First Return of the Census.

Never before, in the history of Canada, did the census returns cause so much commotion. Below we pub-lish the report as it has been given So far the work is not completed; and until such time as the last touch is given to it we cannot fairly base a judgment upon it. But sufficient is now known to create general disappointment. The small increase in Quebec, and the still smaller increase in Ontario—the two largest provinces, as far as popula-tion goes, in the Dominion — have created no end of discussion and fault-finding. It is evident that both political parties are anxious to make all the capital they can out of the unpromising condition of affairs.

They are not sparing in their shots at each other; each is trying to shift the blame upon the other's shoulders. The Liberals, now in power, feel keenly the unsatisfactory character of the results; and they say that the fault lies with their opponents who, for political reasons caused the census returns of 1891 to be unduly augmented. On the other hand, the Conservatives, who were then in power and who have been in Opposition since 1896, claim that the present census has bee badly taken, that the returns are er roneous, and that whatever rea falling off there may be, is due t the policy of the present Government. With all these contradictory claims we have nothing to do, no do they interest us to any appreci-

But what does affect us is the plain fact that, during the past decade, Canada's population has not augmented as it should have, considering all the advantages offered by the country and all the efforts made to swell our numbers. Be the cause what it may this fact remains, and cannot be gainsaid. The aim, at present, should be to discover the real truth in regard to the increase of our population; and, when the source of the discouraging result is made known, to strain every nerve to remove that cause.

It will be seen by the returns that we have a general statement of the changes in population, as to numbers, effected in the various provinces, in the different cities, and in the divers sections of country. But, that which most concerns us at this moment, is the status of our own people in the Dominion. We are anxfous to learn the percentage of increase in each religious section of ious to learn the percentage of inthe population.

As in the past, we suppose, w will have no means of knowing whether the Irish Catholic element has, on the whole, augmented or decreased; much less can we ascertain our standing in the various centres in which we have generally been the most numerous. Long since, away back in the years of the last decade we called, and repeatedly called the attention of our representatives to this question; but no attention seems to have teen paid to the representas then made. The result is that as far as we are concerned, the whole census return is a blank However, we repeat, that it is not

an easy matter to yet get at the

The taking of the census and the compiling of the returns demand the manipulation of an enormous amount of figures; in such a vast undertaking the calculations required are beyond our conception. In conse rive at perfect returns immediatel after the handing in of the various and multitudinous reports. Tavoid errors is almost impossible. would need more than one carefu revision of all the figures before ex we are not inclined to base any s is judgment of Canada's progre condition upon the returns as prey now exist. Time may yet P change their aspect.

BY PROVINCESThe	count in
the provinces as compared	with 1891
shows as follows :-	

shows as follows	-	
British Colum-	1891.	1901.
bia	98,175	190,000
Manitoba	152,506	246,464
New Brunswick		331,093
Nova Scotia	450,396	457,116
Ontario 2		2,167,978
P. E. Island	109,078	108,258
Quebec1	,488,535	1,620,974
The Territories.	66,799	145,000
Unorganized Ter-		
ritory	32,168	75,000
The gains thus	indicated	l are the
Deliver Comme		
British Columbia	cer et 14	91,827
CHARLEST TO THE PROPERTY OF		00 000
New Brunswick .		9,880

s	of Ontario	*** *** 3	78 201	
tte	divisions, and the residen:— British Colu	le by ult is	electoral	经基
1	Burrard, New West- minster, Vancou- y e r. Victoria,		1901.	1
in the second	Brandon 98	25,575	190,000 38,742	1
	MacDonald 2 Marquette 1 Provencher 1	28,585 22,776 3,128 5,460	43,505 36,090 31,458 24,578	I
	Winnipeg 2 New Brunsw		29,755 42,336	I
	Carleton 2 Charlotte 2 Gloucester 2	0,971 2,529 3,572 4,897	10,925 21,621 22,416 27,935	MM
	Northumberland 2	3,845 3,087 5,713 3,308	23,954 21,655 28,543 10,586	MMM
l		574	E1 550	M

m	Victoria	18,277	21,136
n	Westmoreland	41.477	42,059
	York	30,979	41,601
al	Nova Sc	otia.	
0	Annapolis	19,350	18,842
1-	Antigonish	16.114	13,617
y	Cape Breton	84,244	48,361
r	Colchester	27.160	24,899
	Cumberland	34,529	38,169
-	Digby	19,897	20,322
Si	Guysboro	17,195	18,820
	Halifax City and		
9	County	71,358	74.167
- 1	Hants	22,052	20,056
-	Inverness	25,779	24,746
1	Kings	22,489	21,930
- 4	Lumanhung	-	Bearing the Control of the

