AND OATHOLIC OHRONIOLE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:

Osuntry......\$1 00 9ky...... 1 50 If net paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (Oity) will be charged.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved coaracter will be inserted in "THE TRUE W TREES" at 150 per line, first insertion, and 100 per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for congracts on application. The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best advarising mediums in Canada.

All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of The Thom Wigness, No. 761 Craig street, Mon-

WEDNESDAY ......AUGUST 27, 1890.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

THURSDAY, Aug. 21, St. Jane F. de Chan-FRIDAY, Aug. 22, St. Symphorian, Martyr. SATURDAY, Aug. 23, St. Philip Beniti, Confessor. SUNDAY, Ang. 24, St. Bartholomew,

MONDAY, Aug. 25, St. Louis, King of France. Tuesday, Aug. 26, St Zephyrinus, Pops

and Martyr. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, St. Jeseph Calamanctius, Confessor.

Owing to pressure of matter the "Cariesity-shep" is crewded out this week.

THE Literary Department of the The TRUE WITNESS will in future be edited by Mr. George Murray, B.A., where brilliant writings are of course well known to our readers.

Le Canadien states that it has authority for making the anneuncement that Mr. Mercier prepeats to berrow in Europe some eight or ten milliens. Be bold but not toe beid is a good eld piece of advice which Mr. Mercier would do well to lay to heart. There is a limit perhaps even to the patience of the Quebec people and if they kick ever the traces not even the palms and crewns which he has conferred upon them will help him.

IT is not suprising that the outrages committed by the armed rewdles sent by the Pinkert in firm during the strike en the New Yerk Central should have had the effect of causing a member of the State Legislature to bring in a bill for their supression. It is amply an entrage that the erganization should exist. All "private detective" effices and the like should be prohibited. We have had in Montreal a specimen firm and its deings were not of an encouraging character. The control of such matters should not be in private bands.

BANFF, as the park is we believe called, is matican affair. and its healing springs are faible, a settlement with reference, "in the to that extent public property. But its disfance, like its qualities, is magnificent from half a continent. A correspondent, who suffers from a severe complaint, which would be cured by a visit to the national sanitarium, but where means de not permit him to pay one, makes a sensible suggestion. It is that the Canadian Pacific should at intervals run an invalid train or car or give passages at greatly reduced rates, on the presentation of duly certified medical certificates of sickness. The experiment is certainly werth trying.

It is gratifying to note that Dr. Barnando. who, while he doubtless does much good for the poor, uses his position for proselytizing under most aggravated oircumstances, has at last been brought up on the sharp curb by the Courts in England. It would be well if the Catholic anthorities in Europe issued warnings to their people putting them on their guard against the methods of this "philanthrophist." We feel sure that he can find plenty of material for his operations among the Protestant poor of London, and he need not meddle with those of the Catholic faith. The notice of the case in the London Courts which appears elsewhere shows how very doubtful in their morality some of the proceedings of these so-called charitable institutions may be.

# St. Mary's College.

Some time ago we referred to the need of a change being made in the arrangement of the studies at St. Mary's College, Montreal, there being at the time we wrote very scanty oppertunities afforded these desiring a purely English course. We are happy to be able to say that with the new academic year this want will be supplied and that henceforward these desiring a complete English classical ceurse will not, as before, be at a disadvantage, This is a step in the right direction and the new Rector is to be congratulated on the imprevement.

# The Coming Irish Famine.

The gaunt form of famine is hovering over Ireland and all latest reports indicate clearly that is will not be long ore she felds her evil wings and descends on the devoted shores of Island we bog to repeat the warning given in We therefore give the text of the reply of these columns three weeks age upon the sub. the Papal Scoretary. It is as follows:

machinery to give it should be prepared new and se prepared that it will be in no danger | ing whem he cheeses and his liberty of action of breaking down. Already there are sinister rumors affeat as to human vultures who are carefully noting the shortness or the fulness, as the case may be, of the crops on this continent with the object in view of speculating en the chances they may derive of money making out of Ireland's dire misery. Once mere we repeat that without delay an erganization should be made an accomplished as such as will effectually prevent anything like this kind of iniquity being successful in its wicked designs.

