

THE TRUE WITNESS IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. Subscriptions per annum \$1.50 If paid strictly in advance \$1.00

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS at 15c per line (agate), first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20c per line.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remain give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

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

WEDNESDAY JUNE 3, 1885

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP TACHÉ considers the surrender of Poundmaker to be the signal for the termination of all hostilities in the North-West. His Grace has expressed his conviction that the whole trouble among the Indians as well as among the half-breeds is over, and that the volunteers will be enabled to return to their respective homes in the East without much more delay.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD has introduced an amendment to the Indian clause of the Franchise Bill which will have the effect of removing the most objectionable feature of that clause. By this amendment the Premier proposes to disqualify the Indians in the North-West, Keewatin and Manitoba, and all those Indians on any reserve in the rest of the Dominion who are not in possession and occupation of a separate and distinct tract of land in such reserve, and whose improvements on such a tract of land are not of the value of at least \$150, and not otherwise possessed of other qualifications entitling him to be registered on the list of voters under the act.

ENGLAND is about to conclude a new opium treaty with China, by which all the barriers heretofore existing against the free diffusion of the demoralizing drug throughout the Chinese Empire will be abolished. This opium traffic, which brings so much degradation to the benighted celestial, and which is so justly looked upon as "infamous," is infinitely worse than the slave traffic. There is no comparison between the slave in the sugar or cotton plantations and the wretch who is plied with opium. The latter loses both his soul and body. Civilization has more reason to rebel against the opium traffic than it had to put down the slave traffic.

The special war correspondent of an evening contemporary sends a despatch in which he relates the difficulties he had to surmount to catch a glimpse of the rebel leader, Louis Riel. The correspondent makes out Riel an a subject coward and as a man almost afraid of his own shadow. He tells us that he found Riel "walking to and fro on a small grass plot east of the guard house. Riel looked up nervously at the intruder, betraying 'fear.' The idea of Louis Riel betraying fear and shaking like a leaf at the sight of a harmless and modest correspondent is rather rich! Who knows but if that correspondent had walked up to the rifle pits before the battle at Batoche he would not have equally frightened the entire half-breed army out of their boots, and forced them to "look nervous and betray fear."

SOME of the white settlers in the North-West who have suffered losses at the hands of the Indians, are showing an inclination to get ahead of the law and to deal out justice after the method of Judge Lynch. The people of Battleford are said to be giving some uneasiness to the authorities in this respect. They want revenge and without delay. This is a bad spirit and is calculated to give rise to much trouble. A despatch shot that a white settler of Battleford shot and killed an Indian in revenge for the death of a relative. Men who thus take the law into their own hands endanger the peace of the community and invite swift and terrible reprisals. The authorities should take every precaution to repress such criminal acts.

A CORRESPONDENT brought the Montreal Herald to task for not having condemned the sentiments in favor of Canadian independence which were expressed at the annual dinner of the Club National. Our contemporary reminds its correspondent, who is a champion of the Imperial Federation scheme, that this is a free country, and that those who choose to speak in favor of independence have a perfect right to do so. The Herald takes occasion to make a significant confession when it says: "However, we are free to confess that if the alternative were presented to us of losing the independence we now enjoy by consenting to some specious but embarrassing scheme of Imperial Con-

ederation, or increasing our powers and privileges as a nation by accepting Independence, we would without a moment's hesitation choose Independence." The sentiment is growing.

It is asserted that all attempts to convert the Radical members of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet to the coercion view have completely failed. The other day we were told how Earl Spencer walked arm in arm with Sir Charles Dilke through the Phoenix Park and explained the beauties of coercion amid the beauties of nature. But the Minister, while admiring the latter, refused to recognize any beauty in the coercion act, the barbarous expression of hate and misgovernment. The Lord-Lieutenant then brought the Minister to the secret police (that nest of foul birds of the Ellis French stamp), and unfolded the records of that department to prove that crime is rampant in Ireland, or would be, but for coercion. Sir Charles Dilke's answer to the red Earl was neither very cheering nor encouraging to the tyrant. "Granting," said Sir Charles, "that all these charges are true, that all these crimes within a given time in the metropolitan district of London alone than you have in all Ireland. Still we manage to get along with the ordinary machinery of criminal law and do not find it necessary to suspend the habeas corpus or abolish jury trials."

