the dictatorial tone as-United States, and it is very seldom a government does not contain an Irish Catholic in it. earth a more broadly liberal people than the Canadians. But if the stream of Irish emigranot be absorbed, but it would absorb, because it is a superior race and possesses peculiar qualities for increasing, not the least of which

is the virtue of its women. It is never too late to mend. Now is the lies Manitoba with its almost countless millions of arable acres of land-land which the West for homes and shelter, but where is tends should join, let us no man keep asunder?" We have the land, Ireland has the people, and now let the people come and settle on the land. If England or Scotland was prepared to send abroad such a number of yeomen our Government would be on the qui vive and have its agents amongst them, but the Governorship of New York State that the being Irish, it is of course different. Perhaps they do not want Manitoba to be colonized by men from the West of Ireland. But we venture to assert that if a Colonizapurpose of settling parts of the Northwest with Irishmen, many and many a rich man in the old country would assist in paying their passage. Last winter Vere Foster offered £15,000 for the purpose, and doubtheard against the aristocrats, those grumb- less other landlords would follow suite if squarley, and gave them a fair share of the

she has been sought after in marriage by as the country developes and local traffic in- predict. But wh to the English Radicals are can be trusted by both parties is what is re- the city of New York, where they could not fortune-hunters; but up to this her heart has creases, or constructed by a company of organizing for the annihilation of their quired. As we remarked before, we prefer possibly help themselves. It is then no enemies, what will happen the Irish tenants? seeing the Irish remain in Ireland, where wonder that of late we hear of the formation We shall know after the harvest and not till there is ample room for them, but as they of Irish Catholic Republican clubs, especially offering 160 acres of land to every man who choses to settle. Let this Society we sugof their children shall be in safe hands, and will be a success

> THE IRISH VOTE IN THE STATES. Speaking generally, the Irish in the United States vote the Democratic ticket, though why one is at a loss to imagine, except it is that the name Democrat has a charm for Irish ears. But what's in a name? Not much in the present instance, for it happens Democratic traditions of the past. to be, paradoxically enough, that the Democrats of the great Republic are the aristocrats, and the Republicans the real Democrats. The Democracy would never think of electing a man like Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. even if there was no question of slavery agitating the minds of the nation in 1861. Of the two candidates in the present contest General Hancock is an unmistakable aristocrat, while Garfield, like Lincoln. is a man without a name except what he himself has created, and therefore they more thoroughly represent what we might term the great nameless people. Again, the Irish fought enthusiastically for the Union, and against slavery, and found their enemies in the southern and some of the northern Democracy so-called. They went in enthusiastically for the Union, for they recognized that divided republic would give strength to their natural and hereditary foes, the English oligarchy, but, nevertheless, they voted the Democratic ticket all the while, a course of proceeding which showed plainly that, though they realized their duty compelled them to assist the Republicans in the field, their sympathies lay with the Democrats at the polls. Nor was this conduct as inconsistent as it may appear. The Irish held the belief that the north would ultimately win, but they had intelligence enough to understand that it would never do to let the extreme Radicals, or black Republicans, who came to the front and pressed the war to its close, work their will on the country. In this their wisdom was made manifest when, after the struggle the Radical carpet-baggers tried to grind the south with the aid of the ignorant but emancipated negro. The war all over, the Irish went back to their old allegiance, though not all of them, for, despite assertions to the contrary, a great many western Irishmen have thrown in their lot with the Republicans. But it may be asked why it it is that the Irish are attached to the Democracy, or, at least why they have been in times past, for it can scarcely be supposed that although the name would mean a preponderating influence, has a charm it is strong enough to make people surrender their suffrage to it. We must fall back upon American history to discover the true cause of the sympathy of the States, notwithstanding their numbers, there the French revolutionary war broke out one No matter in what numbers they go to the that it required all the efforts of the best statesmen to prevent them taking active sides in the great quarrel in which England and But in Canada it is different. Though a cer- France were the principals. At one period tain amount of prejudice exists against us indeed the French and American war vessels pointed joint clerk of the Crown, at Monsumed by the French Emperor, and we may safely assume that the war of 1812-13 against Let us speak the truth at once, and say that | England was as much through sympathy with Canadians are more literal than the Yankees. | France as against the right of search claimed Indeed, were it not for the accurst Orange by England. It was during those times the element, there would not be on the face of the | Irish rebellion broke out, and that after its suppression some of the leaders fled to America. Rufus King, nominee of the Whig tion flowed through the St. Lawronce, the Government, was then the American minister Irish element would here in Canada not only in London, and, to his disgrace be it said, he took the side of the oppressors against the oppressed, thus earning for his party the enmity of the Irish at home and abroad who are anti-British by instinct. In after times, when the great emigration wave flowed across time to benefit Ireland, to benefit Canada, to the Atlantic from Ireland, the same party benefit Irish immigrants to an incalculable | furnished the Know-Nothing facton, so bitextent. We are on the eve of an Irish terly antagonistic to the foreign element in emigration. We are on the point of opening general, but to the Irish Catholics in particuup for settlement a country which, in extent, lar. This band of fanatics may be said to fertility, facilities of acquisition even by the bave decided the American politics of the poorest, has no parallel in the world. There | Irish; they became strong and almost universally Democratic, and marched to the polls en masse to cast their votes for their an abundant harvest. Youder are hundreds thought they were entitled to them by preof thousands of Irishmen looking towards scriptive right, and that they could treat the voters with contempt, which indeed they did, the intermediary, where is the high priest of giving them a few petty places now and then humanity who shall say, "Whom God in- to keep them quiet, but steadily refusing to recognize them as political equals. Meagher, and other leaders of the Irish, went into the war as Democrats and emerged as Republicans, and after this the Irish vote was

not so solidly Democratic. But it was not

until the candidature of Francis Kiernan for

Irish had their eyes opened to the treachery

of their allies, when they discovered that, al-

though the State was Democratic, Kiernan

was beaten because he was an Irish Catholic

and certainly for no other reason, as he is re-

cognized as one of the honestest and clever.

