THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

May 21, 1884.

WITHE TRUE WITNESS "

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company

MONTERAL, CANADA.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

MAY.

THDRSDAY, 22.-Ascension of Our Lord. Holiday of Obligation. Less. Acts i-1-11; Gosp. Mark xvi. 14-20.

FRIDAY, 23.-Of the Octave of the Ascension Con. Bp. Kain, Wheeling, 1875. SATURDAY, 24.-B. V. M., Help of Christians. Con. Bp. McCloskey, Louisville, 1868.

Ascension. St. Gregory VII., Pope and Confessor. Epist. Heb. vii. 23-27; Gosp. Matt. xxiv. 42.47; Last Gosp. John xv 26-xvi. 4. First Ordination in the U.S. 1793. Abp. Odin, New Orleans, died

1870. MONDAY, 26.-St. Philip Neri, Confessor. TUESDAY, 27.-St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi,

Virgin. WEDNESDAY, 25.-St. Augustine, Bishop and Confessor.

THERE is no judge on the English, Irish or Sooton bench who has attained the distinction won by Judge Daly, of New York, of having held the judicial office during forty consecutive years. The nearest to it is Lord Fliz. Judge Daly is one year older, or sixty-eight.

It is to be hoped that the deputation from the Corr, Exchange of this city to Ottawa will los successful in their mission to scoure the abolition of the canal tolls, which have cauried a disastrons falling off in the deputation will also petition the Government to assume the debt on Lake St. Peter, If this were done, as it should be, the Harbor Commissioners would be in a position to make # material reduction in the harbor duce, and would thus enable owners of ships to ci for lower ineight rates. A NOVENER'S has been livengurated in some of the States for legislation under which the holding of forest property will be more se pure, and therefore more attractive than it is at present. By protecting forests from fires, and by equalizing or lightening the burden of taxation upon such property, it is believed that owners will be induced to allow their trees to grow to maturity, instead of outting them down as soon as they are large enough to be of any commercial value. Would not legislation of the same stamp prove advantageous to our Oanadian forests?

for a little less than three rupses per quarter of Presidents." The State of New York, the (about \$1.25 for eight bushels, or 15} cents most popular in the Uniou, has had only one per bushel.) All that is required for the suc- President by election, Martin Van Buren, cessful production of wheat is obeap transpor- chosen for one term. Millard Fillmore tation to the sea-board. It is said the Eng- elected as Vice President from New York, lish Government is so impressed with the facts thus submitted that it is now in contemplation to authorize a grant of \$15,000,000 for the express purpose of securing chesp has had four of its citizens in the presidental railway facilities to the points indicated.

MR. CHARLES CARPHARL, superintendent of the Government Meteorological Service has loaugurated a rallway weather report for the benefit of farmers in the interior of the conntry. In a circular, hearing on the subject, he says that the superintendents of some of the leading railroads in Canada having sgreed to co-operate with him, a system of weather-train signals has been arranged, which, if found to work advantageously, may hereafter be extended. The signals consist of discs arranged to display a sun, moon or star. The sun is to indicate fine weather, the moon to indicate local showers, and the star wet. They will be carried on the morning trains leaving railroad centres, so that all who see the morning express trains will have; the forecast so far as rain is concerned. It is to be hoped that the system will work satlatactorily, as it will undoubtedly be of use to the farming community.

The more or less suspicious circumstances surrounding the sale of the Q., M., O. & O. Bailway have made it an everlasting subject of bitter dispute and discussion between po. { less sgitators, there would be unbroken peace litical opponents in and out of the Provincial and universal contentment in the island. Legislature. Time and again have demands This pretension has just received a deadly been made by the opposition to institute blow from no less a personage than Earl an official enquiry into these circumstances, but the Government was never ready to yield to their demands. At long last, however, the Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. Taillon, announced to the House on Saturday that his government, after due consideration, had deemed it its duty to have an enquiry made into all the proceedings and circumstances of the committee, and attended his first connected with the sale of the road, its meeting on the cocasion of the Hed Earl's construction and its administration while under the management of the Province. He said that the reputations of many of our publio men were concerned in this matter and he therefore proposed that the enquiry be made by means of a Royal Commission. genald, who was from 1860 to 1882 a judge of Several members of the House the Irish Queen's Benob, and since a Lord of felicitated the Government on its Appeal. He is sixty-seven years of age, and action, and expressed a hope that the investigation would be equally full and searching, as there were many things that required Lord Lieutenant gave the unexpected answer looking into. The efficiency of this enquiry i that he would be very much opposed to it. will of course depend upon two things-the and added : "Then there is the religious diffiinstructions to be given to the Royal Commission and its personnel. A morning contemporary violently abuses the Government for adoptthrough grain trade from the West. The ing the course indicated, and refuses to put any faith or confidence in its action. There

> is, however, no reason to doubt that the Boyal Commission will not be properly instructed organized, and, if that is done, the ensay cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

succeeded to the office by the death of Tavlor.