A SPECIAL cable despatch tells us that there is an angry split in the ranks of the Irish party, and that a pamphlet has appeared bitterly assailing the policy of the Parnellites and accusing them of false pretences, pecuniary motives and practical collusion with the British Government. The Irish national press is described as a ring of blood relations and paid agents. Mr. Parnell is accused of receiving a large sum from Earl Spencer. His whole policy is described as whiggery, disguised under a Nationalist name. Mr. Parnell is also called a converted Catholic. Such a combination of absurd and ludicrous statements about public affairs and the public men of a country is seldom to be found in cold print. It is incomprehensible how even the bitterest enemies of Mr. Parnell can so coolly and deliberately put in black and white such evidences of their malice and of their powerlessness to hurt. None but an idiot would venture to assert that Mr. Parnell is in the pay of the red Earl and that the Irish party are in collusion with the British Government.

THE Toronto World gives the News of the same city a sound and lively thrashing for the ungentlemanly position it has assumed in regard to the men and officers of the 66th Regiment of Montreal. It protests against any struggle that may arise between the French Canadians and the English provinces being fought out on the lowest plane where the fight would consist in national mud-throwing. The sewer journal and journalist, says the World, are about to go forth on a hunt for evidence in defence of their infamous charges of debauchery, robbery and unmentionable offences. Our contemporary ventures the opinion that the Riordons, the proprietors of the News will never attempt to face Montreal with their wheelbarrow of muck, even if they do succeed in filling it, and adds:—"And yet these men who have made many unsupported charges, and who have asked for time to investigate them, wish to draw a red herring across the track and escape responsibility by whining that they are being persecuted for resenting French aggression. They are simply being prosecuted for laying most disgraceful offences to the charge of men who are respected in Montreal. That is the issue."

The action of the Senate in amending the Scott Act, so as to permit the sale of beer and light wines, will, as a matter of course, meet with the fierce denunciation of prohibition fanatics; but, on the other hand, all temperate and reasonable people will not fail to approve the step taken, and we believe this latter category of citizens is largely in the majority. The principle of prohibition is an evil one and is unsound. Prohibition is too arbitrary a method of attaining the desired object. Acts of Parliament are not the remedies for, nor the preventives of, vice in any shape or form. Our contemporary, the Gazette, hints that the amendment proposed by the Senate will be an acquisition in the House. It says:—"Recognizing as many people do that the drinking habit cannot be destroyed by act of Parliament, that the class whom it is especially desired to reach by the operation of local prohibition is exactly the class which cannot be thus affected, and that an illicit traffic in adulterated liquor follows as an inevitable consequence of the adoption of the Scott Act, there is a considerable sentiment in favor of the amendment made by the Senate. Partial prohibition is held by a numerous class to be capable of more effective application than total prohibition, and counter to the argument that hard liquors may be openly sold under the guise of light wines, there is advanced this fact that an illegal, illicit sale, is not more easily possible under partial than under absolute prohibition."

ANOTHER PROVINCE ON ITS MUSCLE.

British Columbia also threatens to become a source of weakness to the Confederation. That province has a new grievance. The Dominion lands regulations are said to clash in a very radical manner with the interests of the province, and the public press announce that if the authorities at Ottawa do not cease to mismanage the administration of the lands and timber limits in Columbia, the people will be forced to secede from Confederation. If

we are to believe those papers the popular dissatisfaction is widespread and the excitement intense. British Columbia depends largely upon the lumber trade for its life and its prosperity. For the past two years that trade has been greatly depressed, and instead of endeavoring to ameliorate the situation, the government aggravated it by issuing unfair regulations for the disposal of timber limits. The feeling may be gauged from the following language used by a New Westminster paper, the British Columbian. It says:—"In the face of this depression the Dominion government claps on such dues as will completely kill the lumber industry, which is one of the largest and most hopeful in the province. Thousands of men will be thrown out of employment if these regulations are enforced, and the popular sentiment towards the federal government (by no means too cordial at the present moment in this province) will be embittered to the verge of open rebellion. We do not counsel rebellion; but we notify the federal government that it is pursuing a policy fraught with danger to the integrity of the Dominion and that there are many men upon this coast who will not long be silent and passive witnesses of the ruinous effects of that policy. We call upon these men now to let their voices be heard at Ottawa in a firm demand that the obnoxious timber regulations be modified. If the government is foolish enough to neglect such a demand, other means of redress may not be wanting."