Inverness	. 25,779	24,746
Kings	. 22.489	21,930
Lunenhurg	91 075	32,380
Pictou	34,541	33,450
Richmond	14 000	
Cit - It	14,399	13,510
Shelburne and		
Queens	25.566	24,420
Victoria	12,432	10,576
Yarmouth	22,302	
Tarmouth	22,216	22,860
Ontar	10.	
Addington	24.151	24,495
Algoma	27,101	
Dether W	37,570	56,500
Bothwell	25,593	25,232
Brant, S	23,359	26.722

Brockville	15,853	15,902
Bruce, E	21,655	19,310
Bruce, N	20,871	
Bruce, W., O		80,802
Coldmoll	22,377	17,025
Caldwell	15,382	13,063
Carleton	16,534	19,375
Cornwall & Stor-		
mont	27,152	26,804
Dundas	20,132	-19,757
Durham, E	17,053	14,464
Durham, W., O	15.374	13,109
Elgin, E	26,724	17,258
Elgin, W., O	23,925	
Elgin		22,865
Elgin Essex, S	81,528	33,435
Lasex, S	24,022	25,327
Frontenac	13,345	12,598
Blengarry	22,447	22,131
Grenville, S	12,929	12,832
Frey, -F	26,225	25,095
Frey, N	26,341	27,073
rey, S	23,672	22,125
THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF	20,012	22,120

80)		20,441	22,131
ă	Grenville, S	12,929	12,832
9	Grey, -F	26,225	25,095
ğ	Grey, N	26,341	27,073
ĕ	Grey, S	23,672	22,125
d	Haldimand and		
	Monck	21,463	20,053
1	Halton	21,982	19,578
1	Vork W	20,284	18,787
ı	Vork W O	41.857	53,744
1	Hamilton	48,980	
ı		18,050	52,550
1	Hastings N	22,070	16,472
ı	Hastings, W., Ö		24,077
ľ	Huron, E	18,964	17,770
ł	Huron, S	18,968	17,269
ı	Huron, W., O	19,184	17,462
l	Kent	20,021	18,778
l	Winnerton	31,434	31,873
ľ	Kingston Lambton, E	19,223	18,043
B	Lambton, E	24,268	23,048
ä	Lambton, W., O	23,446	22,019
ğ	Lanark, N	19,260	18,174
	Lanark, S	19,862	19,507
8	Leeds and Gren-		10000
ĕ	ville, N	13,521	13.644
ğ	Leeds, S	22,449	21,185

	19,200	18,174
Lanark, S	19,862	19,507
Leeds and Gren-		20,00
ville N	13,521	13,644
Leeds, S	22,449	21,185
Lennox	14,900	
Lincoln and Niag-	14,900	13,422
Ameon and Mag-		
ara	27,043	27,589
London	22,281	24,417
Middlesex, E	25,569	26,615
Middlesex, N	19,090	17,455
Middlesex, S	18,806	18,689
Middlesex, W., O	17,288	
Muskoka and Parry	11,200	15,847
Sound and Parry		
Sound	26,515	33,722
Nipissing	17,970	33,500
Norfolk, N	19,400	18,658
Norfolk, S	22,702	20,889
Northumberland, E	21,995	20,500
Northumberland, W.		20,500

翻	Middlesex, W., O
	Muskoka and Parry
	Sound
y	Nipissing
	Norfolk, N
S	Norfolk, S
0	Northumberland, E
t	Northumberland, W.
慢	0
鹵	Ontario, N.
翮	Ontario, S
쨺	Ontario, W., O
蜀	Ottawa
쮕	Oxford
뤯	Oxford, S.
8	Peel
100 I	