Next in rank comes the State of Ohio, which office, namely, Harrison, Grant, Hayes and I the wires is more than most feliows can un-Garfield. Harrison was a Virginian, but was

native of Ohio, was elected from Illinois. The latter State, besides having Grant, was represented in the White House by Lincoln, who was a native of Kentucky. The only distinctively Southern States from which Presidents have been elected is Tennessee and Louisians. Tennessee had Jackson and Polk, to appeal to the Associated Press to turn and also Vice President Johnson, who succeeded to the Presidency on the assassination | Princess was here in last September she did Lincoln. All three were sons of North Carolina. Massachusetts has had two Presi- | mite purpose, she wore it to protect an indents-the two Adamses. New Hampshire 4 and Pennsylvania, one each. Of the thirteen original States of the Federal Union, seven-Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina and Georgiahave never had a President or even been represented indirectly in the office.

EARL SPENCERS REMARKABLE ADMISSION.

It is one of the common pretensions of the upholders of English rule in Ireland that but for the wickedness of a few selfish and reck-Spencer, the head and front of British rule in motive is hatred of the Irish people and the Ireland, The Lord Lieutenant had been summoned to give evidence before a select committee of the House of Commons on the important subject of education. Mr. Saxton, the brilliant member for Sligo, had been appointed a member presence before it as a witness. The Castle autocrat, and the Kilmainham suspect, and village ruffian were brought together under reversed conditions. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Childers, examining Earl Spencer, asked if, with regard to the Irish question, he thought there would be advantage in bringing the aby educational business under the Irish control of an English Minister. The culty, which is of course stronger in Ireland than it is in England and Scotland, and then there is the National feeling. I think there would be a very strong objection indeed on the part of the Irish people if the National Board was placed under a Minister of Educa. tion for England and Scotland,"

Mr. Sexton next took His Excellency in hand and subjected him to a quiet but keen cross-examination, and succeeded in inducing THESE was great excliment in the British him to make the astounding admission that

testimony, show satisfactorily that wheat one-third of the Bepublic's history. Hence Instances, of very bad grammar. can be produced in many parts of India the designation of that State as the " Mother He, however, entertains some little men of the bighest official positions. respect for truth and as a consequence rarely asserts anything throughout the column o trash which he has sent us over the wires. "It is alleged," "it is said," "it is supposed," dation of his rigmarole. Why the telegraph of their employes and allow it to come ever

derstand. It is an outrageous imposition on elected from Ohio, while Grant, although a respectable journals to have to publish such idiotic trash. When a Toronto correspondent attempts to tell the people of Montreal that the Princess Louise was obliged, while visiting this city, to wear a thick will to prevent the dynamiters from throwing vitricl in her face, it is about time their Toronto news-gather adrift. When the wear a yell, but it was not to defeat any dynafiamed eye.

If these fabricated stories of bogus dynamite plots and schemes were confined to Canada alone, there would be no room for either concern or anxiety, and we could afford to spend a little ridicule on them ; but they are made to travel abroad, they are cabled, telegraphed all over the world, and Canada becomes either a cause of alarm or an object of pity. The silly crank that pens such despatches never dreams of the barm they are capable of, he wants to get up a sensation

te well if it was the end of his usefulness, We have made no reference to the hidden motive and purpose of these unreliable and untruthful stories, but we may say that the purpose is to bring discredit upon them. The dirty little game will not succeed all the

THE "HERALD" ON THE IRISH LAND-LORDS.

same.

The Herald has become sound on the question of Irish landlordism, and has given the poor devils some very hard knocks. The London Daily Telegraph, in a mournful artiole, claimed that if the Irish landlords had held slaves they might have been treated as the West India planters were in 1883 - presented with twenty millions of English money as compensation for property taken away but only being " Irish Protestant owners of the soil they are in the position of the bats between the beasts and the birds." Thereupon our contemporary the Herald indignantly asks :

What has the Protestanism of the landlords to do with their absence from their estates, their abuse of their position, or their refusal to put their houses in order against the day when they would be called upon to give an account of their stewardahip ?