This is a rather plain warning. There is no attempt at concealing the extreme to which the people would be prepared to go if the Government persist in a policy which they consider antagonistic to the common as well as to the individual interest. Grievances and Rebellion seem to be the order of the day.

INDIAN ORANGEMEN.

A journal which is supposed to represent the views of the Hon. Minister of Customs, the Orange Sentinel, has given some supplementary reasons why the franchise should be extended to the tribal Indians. The reasons are as surprising as they are novel. Everyone knows that there are such beings as Orangemen in the civilized portion of the community, but there are few who were aware that Orangemen was extensively patronized among the Algonquins, the Iroquois or the Hurons. On the testimony of the Orange Sentinel, which appears to speak from the book, that is a fact. In its last issue, speaking about the proposal to give a vote to the tribal Indians, the Sentinel said:—"The question is of interest to Orangemen, for, as is well known, we have flourishing Orange lodges on many of the reservations; and we speak what we know when we say that many of the members of these lodges are as intelligent, as well informed and as capable men as are to be found anywhere in the Dominion. If given the franchise they would be likely to exercise the right as intelligently as any others. Those who hold a different view would do well to study carefully the able letter of Bro. Oranhyatekha to the London Free Press, which we republished in our last issue."

Is this the reason why the ballot was given to the Indians? We all know that the Orange order is used as a tool to advance the political fortunes of certain wire-pulling members of the organization, who all nestle under the Conservative banner. At the command of these self-seeking Brethren the order votes as a machine. There is no political independence tolerated in the ranks. If this is the case in the lodges of the white Orangemen, it would be idle to expect any improvement in the lodges of the Orange redskins.

According to an Ottawa contemporary it appears that Bro. Oranhyatekha, who by the way is a Dominion Government official as well as an Orangeman, has gone into nearly all the Indian reservations and established Orange lodges among those Indians who are to-day receiving aid from the government. This makes the situation all the more offensive. By what right does a government official undertake to entrap wards of the government into oath bound, secret and illegal organizations? A short enquiry into the matter ought to be demanded and made. Information on the doings of the Orange order in this direction would be of interest.

TROUBLE IN GLADSTONE'S CABINET.

THERE is trouble in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. It does not proceed from the obloquy which attaches to the abortive outcome of the Sudan invasion, nor does it flow from the humble attitude assumed in the Afghan controversy. It is the Irish question which threatens to wreck the Government. It is a matter of dissension and division among its members, and it is a question whether these dissensions can be healed until the close of the session. Earl Spencer, with the other Whig members of the Cabinet, are opposed to any administrative and agrarian amelioration, but urge the perpetuation of coercion by a re-enactment of the Crimes Act. On the other hand there is the Rt. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain with Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Shaw Lefevre and Childers, who are of the opinion that the Government has disgraced itself long enough by tolerating an oppressive and coercive administration in Ireland, when the entire country is at perfect peace with itself and its neighbors. Spencer, however, has been master of the situation, by threatening to resign if coercion was not made a feature of the ministerial policy. When this situation was made known to the Radicals, there were signs given of an immediate revolt in the rank and file of Gladstone's supporters. The Premier, seeing himself pressed, announced, without previously consulting his colleagues, that there would be a measure of concession granted in the shape of a Land Purchase Bill. But this attempt to conciliate the Radicals by offering to amend the purchase clauses of the Land Act has miscarried for two reasons: first, because the proposed conditions of sale are more favorable to the landlords than to the tenants; and, secondly, because no measure of the kind could be car-

ried out acceptably to the Irish people under the present system of local administration. As the N.Y. Sun very justly remarks, "the English Radicals have at last awakened to the fundamental truth that reform legislation for Ireland has hitherto begun at the wrong end, and that the first thing needed is a radical transformation of the machinery for enforcing the laws. Accordingly, Mr. Morley and his friends have for some time seconded Mr. Parnell in contending that a Local Government bill ought to precede even a Land Purchase bill. To insist, as Lord Spencer does, that a new Coercion bill should take precedence of both, is to offer Ireland a stone when she has been clamoring for bread."

The great point of difference now is whether the Coercion act shall be renewed for one or three years; and then, it would only be some minor clauses of the act which would be re-enacted. The Radicals insist on the briefer period or they will smash the Cabinet. Thus the fight has not been much of a victory for Spencer and his Coercion ring.