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	20,728	20.716
Ontario, S	19,083	16,794
Ontario, W., O	18,792	16,695
)ttawa	42,481	57,614
Oxford	26.131	25,358
xtoro, S	22,421	21,797
eel	15,466	13,686
Perth, N	26,907	27,147
erth, S	19,400	17.877
eterborough, E	21,919	22,313
eterborough, W	15,808	16,840
rescott	24,173	27,055
rince Edward	18,889	17,864
enfrew, N	22,484	23,201
lenfrew, S	28,972	22,677
ussell	31,645	35,206
imcoe, E	35.801	39,257
imcoe N	28,205	26,968
imcoe, S	20,824	19,272
oronto, C	26,632	28,746
oronto, E	48.564	45.707
oronto, W.	73.827	81,576
ictoria, N	16,849	16,276
ictoria. S	26,455	20,557
aterico, N	25,825	27,160
aterico, S	25.139	25,480
	(Temperal Maria State (MICS)	

14,947 18,055

		Hochelaga 35,76 Huntingdom 14,88 Jacques Cartier 19,48 Joliete 22,92 Kamouraska 20,45 Labelle 24,77 Laprairie and Napierville 19,06 L'Assomption 14,66 Laval 16,50 Levis 25,99 L'Islet 18,82: Lotbiniere 20,688 Malsonneuve 32,514 Maskinonge 17,82: Megantic 22,238 Missisquoi 19,456
		Jacques Cartier 19,48
190,	000	Kamouraska 22,92
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		Maisonneuve 32,514
10,9	25	Maskinonge 17,829
21,6	321	Missisquoi 19,456
27,9	35	Missisquoi 19, 456 Montcalm 12, 131 Montmagny 14, 72e Montmorency 12, 309 Montmorency 12, 309 Montreal, St. Ann's 24,685 Montreal, St. An- toine 44,686
23,9	54	Montmorency 12,309
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10,5	86	toine
51,7 16,9	56	Montreal, St. Laur-
21,1	36	ent 42,808 Montreal, St. Ma-
21,1	59	ry's
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48,36	31	Quebec, W., O 9,241 Quebec, Co. 19,502
38,16	9	Quebec, Co
38,16 20,32 18,32	22	Richmond & Wolfe 31,347 Rimouski 38,430
	_	Rouville 19,854
74,16 $20,05$	6	Montreal, St. Laurent 42,808 Montreal, St. Mary's 34,746 Nicolet 28,735 Pontiac 29,084 Portneuf 25,813 Quebec, C. 17,649 Quebec, W. O. 9,241 Quebec, Co. 19,503 Richelieu 20,483 Richmond & Wolfe 31,347 Rimouski 33,430 Rowville 19,354 St. Hyacinthe 21,135 St. Jean and Iberville 23,268
24,74 $21,93$	6	St. Jean and Iber- ville
32,38	0	Sherbrooke 16,088
33,45 13,51	0	Stanstead 18 067
		Temiscouata 25,608
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22,860) ,	Maurice 21,101
	1	Vright 38,781
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7,025 3,063		The Territories.
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6,804 9,757		E., Assiniboia, W., Saskatchewan 66,799 14
1,464	U	norganized Terri-
$\frac{8,109}{7,258}$		tories 32,168 7
2,865		CITIESThe population of
3,435 5,327	pi	incipal city municipalities
2,598		1891 1901
2,131	Me	ontreal220,181 266,826 4
,095	130	pronto181,220 207,971 2 nebec 64,090 68,884
.073		lawa 44,154 59,902 1!
,053	Wi	nnipeg 25,639 42,336 16
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,787	Lo	ndon 31,977 37,983
,550	Ki	John 39,179 40,711 and an 31,977 37,983 ctoria, 16,841 20,821 angston 19,263 18,043 ant ford 12,753 16,631 ant ford 11,264 13,988 2 h a r lotte-
,472	Va	ncouver . 13,709 26,196 12 antford . 12,753 16,631
.770	Hu	all 11,264 13,988 2
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7	follows :				1
3	189)1	1901	Inc.	
ļ	Montreal220	0.181	266,826	46,64	-
	Toronto181	,220	207,971	26,75	
2	Quebec 64	.090	68.884	5.74	
1	Ottawa 44	.154	59,902	15.74	
ij	Hamilton 48	,980	52,550	3.57	
	Winnipeg 25	,639	42,336	16,69	
	Halifax 38	495	40,788	2,29	
	St. John 39	,179	40,711	1,53	
ė	London 31	,977	37,983	5,90	
	Victoria 16	841	20,821	3,986	
3	Kingston 19	,263	18.043	*1,22	
	Vancouver . 13	,709	26,196	12,38	
Ø	Brantford . 12	753	16,631	3,878	
S)	Hull 11,	264	13,988	2.75	
8	Charlotte-				
8		373	12,080	607	, 1
g	Valleyfield . 5,	515	11,055	5.540	
ā	Sherbrooke. 10,	097	11,765	1,668	3 2
Į	Sydney 2,	427	9,908	7 481	8
1	Moncton 5,	165	9,026	3,861	
ı	Calgary 3,	876	12,142	8,346	9 3
1	Brandon 3,	778	5,738	1.960	C

The	Popula 1891	ation	by far	milies	ILIES, -
			180	400000	100-

Canada British Columbia.