Does any one doubt that these mon were the hardest of task matters-that they subjected their tenants to a bondage worse than Egyptain-that they were largely responsible for the miserles of Ireland? And if they have been in, a great degree, the cause of the degradation and the disaffection of the Irish people, why should they be more leniently lass of 180 80V (who have deliberately brought ruin on themsolves and refused to take proper measures for their own protection? Whose fault is it that they have not been compensated? Did they ever propose to accept compensation until their race was practically run? The fact that many of them are " Protestants" only aggravetes thair offences. They buould have been above the tyranny and rapacity of which too many of them have been guilty. * * * Doubtless, these landlords will yet be "compensated." Their estates, in time, will go to the Government who will pay for them what they are worth, and the lands will go to the people of Ireland. But no thanks to the landlords. They have fought against everything in the shape of reform land legis. lation and have been the means of imposing an enormous expense upon the British taxpayers for an army in Ireland, besides bringing disgrace on the Empire through the existence of a state of things of which every British subject is, or ought to be, thoroughly ashamed."

were attended by all classes and creeds, by Ex-Governor Gaston, at the Music Hall meeting in Boston, declared that the purpose of such meetings carried with it its own justitification and even enlogy. It is in the in-"it is believed," "it is thought," and so on | terest both of civil and of religious (berty. It are the elements which constitute the four- is to hold the ground which the struggles of many centuries of advancing companies tolerate such nonsense on the part | civilization have gained. It is to protest in the name of justice against a national wrong, of oppression, of robbing in the name of power. It is to protest against an act which every fair-minded man, whatever be the form of his religious bellef, must declare to be an unparalleled outrage in the history of civilization. It is to call the attention of the civilized world to an offence against all the principles of a Ohristian civilization, and by the mere force of enlightened public opinion to seek redress for this great wrong which has been thus committed. As the Boston Pilot justly remarks, it is a remarkable fact that from the centre of Puritanism, and from distinguished men of the Puritan race, should come the very words that the Catholic world may adopt as its own expression of protest and opposition. Let the citizens of Montreal be up and doing.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY AND PAUPER INNIGRANTS.

A TIDE of pauper immigration has set in, and our benefit societies and refuges have their hands full in trying to secure shelter and bread for the hungry and the homeless and that is the end of his ambition ; it would of the old country. St. George's Society has felt the burden the most, as the majority of this class of immigrants now hall from England. During the winter months, that society protested against the policy of the Canadian Government in allowing our cities to be swarmed with the poor wrecks of humanity which England had cast on these shores. But their protest did not seem to have had the desired effect. The Society accordingly held another meeting Thursday sitemoon to investigate the matter and sea who were to blame. Ald. Stroud, one of the officers of the Society and a gentleman who devotes much, it not most of his time to charitable work, takes a deep interest in the matter, inasmuch as he more than any one else knows, from personal contact and communication, the sufferings of the poor wretches that are left to shift for themselves in a friendless land. Ald. Stroud has elicited the fact that these immigrants are caught by a most deceptive bait. Emigration sgents travel through the towns and villages of Great Britain, lauding the resources of this country and lying about the wages and amount of labor that can be had here on arrival.

Poor people are thus persuaded to give up their homes on false pretences. Those emigration agents are, moreover, perfect ghouls; they devour every shilling of the emigrant they can lay their hands on ; they cheat him in the purchase of railroad tickets. These things were made plain at the investigation held by the St. George's Society. Thus, for instance, one Alfred Button testified that he had lived in London where he generally from the depredations of the land sharks ever ound employment as a warehouse porter.