THE ORANGE LAMBS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Newfoundland Orangeman is more destructive and more dangerous than the Colorado beetle. In all the wide world Newfoundland seems to be the only spot where the Orangeman has remained untamed, and where, collectively, he retains the ambition and courage to smash his neighbor's nose or the glass in his neighbor's house. Last week the collective Orangemen gave an admirable exhibition of their prowess. They deposited the vilest of nuisances on the doorsteps of prominent Catholic citizens at Conception Bay, amid blasphemous and obscene vociferations. They started out a dozen on their funny expedition, but like the pure and innocent snowball they increased to a hundred as they rolled along, keeping up a constant howl of execration against the Catholics, the refrain of which was that they were going to sweep every one of them off the face of the earth. These Orange lambs made a demonstration of their meekness and gentleness every time they met a Catholic passerby. A young man named Ryan was the recipient of some of their attentions, but he did not know enough to receive them without being fatally injured. Ryan's brother happened on the scene with a double-barrel gun, at the sight of which the brave one hundred were off like so many crows. The Orange-loving Judge of the district fined the Orange ringleaders of the murderous exploit in the enormous sum of \$10, without imprisonment or hard labor. This heavy punishment, for the destruction of property and injury to life, had the effect of cooling the Orange effervescence for a few days. The following despatch from St. John's brings the news that the restoration of peace and harmony was not of very long duration:—"St. John's, May 27.—Despatches from various parts of Conception Bay state that Orange persecution of Roman Catholics continues unrelentingly. At Bread Cove a citizen named John Connell was constrained to sacrifice all his property at one-seventh its value, and flee for his life. The St. John's gates of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, at Harbor Grace, and the gates of the convent were removed on Wednesday night and flung over the embankment into the sea.

These Orangemen must have read the famous address of the Grand Master of British North America, Bro. Smith, which he delivered the other day at Ottawa, and to which we alluded at the time in these columns. Bro. Smith and his colleagues, Messrs. White, Wallace and Cochrane, all honorable members of Parliament, ought to be proud of their brethren in Newfoundland. We hope they will not fail to send them kindly greeting and encouragement. Modern Simsons who are able to walk off with the gates of public institutions are worth keeping an eye on, and are a positive credit to the Orange association.

"CANADA, A FREE AND INDEPENDENT NATION."

One of the remarkable statements made at the recent meeting held in this city to establish a branch of the Imperial Federation League, was that in Canada there was little or no disposition on the part of the people to seek their national independence. Nearly all the speakers at that meeting, who took special pains to declare themselves "Britons" before all, ridiculed the idea that Canada should ever set up house for itself. They attempted to disparage the journals that have backbone enough to advocate the cause of independence, and even ventured to dare any public man to stand up and openly demand that the Dominion assume national sovereignty. That challenge has been speedily answered. No less than six mayors of the leading cities and towns in this Province alone have come to the front declaring their sympathies to be in favor of the independence of Canada. These are the first magistrates of Montreal, Quebec, Sorel, St. John's, Irberville and St. Hyacinthe. At the annual dinner of the Club National, held last evening at the St. Lawrence Hall, the most conspicuous and most important toast on the list was that of the "Independence of Canada." The gathering was unusually large and representative. Members of the legislature, mayors of cities and towns, aldermen, merchants, leading professional men, were present. The usual formal or loyal toast was drunk in significant silence. When the chairman proposed the toast of "Canada, a free and independent nation," there was an outburst of enthusiasm which shook the very walls. Mr. Beaugrand, Mayor of the Canadian metropolis, in response to the patriotic sentiment, spoke with fervor, and declared it to be his well-founded conviction that what was wanted to secure the full prosperity of Canada was Independence. Canada was years behind the United States, and could only regain her lost ground by in-

dependence and not by Imperial Federation, which was without any substantial ground on which to stand.

Mr. L. Lorrain, Mayor of Irberville, was no less emphatic and pronounced in his views upon the question. He protested against the colonial status of this country, which kept Canada in a bondage which was hurtful to the political and commercial interests of the people, and which was a check on their prosperity and development. The fact that in this bondage there was no active element of oppression, was no reason why our country should continue in it. As Mr. Lorrain remarked, it was time that Canada was let out of her cage and had a chance to expand her wings. Who will be the next idiot to say that there is no feeling in favor of independence, and that there are no men of standing and of reputation to stand up and give it voice?

REV. MR. PITBLADO AND RIEL.