#### Be Ready.

It is announced that at a grand pic-nic, held last week in Chicago, that many thousands of dollars were raised to be added to the funds of the Home Rule party. Our friends in Canada should not allow their patriotic erganizations to slumber. The day is not far distant when the great battle will have to be feught at the pells in England, Ireland and Scotland for the good old cause, and the sinews of war will be necessary for Parnell and his friends, whose triumph is certain if the Irish Nation at home and abroad

### Mr. Curran, M.P.

At the annual outing of the Corn Exchange, one of the most powerful organizations in the Deminion, the president, Mr. Esdalle, speaking of the member for Mentreal Centre, said : "Mr. J. J. Curran our distinguished representative in the House of Commens was always the friend of the merchants of Montreal. He was always on hand when the duties of his constituency required his presence, he was indefatigable for their interests at Ottawa and the people would not forget his services. He heped the day was not far distant when Mr. Curran would have a seat in the cabinet. Sir Jehn Macdenald could net make a mere popular selection." And this was not unreasonably received with what the reporters described as "loud cheers."

In so far as pepularity is concerned Mr. Curran is singularly fortunate. All classes of the community recognize his ability, his integrity and his zeal. He has won the geed will of all races and creeds and stands facile princeps in the hearts of his own people. We hope with the president of the Corn Exchange that he may soon eccupy the position in the Cabinet he has so well carned.

#### Sir L. Simmons' Mission to the Vatican.

Se much has been said about the mission of Sir L. Simmons to the Hely Father that it will interest our readers to have a summary of the official correspondence laid before them. The eccasion of Sir L Simmens' mission by the British Government was to settly in Canada did not wait for the demand for the religious question in the Island of Malta. The cheice of the envey was dictated, as set forth in the official papers, "because of his personal authority and the intimate acquair t ance which he had acquired as Governor with the affairs of the Island." Lord Salisbury, in giving his instructions to the envey, who is styled "Her Mejesty's Envey Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Holiness the Pope," directs him to bring about, if posfirst place, as to the course to be followed on the occurrence of a vacancy in the Bishoprics ef Malta or Gozo and in certain other high ecclesiastical offices. The great power of the principal clarical functionaries in Malta to influence the mass of the peeple renders it most essential that in their selection the Hely See should keep prominently in view the value of securing the services of persons actuated by a friendly disposition to this country (Great Britain) and prepared to sup-pert in a prepared to sup-tions of the Local Government."

"A second object appearing to call for careful consideration is the expediency of such alteration in the Canon law and Civil legislation, and such revision of the formal precedure as may be necessary to remeve all questions as to the validity of marriages preperly contracted in Malta." It was also suggested that some provision be made for the education in the English language of those who were to officiate as clergy in Malta, and fer instructing them as to the conditions under which the Island is governed.

The questions of miner importance to be submitted were the immigration of Italian and other fereign ecclesiastics independent of the Bishep, the administration of certain churches, and the subject of burials in country churches.

The envoy having accepted the mission then transmits to Her Majesty's Government his address to His Heliness, in which, having set forth the ebjects of his diplomatic visit, he encloses the written reply of the Pope Both decuments are full of friendly sentiments, but merely formal. As the interviews pregressed the envoy informs his government that he had been referred to Cardinal Rampolla and had come to the conclusion that the questions were very embarrassing markable election of 1878 was impending, and would require much study. As regards | Sir John Macdonald referred to the "magic the method to be pursued in the selection of the Bishops, he says: "The Cardinal informed me he hoped no difficulties would arise." The questions of mixed marriages was exceedingly complex, and as regards the desirability of the teaching of the English language to the clergy, both parties were fully agreed. The mission of Sir L. Simmons that affiliated country. Pestilence will speed. was very successful, but the question which ily follow in her fetid train. In view of the is most interesting to Cathelics is that which new, unfortunately too well known facts con- refers to the appointment of Bishops subject | fercible in language and so incontrevertible, cerning the affiction which is threatening the to the approval of the British Government,

relative to the said sees should be ourtailed. is, nevertheless, disposed to treat Her Majesty's Government with all that regard knock it down, and takes the epportunity and consideration which are compatible with between his blows of having a whack at one the integrity of that right and of that of the objects of his particular disgust, liberty." The Cardipal-Secretary then mentions what preceedings His Holiness censiders right and preper under the circumstances to be observed between the Vatican and Her Majesty's Government; but, as will be seen by the foregoing clear and emphatic declaration, the Pope has meet positively declined to have his power of nomination and selection in any way interfered with or his liberty of action as Head of the Church in any way curtailed.