the country and, in order to secure " head money," which they get from the steamships for each steerage passenger they bring, are not over scrupulous in imposing on the oredulity of the intending immigrant by representing that their agent in Quebec, Montreal or Toronto is in immediate want of help of all kinds, and has sent forward a list of vacant situations embracing almost every occupation. Thus, enticed every effort is made to secure suf. ficient funds to pay their passage, and on arrival here they naturally seek the agent who is to provide them with "immediate work at high wages," as the seductive circular reads. This individual is frequently a myth, and even if he has an existence, he is far from being the potent person they were led to expect who had places and positions to give only for the asking. In a recent in. stance a certain Mr. J. J. Jones encourged a number of English immigrants to come unto him, but instead of labor and bread he gave them the cold shoulder, shrewdly keeping out of the way until others had compas. sion on them, and sent them to St. George's Home. They eventually found the shadowy Jones after much trouble, and when they spoke to him about work and his promises. he tersely told them to "shift for them. selves." Ald. Stroud, who investigated the case at a special meeting of the St. George's Society last night, enlightened the public on this method of doing business, and ended his report with a very pertinent question-" Why bring these poor people here when our own citizens cannot obtain work?" The Jones affair is not an isolated case, as a number of immigrants of Captain Hamilton's party, who had come out in the Ocean King under similar pretenses, after waiting hours at the station, had finally to seek protection from the St. George's Society. Mr. Alfred Perry, who was present, did not minos matters. He simply denounced Jones and his ilk as oriminals, and then made the very practical suggestion that the St. George's Society should communicate with other national societies and forward a remonstrance to the government on the system at present pursued. Mr. Turton advocated warmly that the society should take a stand and let intending immigrants know that the labor market here had lately changed altogether and old country people should be advised as to the true facts of the case. The meeting adopted a suggestion made by the Posr months ago that the national societies should combine to form an organization to protect the immigrant and save him from the operation of such wolves as the immigrant runners. The president of each of the societies and the mayor of the city, should be exofficio a member of this society, and all matters pertaining to the reception and care of immigrants should be under its jorisdiction. Many years ago outrages by immigrant

runners became so fisgrant in New York that a board of immigration was formed, composed, as THE Post now advocates, of the presidents of the national societies, who organized the far-famed "Oastle Garden." that has shielded millions of immigrants

on the watch to delude the stranger.

ORDERS have been issued to the brigade camps of the 6th and 7th Military Districts to assemble at Laprairie and Levis on the 24th of June. The Militis Department ought to caucal this date at once, as it will cause the men considerable annoyance and inconwenience. The 24th of June is the day of the French Canadian national festival, which is to be celebrated with unusual pomp this year. As the militia of the 6th and 7th districts are mainly composed of French Canadians, they should not be deprived of the opportunity of taking part in a celebration, the like of which may not occur again for half a century.

THE celebration of the coming Queen's Birthday is going to be a badly mixed affair. Some folks and some communities will keep It on the 24th inst. proper; others want to hold it off till the 26th, as the 24th is an inconvenient date, being on a Saturday. Then comes the Governor General's proclamation which fixes the 28th of June as the date for celebrating the royal birthday. This gets the banks and public offices mixed. All the courts and public offices will be closed on the 24th May, while the banks will be opened. On the 28th of June the situation offices opened. Then sgain the 28th of June on a Saturday, is the eve of a religious festibirthday. The Governor-General's proclakilled the celebration.

The grain trade of America is, from all appearances destined to meet with the keenest competition from India. The capability of the latter country for raising wheat in large quantities for export to the European matter, and are preparing to aid in the development of the trade. The reports from the Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta,

House of Commons when the vote Mr. Henry Ohsplin pronounced the conduct imaginable. of the government " an undying disgrace and dishonor to England." Lord Bandolph Churchill appropriated one of Gambetta's famous war ories which led to the downfall of President MoMahon. The French Badicals after a powerful and bitter philippic against McMshon's administration exclaimed from the tribune in the Ohamber of Deputies, "Il faut se soumetire ou se demettre." The English Tory levelled an imitation of this

ejsoulation at the head of Gladstone, when he should across the floor of the Commons: "You must submit or resign." It soon became evident that the Premier's supporters had weakened and were ready to desert him when Joseph Cower, a radical member, rose to make a violent attack on the Government.

of a House of 578 members Gladstone was rule in Ireland, to believe its highest reonly able to command a majority of 28, the smallest since his return to power. This is equivalent to a defeat and it is doubtful if he can raily sufficiently to pull through the re- points to its only effectual solution. Eng. mainder of the session. The days of his administration are evidently numbered, and friend of human liberty, but in Ireland she Parnell's expectation of a general election taking place before the close of the year is, more likely than ever, to be realized.

PRESIDENTIAL STATISTICS.