Manitoba New Brunswick Nova Scotia ...

Ontario	414,798	451,839
Prince E. Island .	18,601	18,746
Quebec	27,991	303 301
Territories	14.415	29,500
Unorganized Ter .	32,168	75,000
The dwellings ar	e as foll	ows:
PROJECT OF STATEMENT OF STATEME	N CONTRACTOR	SECTION OF THE PROPERTY.
Canada	377.586	1.003 944
Dritisa Columbia.	20.016	29 000
Manitoba	80,790	47,903
New Brunswick	54,718	58,227
Nova Scotia	79,102	85.032
Ontario	106,948	440,419
Prince E. Island	19 200	

SOME RECORDS INCOMPLETE.—
The bulletin says: In a few districts the records of the present year are incomplete, and the figures for them have been estimated in part. The returns for the extreme northern portions of Quebec and Ontario and for the unorganized territories of Athabaska, Franklin, Keewatin, Mackenzie, Ungava, and Yükon have not been received.

the congregation knelt devoutly in the dark nave.

The foundations of all the ancient Norway buildings are of heavy stone, some of them five or six feet thick. The timbers of both the barns and the houses are of the full size of the tree squared off. The roofs are of slate, trimmed by hand, half or three-quarters of an inch thick, and there are sometimes tiles of baked clay resembling those of Spain and Italy. The poor classes of cabins, especially those that cling to the mountain sides, are thatched with straw or have dirt roofs—a covering of boards and then a layer of earth and sod a foot or eighteen inches thick. At this time of year they are stream of the surface of the full size of the stream of the surface of the surface of slate, the surface of slate, trimmed by hand, half or there are sometimes tiles of baked clay resembling those of Spain and Italy. The poor classes of cabins, especially those that cling to the mountain sides, are thatched with and sod a foot or eighteen inches thick. At this time of year they are usually covered with beautiful flowers. It is really not good form, but it is exceedingly picturesque to have a flower garden on top of your house, and it adds so much to the attractiveness of the Norwegian landscape.

You fift the same flowers over here

a flower garden on top of your house, and it adds so much to the attractiveness of the Norwegian landscape.

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stone fences, and bluebells nestle in the shadows. Either side of the road is lined with truant flowers and wild strawberries.

Horticulture does not play a prominent part among the agricultural industries of Norway, but in every farm and garden you find apples, pears, cherries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries and other large and small fruits, which, like the flowers, have a more pronounced flavor and a stronger aroma than the same species cultivated inmider climates. The cherries, currants and gooseberries are particularly good and strawberries as are served upon the tables of the hotels. At every meal we have no less than three or four kinds of preserved fruits offered us, and the wild strawberries and cream are worth coming all the way to Norway for. The waiter does not bring a stingy little jug with five teaspoonfuls of cream, but a great pitcher that will hold a couple of quarts and lets you help yourself. They serve the strawberries in soup plates, so that those who like that sort of thing—and I have no respect for a man who doesn't—can just wallow in the greatest of luxuries. Dean Swift must have been in Norway when he said: "Doubtless God might have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless God might have made a better berry than the strawberry but doubtless God my the farmers. Here and there upon the larger farms you find an American mower or reaper or thrashing machine, but the vreater part of the work upon the s nall farms is done by women, and they use heavy and awkward home-hude tools. On account of the necessity of practising economy, the jow orice of labor and their isolated situation farminans in Norway are expected to do anything that is necessary about the place, and the Norwegian farmer is a jack-of-all-trades. He grinds his own rye; and barley, shoes his own horse, makes his own hoes and rakes, whitles out the handles during the long winter evenings, and is usually able to replace or repair both household and outdoor utensils. In this respect the country is a hundred years b

Wellington, S. 24,978 28,707 NOTES FOR FARMERS. The Big Store Closes at One o'clock Saturday, July and August THE S. CARSLEY CO, LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street

SATURDAY, August 24, 1901,

THE GREAT SALE OF

Summer * Dress * Goods.