#### A Sensible Syndicate.

In these days of "ayndicates" which pre. pose to buy up, chiefly with that "British gold " which seems to be the bete noir of United States Americans, every industry on this continent, one thing seems, until the present net to have suggested itself. And this recent suggestion has been fanned into shape very fitly by a bedy of French capitalists. These propose to endeavor te ebtain, in consequence, as the policeman says, "of information received," the centrol of the civic administration of the chief cities on this centinent. Such an idea as we have said comes very fitly from Paris a city made netable by Hanssman, the famous Prefect of the Seine. Cheapness in everything which affected the person : beauty in all that affected the public, was his motte and he carried it out. Could he have carried out his theory in connection with France instead of Paris, and had he been Emperor Instead of Napoleon, there might have been no Sedan. But this civic syndicate, we read, is at work, on this centinent. It will find it hard to obtain the direction of affairs in the teeth of the professional harpies who live on the vitals of the unlucky taxpayers and tenants of the cities of this country and the United States. But let a fair chance of obtaining good water cheap, good drainage, good facilities for public traffic, good sanitation and good civic administration generally, be effered to the public there can be little deubt that any municipality of importance will find its citizens quite ready to let its administration ent by contract. Given the agreement, clearly drawn up, and the courts as a summary trustee and arbiter, any civic community may bid farewell to the present antiquated and ineffective, may in many respects pernicleus, system of civic government with thanksgiving. The greatest of all ancient cities, London, has found its thousand years of privileges, guilds, and corporate wealth so crusted with barnacies of various forms that medern needs and changed conditions demanded referm. It would not be amiss if we reform such as has arisen in England in connection with an ancient corporation, but nipped the evil in the bud and checked corperation mischlefs for the fature by resorting to semething like the common sense plan prepesed by the Parle syndicate, The last session ef the legislature showed that speculaters history. "Out of his siruams they coined and jobbers are equal to the task, why net regular and honorable business corporation?

## La Patrie's Suggestion.

Some time ago La Patrie, in a discussion with the Hamilton Spectator, dealt with the subject of Canadian confederation. It asked the questien, who wanted confederation, and then proceeds to supply the answer in the fellowing terms:

"Was it Lower Canada? Was confederation not imposed upon her as Legislative Union once was imposed upon her? Did all the ability of George Cartier serve for aught but to prevent the French Canadians from taking up arms as in 1838 rather than submit to the new regime? Where has a statue been erected to George Cartier? Is is it not in Ontario under the icfluence of gratitude? And who shall one day pull down this statue if not French Canadians? \* \* Long ago we openly proclaimed our batred for the constitution given to us by the English Parliament. Our ambition, which we have not consealed, would be to tear up the

constitution. Having thusdelivered itself La Patrie new suggests that the best leader the Liberal party in the Deminion could scoure weal I be Mr. Eraetus Wiman. It may be pertinent to ask, does our centemporary in making that suggestion consider such a selection the meet efficacious means of securing its ambition, which it has not cencealed, to tear up the constitution of our country? The best proof that Canada is a free country to live in la that no one pays the slight at attention to such unmitigated rubbish as the feregolog extract from La Patrie As to the suggestion that Mr. Wiman should lead any party in this country, whilst it may tickle that gentleman's vanity to have his name mentioned, he will, no doubt, be one of the first to laugh at the absurdity of the proposition.