Bince the establishment of the American Bepublic only ten States, out of the thirty. of Home Bule. This is also a strong argueight that consilitute the Union, have had the ment in favor of keeping up the movement konor of furnishing incumbents for the highest with undiminished vigor and of letting the office in the glit of the nation. Some interestwill be reversed-banks closed and public ing statistics have been gathered relating always seen in the active discontent of Ire- their duty in the matter. It is now to this subject of the representation by States | land until the hated foreign yoke is struck | time that the laity should raise their is an objectionable date to many, as it fails in the office of President during the past 108 from the necks of the Irish people. years. Virginia stands out pre-eminent in val and only two days before the Dominion's this Presidential record, as no less than seven of her sons have entered the White House, mation was uncalled for, and has virtually namely, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Tyler, Harrison, and Taylor. The four first were elected to the office, each serving two terms of eight years, or thirty-two years altogether. Tyler, elected from Virginia as Vice-President, became

President by the death of Harrison, the latter holding the office one month. Harrison markets is said to be enormous. The English | was a born Virginian, although elected Government are looking seriously into the from Obio. Taylor was a born Virginians cut was elected from Louisiana. The terms which the held the office of President aggregated thirty- 10 his story, his sentences are all jumpled to. ings in New York and Boston were charac. connected with it. Foreign agents have too all, but suffice it to say that responses were Madras and Bombay, as well as individual seven years and four months, or more than gether and are made up, in many terized by extraordinary enthusiam; they often grossly exaggerated the advantages of given by Bev. Fathers Molphy, Tiernan, Bat-

England is managing the suairs of freiand was taken on the Hicks-Beach motion of against the will of the Irish people, and by censure on Gladstone's Government. Mr. virtue solely of their superior brute force. Forster (Liberal and ex-Ohlef Secretary for The ex-suspect put the following questions Ireland) made a vehement attack on the to the English Governor General of Ireland, Ministerial policy, amid vociferous cheers. who gave the most candid and pithy answers

"Amongst the ressons," queried Mr. Sextop, "you brought forward for being opposed to such a step you stated two-the religious difficulty and National feeling. Do I understand that the Irish people generally would prefer to manage their own affairs in Dublin than to have them managed over here ?

"Yes," replied Earl Spencer.

"Dublin Uastle, yeu say, is not a popular institution, but still you believe that the people prefer to go to the Castle to state their views on public affairs than come to London ?"

"Yes."

These answers are of paramount significance. They proclaim the right of the Irish people to self-government and they justify the popular demand for the concession of The result of the debate showed that out | that right on the part of England. English presentative, is nothing but tyranny of the worst kind. Lord Spancer's admission exposes the root of the Irish difficulty and despot and oppressor. This is not one of the least acceptable results of the agitation which is being carried on by

CIATED PRESS. The Toronto corespondent of the Associat. ed Press, who, as a general rule, stuffs his despatches with nothing but "drunks" and

Queen City, outdoes himself this morning and gives a singular evidence of unwonted energy and enterprise.

He has made a bold attempt to scare poor Kanucks out of their senses by a "long aliusion " to the dynamiters' rohemes in Canada. This penry-a-liner has done his work in quite Virginians | a characteristic fashion. There is no thread | defeat the plans of the robbers. The meet-

It is some time since the Recald has hit the nall on the head with such equal vigor and precision.

MONTREADS PROTEST AGAINST THE PROPAGANDA SPOLIATION.

IN several of the leading cities of the United States mass meetings have been called to protest against the spoliation of the Propaganda by the Italian Government. Here in Canada no popular movecondemn an outrage which affects own representative, a self-confessed their quality as Uatholics, but also in their capacity as citizens. We would suggest that Montreal, as the Canadian metropolis, should show the example to her sister cities, and Parnell and his followers for the achievement take steps to make an earnest and indignant opposition to the consummation of an act which is both a crime and an insult. The Oatholio Bishops of the several Provproof of Lord Spencer's memorable words be | inces of the Dominion have siready done voice against the brigandage of the Italian Government. We have rights DYNAMITE RAVINGS OF THE ASSO- in the Propaganda property and it is

the duty of our government to see that they are protected and not trampled on with impunity. What King Humbert proposes to confiscate belongs to the Oatholio other items from the Police Court of the world at large, and the Catholic world should protect their property. The people of Canada have their share of work to do and they should do it without delay, Some of our leading citizins should form a committee and make arrangements to call a mass meeting of citizans to enter their protest against the spollation and help to