The Canadian Press has published the particulars of an interview alleged to have taken place between Louis Riel and a Rev. Mr. Pitblado, a Protestant minister and chaplain of the Halifax Battalion. Some of the statements purporting to come from the half-breed leader are so extraordinary, both as regards fact and form, that there must be a screw loose somewhere, and we would not be much surprised if the looseness was on the side of the Rev. Mr. Pitblado. Words and sentiments have been put into the mouth of Riel which he was incapable of uttering. The rev. gentleman announced that he was favorably impressed by Riel, but held that the rebel leader should be hanged for the sake of the country. It is to be hoped that, in wishing for Riel's execution, it is not Mr. Pitblado's object to silence the tongue of the ex-leader and prevent him from challenging the accuracy of the alleged interview. The rev. gentleman, among other questions, put the following one to Riel, "Were the priests friends to you?" and says he received the following reply:—"They were not and they were. They insisted on us being submissive to them. They were against us trying to redress our own grievances. Ever since the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope was propounded they have been very tyrannical. They did not wish the people to do anything, but priests to do all; if they had been in favor of peace I would have been with them. They were in favor of fighting for priests but not for people. They used a double-edged sword. They turned people against them because they usurped civil functions; they turned Protestants against them because they opposed them. The priests seek power for themselves, not the good of the people. They are against the Protestants both politically and religiously. They are against me now not because I rebelled but because I did not succeed in helping them."

Until Louis Riel puts his name to that there will be many who will hold, wrongly or rightly, to the opinion that the Rev. Mr. Pitblado had a hand in its manufacture, it is so unlike what any Catholic would say. It would take a more credible head than Riel's to originate the idea that the Papal infallibility had generated tyranny in the self-sacrificing missionaries of the North-West.

Rev. Mr. Pitblado appears to have manifested much concern in the religious belief of Riel, and questioning him on that point was thus addressed by the rebel leader:—"We would like to see a head bishop for the Dominion or for the New World who would be independent of Rome. We do not think that the affairs of the Church can be rightly administered so far away, in fact Rome has ceased to be a holy apostolic See. She is now a great organization of political diplomacy. It is organized priest craft looking after the interest of priests, especially bishops, not the people. Now if we had a head in the Dominion who would act in conjunction with councillors chosen from among the clergy of different provinces or districts, we might expect the interests of the people to be attended to. As it is, Rome is a foreign power controlling the affairs of this country. That power is felt most forcibly in Quebec. I love Quebec, but she is too much under the domination of Rome. She does the bidding of a foreign potentate at his dictation. She dictates to the government of this country. No party can ignore their voting powers. It is moved by foreigners in the country to carry out their own ends in strengthening the position of the church. The country will never be free till it shakes off Rome. All governments will have either to resist this tyranny or be enslaved by it. Rome will rest satisfied with nothing except complete mastery. She allows no freedom to her votaries. They must be slaves to her or she treats them as traitors. I have tried my best to check this usurping power. I wish to have our church courts, and clerical officials regulated within the country. They should issue their laws in the Dominion, not in a foreign land. That church, while her throne is in a foreign country, will always be the refuge of traitors, Fenians and dynamiters. I wish a church in the country for the people. Rome should not govern this country."

That looks so much like a passage from a Protestant French missionary tract, or from a pamphlet of the Christian Young Men's Association, or from one of Chiniquy's tracts, that Rev. Mr. Pitblado must be mistaken in giving Louis Riel credit for it.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

The address of the President of the Montreal Bank, at the annual general meeting, has come to be the leading event in the fiscal year, and is looked forward to with general interest. It is the budget speech of our financial and commercial world, and commands almost as much attention as the utterance of the Finance Minister on the parliamentary estimates. In fact more confidence is to be placed in the review of the commercial situation by Mr. Smithers, the President of the Bank, than in that of the Minister, from the fact that the former is not subject to party influences, and that the interests of his institution are better served by telling the naked truth, whether it be favorable or otherwise. Mr. Smithers, naturally dealt first with details and principles of business that concerned his Bank

more immediately. From the annual report it was learned that the institution had more than held its own and enjoyed a large measure of prosperity, mainly due to the solid character and able direction of our first monetary concern. This will be the more readily recognized when it is considered that the past year was one of unusual difficulty in all commercial affairs and of general depression in business. Mr. Smithers laid particular stress upon the prospect of the depreciation of the currency, which is attributable to the enormous and debased silver dollars. It is a fact which must not be lost sight of, as it is a very embarrassing feature in connection with the American branches of the Canadian banking business.

