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paper is taken from the office or not.

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take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid, is prime face of intentional

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 18, 1889

### CALENDAR FUR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, St. Joseph of Cuper

THURSDAY, Sep. 19, St. Januarius. FRIDAY, Sep. 20, St. Eustache and Com-SATURDAY, Sept. 21, St. Matthew.

SUNDAY, Sept. 22, Feast of the Seven

MONDAY, Sept. 23, St. Linus, TUESDAY, Sept. 24, St. Gerard WEDNESDAY, Sep. 25, St. Cleophas.

### Falsifiers at Work.

It would seem to be the special object of some people, at the present moment, to set affoat all kinds of disturbing rumors, for the purpose of breeding religious animosities in our community. His Lordship Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, Ontario, appears to be a favorite target for the mendacious reporters of the fanatical gang. On a former occasion, when His Lordship felt it his imperative duty to warn his flock against certain improprieties of conduct. as lowering to female loveliness, as they were opposed to all ideas of Christian deportment, the fanatical press set up a howl that His Lordship had insulted the ladies of Canada. That slander, however, was quickly disposed of. It would seem that the present is considered a good opportunity for again giving circulation to false reports of the Bishop's utterances, and, therefore, a recent address delivered before the Irish Uatholic Benevolent Union, in convention assembled at Kingston, has been seized upon. A most sensational report was scattered broadcast throughout the country, and His Lordship was represented as having delivered a most intemperate speech, reflecting on our Protestant fellow-citizens in a most offensive manner. All the Head of the Church is now placed." this was done for a self-evident purpose by shose whose rage knows no bounds, owing to the failure of the anti-Catholic agitation. However, the matter has now been fairly set at at he the Secretary of the Irish ( press that the alleged report of His Lordship's remarks is utterly false and misleading.

#### Cardinal Manning's Great Achievement.

The great London strike has come to an end.

For weeks past the business of the greatest city | pleasant, we hope, for all time : in the world was paralysed, owing to a conflict between capital and labor. The workmen on the docks oppressed, laboring for starvation wages, unable to meet the cry of their families for their daily bread, leading, in a word, the life of white slaves, being no longer able to endure such misery, resolved to make a stand for their natural rights. Their demands were resisted, the pittance that had heretofore been doled out to them was declared, by their rapacious employers, to be sufficient, and a stern uncompromising conflict between right and might. justice and injustice, was the result. So reasonable were the demands of the laborers that the idea of a perpetual and united association of catholics of Canada and the United States in public opinion ranged itself on their side. It was seen that to cause the triumph of fair play funds were necessary to support the strikers and ments, affidavits and counter-affidavits and hot their families. The funds were forth-coming from all classes in England, and from the continent. Australia distinguished herself by her generosity to the workingmen in the hour of need, and whilst from some quarters empty words of encouragement were cabled to the strikers, our Australian fellow-subjects, gave fident that with a little forbearance and more practical proof by the contribution of their patience on both sides when the heat of the golden dollars that their's was no mouthing sympathy. Matters had assumed more than a will prevail, and some of the parties concerned serious aspect, as our readers are aware, from may have reason to be ashamed of some of their the telegraphic reports published all along in our columns. The most disastrous results were anticipated. But fortunately the proceedings of the strikers were carried on with so much moderation, and such respect for the law, and the liberty of their fellow-workers, that no violence of any kind was resorted to. The Lord Mayor of London was powerless as a mediator between the employers on the one hand, and the laborers on the other. The coercionist government that now misroles England, and persecutes and oppresses Ireland was equally powerless; men of the highest degree sought, in vain, to exert a supposed influence to bring about a settlement of a difficulty that was threatening the great alone, that depository of the eternal principles wring from haughty millionaires a submission

Barrell Brown

of Cardinal Manning has not all the ghastly giare of war to bring it into bold relief, but it has the incontestible merit of having re-established peace between two elements that for three weeks have been growling at each other, in anticipation of a life or death conflict, has sent back to their peaceful labors a hundred thousand men, who might but for his powerful infinence have had recourse to the most terrible violence in vindication of their rights."