est men in the Union, a man sans peur et sans

reproche. About this time they also began to

perceive that, while Republicans did not make

such a show of friendship, they dealt by them

will not be permitted, let them do the next in the west, which, although they may be best thing, let them come to Canada. Most scoffed at by the Democratic saloon keepers of the best lands in the States are already and ward politicians of New York, will be in. occupied, while the Canadian Government is portant factors in the coming presidential election. The New York Democracy is about as rotten as it can be, and perhaps the rotten. gest be formed, let pamphlets be printed est part of it is the Irish fraction which lives and scattered through Ireland, let the peo- by politics and "patriotism," but which does ple be informed that the religious education little for Ireland and the Irish. The Irish element in the United States should follow we venture to predict the emigration scheme no political party. They should vote for whom they consider the best man and what they deem best measures, unmindful of the past, which is gone for ever. It is just possible that the Republicans of to-day are corrupt from long tenure of office, and that Hancock is really a better man, and would make a better President than Garfield, and, if so, it is to those considerations they should look and no other, but certainly not to the

The Richmond Guardian says :---

"The French Canadian papers complain that English names are being given to their villages and post offices, but the corruption of words probably does more in this direction than the nomenclature of the Post Office Department. Thus Cap d'Espoir has become Cape Despair; I'Anse au Gris Fond, the cove with the grey bottom, Griffin's cove; Mille Roches, Mill Rush, &c. But the corruption is not all on one side. The French Canadians have attacked the English names in the Eastern Townships. Thus Somerset has become Sainte Morisette; Stanfold, Sainte Folle; and Fitzpatrick, Felix-Patry. In this Province the musical Indian names of places are being driven out by barbaric compounds ending in 'ville.'"

We fully agree with the Guardian, in the latter part of its remarks especially.

Personal.

-Prince Leopold is to be created Duke.

-Lord Elphinstone is travelling in Canada. -Frank Buckland, the great naturalist, is

-A war is being waged against cats in New York.

.- Santley, the great singer, has joined the Catholic Church.

-Dr. Tanner has been offered \$1000 a week to lecture.

-Dean Stanley is mad about the Prince Napoleon monument. -The Liberals of Europe express sym-

pathy for Mr. Gladstone. -Mr. Gladstone will be able to attend to his duties in a few days.

-The late Madame Skobeloff was wellknown and liked in Paris.

-It is now believed that Sir John A. Mac donald has failed in his mission.

-The O'Connell Centenary was celebrated in Winnipeg by a grand concert.

-It is reported that Lord Lytton has been severely spoken to by the Queen. -The writs for Toronto, North Ontario

and Argentenil have been issued. -It is thought Hon. John O'Connor is re-

signed to the position of Manitoba Judge. -Mr. George Munro, a wealthy N. Y. p

lisher, is endowing a Nova Scotian College. -The Duke of Cambridge and the aristo-

cratic military set hate Sir Garnet Wolseley. -Mr. Plimsoll has been defeated at Liver-

pool by Lord Claude Hamilton, Conservative. -The Hon. Thomas McGreevy is preferring

large claims against the Intercolonial Rail--General Luard, commander of the Cana-

dian militis, has joined the Canadian Cricket -Mr. Dansereau, late of La Mineree, is ap-

-Mr. Ryan, of Toronto, will most likely

be nominated in the Reform interest for To-

-Miss Mary O'Shaughnessy, who has been sojourning in New York, has returned to her home in St. Henri.

-General Hancock is certain of being elected and General Garfield is perfectly sure. Happy men. .- The English naval and military authori-

ties are in hysterics lest the " Princes" should be drawn into the war. -Madame Duffy has been appointed Mother Superioress of Dundas street (London)

Congregation Convent. -There is no truth in the rumor that Mr Ryan, M. P., will succeed Mr. Duschesneau

as warden of St. Paul's Penitentiary. -Herr Hasselman, a German Socialist Deputy, has suddenly left Germany for

America. He was heavily involved. -A. C. Angelo, an English journalist, was

run over on the 6th by a train at Laramee City, D.T., and then shot himself dead. -The Conservative papers stoutly maintain that Sir John's mission is successful

beyond his most sanguine expectations. -General Grant's son is developing into a grand financier. He has already secured \$300,000 for himself, and \$150,000 for his

iather. -Rev. Father Seguin has been elected Chairman, and Mr. G. N. Ducharme, Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Roman Cathe-

lic School Commissioners of St. Cunegonde. _At a meeting of the Irish Land League, Mr. Redpath, correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, gave it as his opinion that Ireland courld not wage a successful war against England at present, being, as they are, for the most part without arms or a commissariat.

CANADIAN MONTHLY .- This magazine is fast assuming the position of a great Canadian periodical, national and literary. The improvement within the past few months is very marked, and the writers are all Canadians. The last issue contains an article on "Britain's Future Corn Supply, by Robert Wilkes, ex-M. P., A Poem, by Myles O'Regan, of Ottawa." In The Himalayas, by Professor Wilson, A Traged? by D. B. Read, Q. C. Toronto. lings will now swell to a roar and action will they saw an effort made to assist. Now, an appointments going, while their pretended "Mondum Est," by Charles Ritchie, Mon-