Mr. Smithers alluded to another matter of public interest—the subject of bank issues. He is strongly in favor of, and advocates the policy of putting Canadian banks upon the American system and requiring them to secure their issues by the deposit of Government bonds. This system would serve the double purpose of placing the currency upon a thoroughly stable factory basis, and would materially assist the Government finances; it would do away with the necessity for the voluminous and often misleading monthly statements furnished to the Government.

Having dealt with the results of the past, Mr. Smithers had a few words to say on the prospects of the future. He indulged in no wild prophecies, but endeavored to give a sound and reasonable forecast based on the signs of the times. The burden of his remarks in this respect was that all due caution must be exercised for some time to come. He did not feel that he could tell our business men to put on steam and go ahead. The situation would not warrant such advice. The threatened complications in the old world, the actual troubles in the North-West, would have a general tendency to unsettle the proper and regular progress of commercial interests. Some special interests might be served thereby, but it would be at the expense of the many. There is a general concurrence of opinion that the imports will be light, and there is no indication that the distribution of goods will come up to the expectations of the importers. Mr. Smithers distinctly says that there is too much reason to fear that excessive competition and the absence of profit is the great feature of the times. He in consequence advises the commercial world to be prepared for whatever comes, and adds:—"We have passed through troublous times and I hope the worst is over, and that we are down to hard pan; but I would not take down the danger signal. My advice to everyone to-day is to go slowly—do not expect any great and general revival of business—if it comes, so much the better—you will be in a position to take advantage of it, but I am bound to say that at present I can see no great indications of it. There are many thoughtful men who think that this year will be no better than the last, and it is a safe view to take. You cannot go wrong if you hope for the best, but prepare for the worst."

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE. CONVENTION OF FORMER STUDENTS. Thursday last was a gala day at St. Mary's College. A large number of the old students gathered with the present students and a large number of relatives and friends attended a solemn high mass in the Gesù. Rev. Father Turgeon, the rector, officiated, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. The church and altar were tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the Mass, which was offered up for the intentions of all the old and present pupils, was of a specially joyous nature. The musical effort of the services was particularly grand, Father's Easter Mass being accompanied with much effect. Among the soloists who acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner were Messrs. J. C. St. Pierre, H. A. Cholette, N. Beaudy, Alexander Clerk, Horace St. Louis and Arthur Mainville. At the Offertory Mr. D. Ducharme gave a pleasing "Pastoral" from Leibel. After the gospel, Rev. Father Turgeon, in accordance with the custom, delivered an eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion. After dinner the pupils were entertained to a *recherche* supper, which was done in justice. During the repast several choice vocal selections were given by the choir in a very pleasing manner. After the dinner a brief recreation took place and the association of former students then proceeded to hold its annual meeting and election of officers for the ensuing year. The afternoon was spent in recreation and games, the old students blending agreeably with the present ones in the old college sports. The day was most happily spent throughout, and not the least enjoyable feature was the meeting together of former class-mates and fellow-students, the paths of life are now far separated. The idea of holding these annual conventions is one well worthy of commendation and will be constantly looked forward to with much pleasure by old present and past scholars.

THE LATE MR. ED. HARNEY.

The funeral of Mr. Edward Harney who died on Saturday, the 30th ultimo, took place from his late residence, Cote St. Louis, Sunday, at 10:30 a.m., to the church of the parish. Owing to the kindness of the curé, Rev. Mr. Marechal, (by special permission of His Lordship Bishop Fabre) the service was held immediately after the mass of the day. A arrival at the church, the body was received by the rev. curé, assisted by a full choir. After the chanting of the *Litania*, Solemn Grand Mass, the dead was laid by Rev. Curé Marechal, celebrant, assisted by Rev. F. Kavanagh, deacon, and Rev. E. Cadut, as sub-deacon, the choir singing the responses in a very devout manner. The church was heavily draped in mourning, the catafalque with its innumerable lighted tapers making the solemn scene grand and impressive. After Mass the funeral proceeded to LaSalle. On arrival at the place, the body was conveyed to the burying ground, where, after the last benediction had been given by the Rev. Curé Piche, the body was lowered into the family vault, awaiting the day of resurrection. May he rest in peace.

CATARRH.—A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is relieved in from one to three applications, and in some cases in one year. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

A Frenchman who loves his wife called her his "darling cabbage" or his "Hipples rabbit."