Thousands upon thousands of vards of stylish Colored Summer Tress. Goods all reduced from 33 1-3 per cent. off to less than half price. Betwist and between the old season and the new are bargains in particular. It's a way we have of keeping. These Goods Bargains in particular. It's a way we have of keeping everything moving at-a lively pace, hence these specials.

61 pieces Fancy Dress Plaids in beautiful range of colorings, medium we ght, suitable for ladies' and children's wear, regular value 27c to 35c. Special Sale 19c.

38 pieces Summer Dress Goods, 40 inches wide, English Fabrics, all selected shades and designs, regular 55c. Special Sale 19c.

21 pieces Fancy Dress Grenadines, black grounds, colored stripes, lacelinsertion 2½ inches apart, regular 55c. Special Sale 38c.

73 pieces Fancy Check Dress Materials, 40 inches wide, French weave, worth 67c to 95c. Special Sale 38c.

A SUCCESSFUL SALE OF

FANCY * Summer * SILKS. 50000 Yards of Fancy Silks.

Comprising stylish Washing Silks in pretty stripes of blue, helio, pink, cadet, nile, mauve, cerise, etc., in the regular way the price would be 50c.

SPECIAL PRICE, 25c.

FURNITURE-OFFICE

The Big Store is showing a special line of Office Furniture including Desks, Tables, Chairs, etc., etc. Prices are specially low during August, 9 only Office Desks in Oak finish, fitted with four drawers, regular value \$10.00. Special \$7.75.

5 only Roll Top Office Desks in .Solid Oak, golden finish with pigeon holes and drawers, highly polished, worth \$21.00. Special \$17.30.

7 only Flat Top Office Desks in Solid Oak, golden finish, fitted with drawers and book cupboards, worth \$15.00. Special \$10.00.

10 only Tilting Office Chairs, well made and strong, the regular value of this line is \$7.75. August Special price \$5.20.

LACE CURTAINS. A beautiful range of new white Lace Curtains in dainty floral and other designs.

31 yards long, worth \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.65. Special prices, \$1.15, \$1.30, \$1.45 pair.

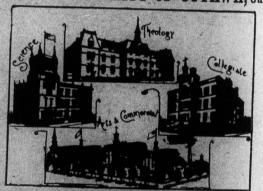
4 yards long, worth \$2.25, \$2.60, \$3.00. Special prices, \$1.95, \$2.20, \$2.60

EXTRA SPECIALTY:—75 pair good quality white Lace Curtains in pretty floral designs, taped borders, 3 yards long. Regular \$1.00. Special 72c pair.

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pair tools on their backs. They go from house to house, and, being expected once in so often, work is kept for them. If a pair of boots needs meding they are laid aside until the shoemaker comes; if there is anything the matter with the clock, if the tinware in the kitchen leaks, if any of the china is broken or any other article of household use cannot be mended by the folks at home, it is laid one side until the pedler comes around. He is a journeyman in fact as well as in theory, and receives his board and lodging at whatever house he happens to be at bedtime or when the dinner belinings.

Notwithstanding the emigration from Norway, the farms in this part of the country and in fact throughout the interior of the kingdom have been increasing in value, although husbandry has been depressed by low prices, high wages, high taxes and other causes of complaint. This is not true in any other part of Ealeurope. The total valuation of real estate throdyhout the entire kingdom of Norway is probably between 15 and 20 per cent. greater than it was twenty-five years ago.

For this reason new farms are being opened all the time on the slopes of the mountains which have been stripped of timber. When a Norwegian farmer takes up a new piece of land, he cuts down the timber roots up the stumps and then, digs up the stones and stacks them in piles at alfierent intervals are also used for limits and keep it from blowing away during the windy winters, but in order to give him a chance to plough and cultivate the fail. The stones are also used for limits and larger roots up the stumps and then, digs up the stones and stacks them in piles at alfierent intervals and the causes of complaint. This is not true in any other part of Eale Europe. The total valuation of real estate throdyhout the entire kingdom of Norway is probably between the angle of timber when a Norwagian farmer takes up a new piece of land, he cuts down the timber roots up the stumps and then, digs up the stones and stacks them in the probably between the stones and

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