and came to Canada to learn farming and better his condition, having been told by Mr. Jones that he could earn twelve and sixpence per week and board. He was married and had a wife and two children. He had been advised to bring them with him, but happily he had left them at home, thinking that he would be able to carn and send them enough money to make them comfortable. He was told by Mr. Jones that when he arrived in Canada he would find people on the wharves waiting to give him employment; he had sgain strongly advised him to bring out his wife and children, saying that if he did not get work at once the Government supported immigration homes where people were kept free of charge until they could get work. The Jones mentioned in this evidence is a notorious emigrant deceiver. The next immigrant examined was a Welshman, who stated that he had heard Mr. Jones lecture and had purchased one of his pamphlets, paying for the same one shilling and sixpence. Excited by the golden description of Canada he made up his mind to come out. On arrival he was told he could get work in the country. He went to Sherbrooke, from there to Lake Megantic, but there found that he would have to walk twenty-five miles land loves to pose before the world as a ment has yet been made to expose and through the woods to where the work was to be had. Disgusted at this he made the best stands, through the mouth of her a large number of our people, not only in of his way back to this city, for the most part on foot, since which time he had been living at the St. George's Home. This is the experience of scores of immigrants. Mr. Jones must make a nice little profit on the pamphlets at about forty cents a piece. Agents of this stamp ought batter to be suppressed or put in jail.

If the efforts of St. George's Society can in any way check the growing evils of the immigration system which seems to prevail, good service will be rendered to humanity and much benefit to this country.

DELUDING IMMIGRANIS.

We have, for some time past, strongly advocated that immigrants for Canada should be sent through in bond as it were to the Northwest. Immigrant agents abroad have unfortunately encouraged people with barely sufficient to pay their passage to seek their fortunes in the long settled districts of the older Provinces where labor is as frequently redundant as it is in Europe, On arriving here these unfortunate dupes become a burden on the community and their dissppointment finds yent in letters to their friends greatly disparaging Canada and all

C, M. B. A.

Biennial Section of the Grand Council of the Cathello Mutual Benefit Associa-tion at Brantford, Ont.

[From our Special Correspondent.] THE FIRST DAY'S SESION.

The Grand Council for Canada of this growing association met in the hall of Branch No. 5. of Brantford, at 9 o'clock s.m., on Tuesday, May 13th inst., and proceeded in a body fo St. Basil's Church, where the usual Mass at the opening of all Grand and Supreme Council sessions was celebrated by the Rev. Father Lennon, the parish priest of this city. After Mass, on returning to the hall, the session was formally opened with prayer by Bev. P. Bardon, President of Uayuga Branch No. 25. There were present all the Grand Council officers and 31 delegates, among whom were nine priests.

There were also present a number of visiting priests and members of the Brantford and neighboring branches.

"he reports of the President, Secretary and mer were read and referred; and varition of an Council.

i ... greater part of the afternoon was ocouthe in discussing the advantage to be derived to branches in Canada from a separate beneficiary jurisdiction giving the Grand Council of Canada the privilege of controlling its own funds.

It was carried by a large majority that the Supreme Council be petitioned to grant this Council that privilege.

It was also shown to be the desire of a large majority of the members of the Council to seek immediate corporation here.

The whole-souled and generous members of Branch No. 5 desiring to honor the members of the Grand Council to the best of their ability, prepared a most magnificent banquet for their entertainment, which took place at the Kerby House at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening. It is needless to say that all were present, together with a large number of members of the Brantford Branch and also from the branches in Paris and St. Oatherines and elsewhere,

The tables were beautifully decorated with centre pleces of natural flowers, and the viands furnished were the best the market aflorded, and were served in that style ar which the Kerby House has a well known reputation among the travelling community. Having arrived at that part of the entertainment where the flow of intellect baging the chairman, the Bev. Father Lennon, the President of branch No. 5, arose and yes posed as the first tosst, " Our Holy Father." The Very Reverend Vicar General Dewlingi of Paris, (Hamilton diocese) responded. Alter which followed the "Queen and the Boyal Family;" the "Hierarhoy of Canada;" the "Army and Navy;" the "O. M. B. A.;" the "Supreme Council;" "Our Visiting Brethren;" the " Pioneer Branch No 1. of Windsor;" the "Manufacturing Interests ;" the " Legal Profession ;" and the " Press."

All these were very elequently responded to by those upon whom the tasks devolved. Time and space forbid that I designate them