# A "Magic Pen" at Work.

At a public meeting near Terente, seme years ago, when the new historic and repen" of a well known public writer, and expressed the hope that it would be wielded in the interests of the National Policy. It was, and not alone the pen but the voice of the learned Oxford scholar and some time teacher, and in various magezines and elsewhere his "magic" and fascinating periods charmed even these whom he did not convince. The power of that "magic pen" was more recently evidenced in the articles so had the cenclusions not been based on a false premise, which appeared in the Mail during the Jesuit-Ronal-Rights agitation, It is to ject of the relief which will be expected from "In the first place, as to what concerns the be regretted that the same "magic pen" is manner of previding for the Episcopal Sees apparently once more dipped in the ink to recertainly be called upon to give and the et Malta and Goze, His Holiness, although epen the hellew and needless strife about letter of his duty.

he cannot consent that the right of neminat- | se-called Equal Rights, which all thinking men had heped had been for ever allayed by the force of common sense. It is true that the writer sets up a man of straw in order to namely, party government and a party press. Alluding to the growth of an independent feeling he says :--

> "Canadian politicians and party manipulators may expect to be brought face to face with serious difficulties in the near future. The bought-and-paid-for editorials of the party press written by literary helots who blow hot or blow cold as required by their masters, are far less potent factors in the formation of public opinions than they have been heretofore; simply because their leaders are learning to peruse with wise distrust party incubations, however brilliant or ingenious they may be, which are penned in the interests, not of the community at large, or even of the party as a whole, but of a few machine politicians who own and run the concern and seek to influence the party following to the furtherance of their own ambitious projects and selfish ends. viewed from the standpoint of party the prospect is not re assuring; from that of patriculan the outlook is hopeful. The cimmerian night of black, bitter and unreasoning partisanship is slowly but surely passing away, and although the end is not yet, we already begin to discern the dawn of a brighter and a happier day."

> This is all very well and the "helots" certainly deserve treating like the trumpeter in the fable. But surely the wielder of the " magic pen" is beginning at the wrong end of the rope. The age of party is dying, but party is not dead, and it certainly seems to be degenerating into faction for menetary purposes. We fancy that the evil lies not so much with the pen of the "helet" of the age, the literary Hessian, as with the state of society which breeds the parasits on the body politic. That state of society the great philosophic writer has long tried to mend, but has not succeeded. It would be well if he had been able to de so. But unless there is truth in the maxim that like ourse like, there is no mending it in breeding faction within faction, and there is none so deadly as that bred of religious controversy like the Equal Rights discussion.

### Another Outrage.

In the controversy on the Jasuits' Estates Act, Mesers. McCarthy, Charlton and the whole noble thirteen contended that it was an insult to the appremacy of the Queen that a reference should have been made to His Heliness the Pope for the settlement of that long-vexed question. In the mission of Sir L. Simmons to the Pope by the British Gov. ernment there must be, according to those truly loyal gentlemer, another very grisvous attack on the Queen's supremacy, for His Holiness was specially requosted to interveen and use his authority in Malta to suggest the best means of legal'zing marriages and to interfere in many metters so as to consclidate the power of Her Majasty. We are really anxious to see what Mosers. McCarthy, Charlton & Ce. are going to do about this new sutrage on Her Majesty's supremacy.

## Our Previncial Demon.

Nicola Machiavelli does not occupy alten epithet for a knave, and out of his Chrirtian name a synonym for the devil." But had been lost, and its contents hid to be supplied from memory. I did not see it at all whether he has been misjidged, as some think, or not, his name is still clusely associfalse, all that is crafty and mean, all that is This is not a pleasant thought, yet, if L'Etendard is to be credited, the Prevince of Fierentine are rampant in administrative

" Machiavellianism, " says L'Etendard. "reigns in supreme power over the Liberal-National party. Here also the occult influences of a certain school is making much devastation. Mercier Government will perish by its following. In farm houses the chivalrous feats of these cliques will be spoken of long after that following has disappeared from the political scene; and the good people of that period will have hard work to repair the breaches made in the Ship of State. . . It is the theory of paying politics which serves as a treaty of union between the partizans of the different factions. We do belong to this achool and we de nounce it both with our words and with our acts. We may soon say a word on 'Political Favoriblem' one of the plagues of governments and of the ministerial lock,"

This is very cuiting. But it is unfertunately true. The people however have themselves to thank for the reign of Nicele Machiavelli in Quebec.

## Mr. Fitzpatrick.

QUEBEC, August 26 .- The Daily Telegraph states that Mr. Chas. Fitzpatrick will be sworn in as a member of the Cabinet on the 5th Sepsember next, and, in support, it mentions that Mr. Fitzpatrick has resigned the Crown Attorneyship for this district and that Mesers. Dunbar and Amyor will represent the Attorney General at the next Criminal Assizes.

## An Important Telegraph Line.

QUEBEO, August 26 -A new cable has just Mechanic Bay, Anticosti, 12 miles northeast of English Bay, and landing at Longue Points on the north shore, six miles west of Mingan. The cable is 21 kn ts in length. The shore line to connect the cable with the Anticosti system at English Bay is now being pushed on, and when completed Anticosti will have cable connections with both shores of the Gulf, with a land line all round the south shore of the Island, which has the unenviable reputation of being the graveyard of vessels. The line is also to be exgraveyard of vessels. tended to Greenly Island, and there the Government system of telegraphs will stop. The line on the rorth shore is completed as far as Esquimaux Point.

False Arrest. TORONTO, Aug. 26.—The police department here is much annoyed in consequence of a lady named Sessions having been acrested by mistake in consequence of a telegram from the Chief of Police, Mr. Morin, in Boffalo. Mrs. Sessions, the victim of the mistake, who happeus to be a newspaper wriber, has given a bighly colored description of the matter in a successional Now York journal, but the delec-give, named Rebum, according to the account, certainly does not seem to have acted with much judgment, though perhaps obeying the

# AN EXPLANATION.

General Middleton's Farewell

An Able Vindication-The Fur Matter Explalned-Bishop Grandin's Testimony-The Cause of Trouble.

TORONTO, August 21 .- Sir Frederick Middiston, on the eve of his departure for England, issued an address to the public, which was published in the Empire and the Mail. The following is a summary of the document. He says :-

"To be silent under unmerited censure it often the part of a soldier, and had I merely been charged with indiscretion or with having overstroped my powers as a commander in the field, I might have ch saying anything in my defence and to leave it to the justice and generosity of the Canadian people to balance my general services against single error of judgment. But the bitterest of my assailants and the organs of their party in the press have not stopped here. I owe it to my companions in arms and to all Canadians at parting to show that the Canadian militia has not been commanded by dishonor." The General denies the charges of looting made before the Parliamentary committee, and says, I never touched or saw any furs at Batoche and the only horse I took was one to carry me during the campaign, and which was after wards handed over to the government auctioneer at Winnipeg."

On the question of Bremner's furs he says "I did not know what amount of furs Brem-ner had nor did I ever see them; I fully believed then that Bremner was a rebel. He had been in the camp of Poundmaker, who was in arms sgainsh us, and he only came in after I had made Poundmaker a prisoner. He was recognized as having been present at Car Knife and he was also found

#### IN POSSESSION OF THE RIFLE

of a slain Mounted Policeman. I fully believed then that his property. as that of a rebel in arms, was forfeited, and that I was warranted in afterwards giving effect to the for-feiture. That the property of rebels was foriest was certainly the rule which practically prevailed in India in 1857, when I served against the mutineers and rebels

Subsequently, as stated officially by Capt G. H. Young, secretary to the Commissioners. Brenner's claim for compensation for the loss of his furs was rejected by the Commission of re-bellion losses, who hold that he (Brenner) was a party to and responsible for his own losses, or in other words, that he was a rebel. This decision was arrived at by a royal Commission which book evidence at the time and on the spot. It seems that my impression as to the extent of my power was wrong, and of course, I regret now that I exercised it as I did."

The General, however, says that at the time he was strengthened in the view he took by a belegram from the Minister of Militia dated June 12th, 1869, to the following affect; "I should like you to bring back some sonvenirs of your campaign for St. John, Hector and myself. I leave you to select whatever you consider of

"This request may have been meant to refer, and, from what the Minister of Militia told me the other day, probably did refer, to a uvenirs to be or received as gifts by me, but I cerourchased tainly took it at the time to relate to anything

## FROM THE BEBELS

In my answer I stated that I would do my best, but as a matter of fact I forgot it and did no: comply with the request. The confiscation of Bremuer's furs was made with the occurrence if not by the advice of Mr. Haver Reed, who was sent to me hy Lieut. Governor Dewdusy as Government (fficial to assist me in my deal inos with the Indians and half-breeds, and who carried out the arrangements for the distribution of some few of the furs to himself and other officers. It was under these circumstances that I sanctioned the disposal of a few fure as me gether a pleasing place upon the page of mentos for myself and the afficers of my staff As to my own share I never received it, asked for it, or thought about it afterward. '
"The order for the confiscation of the

and I positively deny that any injunction of secrecy was inserted by my instructions. Norther ated with all that is deceitful, all that is did I know to whom the order was add.essed but I naturally must have thought it was ad dressed to the officer of the Mounted Police at the very opposite of what is truthful and right. Bataleford who had been ordered by me to take charge of the furs, and who was really the person answerable for their safe custody, and not the Quartermaster-Sergeant, who was only Quebec is at present under the influence of a subordinate. As I have already said, I never had the furs, I never saw them, and I never had the furs, I never saw them, and I never enquired after or thought of them after leaving sequently all the bad qualities of the famous Fort First. I dismissed the whole marter from my mind, and have since had great difficulty in recalling it. How could a man, occupied as I was then, amidst the confusion and excitement of war, recollect accurately every small matter that was brought before his notice? Furthermore, it has been asserted that I have employed agents to destroy evidence against me. This is wicked invention. I have no agente, and there is no evidence to destroy. I have already proceeded against the report of the Parliamentary Committee when tendering my resignation. The House of Commons is not a court of justice, but a political assembly in which party neces-sarily prevails, and if my character were at stake I should prefer a different tribunal. It is a patent fact that the bitterest attacks on me have proceeded from that party, and from most of the organs of that party, which protested against Riel's execution and

## COURTED THE RIBLITE VOTE.

The General also says :- "As to the charge of licensing plundering, I have already stated that I issued strict orders against plundering on the march, and I may be permitted to cite the following extract from a letter from Monseigneur Grandiu, Bishop of St. Albert, to me, dated July 30th, 1885:—

"I was heart-broken at the sight of so much m'sery, but I ought to say that, if on the one hand saw that which alway schows itself after wawas rejoiced by bearing what one rarely hears under such circumstances. I have heard, and frequently, the conquered praise the generosity of their conqueror. To hear the priest praise your moderation in victory, praise the officers in general, speak of your kindness in relieving the starving conquered, did not surprise, but I have heard the people in general. I render you special thanks, General, because, at the entreaty of good Father Moulin, you spared the Courch of St. Antoine and the Missionaries' house, although these buildings were an obstacle to you in battle. You have, General, by yielding to the entreaty of that good little missionary, rendered a true service to the colony, etc. This will show the general spirit in which I

acted, and how far I was from any disposition to license plunder. The General concludes a review of the evi-

dence given against him by declaring: It is with pain that I have lately learned that I have lain under the imputation of having failed to do justice to my companions in arms in not having recommended any of them for promotion and honors received. Now this is very fer from being the case, and I am sure that the Minister of Militia will himself help to clear me trom such an unmerited charge.

The General says he drew up a list of honors and promotions.

"I had an interview with the Minister of Militia and the Prime Minister at Riviere Du Loup shortly after my return from the North-West in which I pleaded for rewards for my officers. They decided against my request for two reasons, one being that they knew that only which would cause jealousy among those who did not receive them; the other that I had not been able to include in the list for honors the names of the two officers commanding the

French Canadian regiment, This I was given. to understand would occasion prouble which it

ADVISABLE TO INCUR." The General gives the names which include

the chief officers of the expedition.

The address is favorably commented on. The Mail says:—"The late Commander of the Militia has before leaving the country issued an Militia has before leaving the country issued an address to the Canadian people, which will be found in another column. Its perusal, we should think, must eatisfy every unprejudiced parein, and its author has done himself but the parest justice in issuing his calm and frank statement. Beyond an act of hasty indiscretion, at a time when he had weightler matters than the disposal of contraband furs to think of, it is now abundantly clear that General Middleson has little to charge himself with in connection either with the North-West rebellion or with the post he has for six years so satisfactorily filled in Canada. His reputation as a soldier and a gentleman will therefore not suffer from the political attacks that have been so wantonly made upon him, both in Parliament and in the party press, still less from the aspersions of jaundiced or ill-informed indivi-

### LITERARY REVIEWS.

Edited by Geo. Murray. Esq., B. A. Oxon F. K. S. C.

THE " ARENA. " The August number of the Arena (Boston,

Mass, fully maintains the high literary reputa-tion which it has enjoyed from the time that it entered the field of journalism. The present number is the third of the second volume, and a glance at its table of contents will at once show hat it is a free and able perodical, catholic and comprehensive, original and not too heavy. We can do little more than indicate the heavy. We can do note more than indicate the most interesting arbicles in the present number. First on the list is a paper on "The Economic Future of the New South," by Professor N. S. Shaler of Harvard University. This, though undoubtedly matriciave to all citizens of the American Republic, will prove especially enjoy. able to all Southerners. Attention must also be drawn to a timely and valuable article on Hypnotiam, and its Relation to Juri-prudence," Emery Kempin, an LL.D. of the University of Zurich. She has evidently been a careful student of all the great European writers on this important subject and the paper is as invereshing as anything that has hisherto been published on the Science. "The Coming Cataciyam of America and Europe," by Professor Rodes Buchanap, M.D., will no doubt alarm many optimizes by his startling predictions. He holds that calamity and catastrophe are as nuch a part of the place of nature as successful progress, and though, he does not expect to live to see the great calamities does not expect to live to see the great calamities that he predicts, he is still confident that they are steadily approaching, and warns the present generation in a well written and earnest article. Marion Harland writes in a forcible and epigrammatic style on "The Domestic Infelicity of Literary Women," and comes to the conclusion that "there are nean and bushands—and and a few of the wastrong, true brees and and not a few of them-strong, true, brave, and good enough to be allted to women of genius, good enough to be anted to women or gentury, without the risk of heart-break to one, and litewreck to both." There is a complete novelette entitled "The Shadow of the Horse," by Dr. Ferdinand C. Valentine, with a portrait of him as the frontispiece of the magazine, and asketch of his life in the appendix. We must not omit mention of an article on Rufus Choate, entitled "An Inspired Advocate," and the general reader will be desply interested by the "Edi-torial Notes" as well as the "Notes on Living

# A Shocking Story.

Offawa, August 22 .- A terrible story of canniolism comes from Buckingham. Ten milee up the Du Lievre river lives the families of Jean Cote and Elisha Newton. In the latter are two boys who are deaf mutes and lunatics, and who are known to be violent at times. On Tuesday Mrs. Cate went out berry picking, leaving her baby in charge of the two boys, and a horrible signt presented itself to the mother when she returned a few hours afterwards. The lunatics had actually eaten away the baby's both cheeks and a portion of the neck and were besmeared with blood and revelling in fiendish glee over their horrible performance. Help was called in and the wretches taken away. child lived till next day and was buried on Wennesday. The authenticity of the report is suched for by a gentleman who has just returned from the scene of the tragedy

Problems."

## The Crops Uninjured.

WINNIPEG, August 25 .- The premier, Mr. Greenway, has rent out the following telegram in consequence of sinister reports concerning the crops: - There was light frost yesterday morning, slightly injuring late crops in some localities in the Province. I estimate fully onebalf of the crop all cut, and greater portion of

the remainder too ripe to be injured. The Tribune publishes harvest reports to-day from all parts of the Province; they indicate that nearly all the barley and much oats and tully half of the wheat is cut. Operations are in full blast all over the Province, and a few days good weather will suffice to reap the great bulk of it. It can safely be said that no great or general damage was done by frost.

The firm of Arthur Guinness, Son & Co. Limited, has declared a dividend for half a year ended 30 June last at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum.

There was a trades meeting in the Phonix Park on Sunday, July 27, in furtherance of the eight hour movement in Dublin, preceded and followed by a procession with bands and ban-ner: through the streets.

Dr. E. J. McWeeny, pathologist to the Mater Misericordæ Hospital, Dublin, has been nominated on the recommendation of Mr. Sextor, M. P., to represent Ireland on the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublia on July 29. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., presiding, it was announced that Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien were about to start on a mission to America in furtherance of the organization. Receipts since last meeting

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