### The Pope and Giordano Bruno.

The insult and indignisies showered upon ou Holy Father the Pope by a mob of howling atheists and freemasons, who, under the very shadow of the Vations, erected a monument to Giordano Bruno, the vilest of apostates, has aroused the righteons indignation of the Catho. lie people the world over. Letters of sympathy have been showered upon His Holiness, and the strongest protests sent from all quarters denun. ciatory of the insult committed against the Pope by resurrecting and honoring, centuries after his death, the memory of a man whose revolting crimes brought him under the condemnation of both ecclesiastical and civil laws.

This week we publish a pastoral by Cardinal Gibbons on this most infamous piece of idolatry in which he recommends the prayers of the faithful in connection with the Pope's protest. In the several churches of this city, too, on Sunday last a pastoral letter of a similar character from Archbishop Fabre was read in which His Grace recommended that public prayers be offered in all the churches of the archdiocess on Sunday next, the feast of the Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin to the Intention of the Holy Father. All Catholics are invited to commune on that day, and after Verpers, and before the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the Seven Penitential Psalms are to be sung. In the course of the letter which accompanies the Pope's Encyclical His Grace says: " To celebrate, as they claim, the enfranchisement of the human mind, or rather, to again insult the See of Peter, morals and the Christian doctrines and to arouse popular passions, the sectarians raised in the Eternal city a monu. ment to vice and impiety, in the person of that Giordano Bruno, a monk twice apoetate, enemy of God and virtue, a man without doctrine or morals, whose revolting crimes brought him under the condemnation of ecclesiastical and civil laws. The inauguration of his statue took place on a religious holiday, with an unprecedented display of all that could offend Catholic sentiment. In the procession figured delegates from all the secret societies of Italy, and even of Europe. They bore in trlumph the image and banner of the Prince of Darkness, of Satan, the worthy chief of those impions bordes, and obscene songs, ignoble vociferations, threats and outbursts of rage mingled with horrible blasphemics, were heard under the Vatican windows. The heart of our beloved Pontiff Leo XIII bled at the sight of such crimes, and in an intimate re-union of Cardinals, he allowed to arise from his distressed soul expressions of regret and sorrow; his words have crossed the ocean and been heard beyond the precincts of his prison, and the Catholic world unites with the Pope in denouncing an odious act, which completes the opprobrious measures, and reveals the unworthy and intolerable situation in which

# C. M. B. A.

Benevolent Union, before whom the address of that most excellent institution, the C.M.B.A., was delivered, who declares in a letter to the lowing to the difficulties that had arisen between the Canadian and U. S. branches of this organization. It will be gratifying to all concerned to learn that the difficulties have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties. The leading article of the last issue of the C. M. B. A. Monthly contains the following article which fully explains the position and makes matters

# THE CANADIAN DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

The basis upon which the trouble between the Grand Council of Canada and the Supreme Council has been temporarily settled, is that the Grand Council of Canada have promised to forward the medical certificates of its members, to the Supreme recorder, who will note their ontents, and examine them to see if the contrack portion is due in form, and then he is to return them to the Grand Secretary of Canada. All beneficiary certificates due the Canadian members will be forwarded as soon as possible after the medical certificates are received by the

This course has been chosen as the best one looking to the efforts of the sincerest friends of

the C.M.B.A.

The consideration of the conflicting statearguments concerning the validity of the words, "Medical Certificate" in Sec. 4, are held in abeyance until the next meeting of the Su-preme Council. All suits at law against the association originating in Canada are to be defended in the Canadian courts by the Supreme Council, the same as similar suits in the several states of the Union are defended. We feel conrecent debates on this difficulty shall have cooled down, a better state of feeling than ever actions and words.
It is a compromise to avoid further complica-

tions.
The charges against the members of the Grand W.

Council of Canada, preferred by Chairman W. J. Bulger of the Supremo board of Trustees, were withdrawn entirely, they were only used as a means of bringing the matter to some sort of a possible termination. We congratulate al parties on arriving at a means of perpetuating our grand and noble association.

# The Dominion Finances.

The statement of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year of 1889, based on returns received up to August 31, stands thus :- Revenue, \$38, metropolis with a food famine; the church 175,929; expenditure, \$86,712,804; surplus, \$1,463,125. These figures will hardly be maof justice showed that she had still the power serially altered by later returns. The actual reto vindicate the rights of the oppressed, and sults come pretty close to Hos. Mr. Fosters estimate in his budget speech, when he anticihowever ungracious. Cardinal Manning settled pated \$38,500,000 revenue and \$36,600,000 exthe difficulty that all others who attempted it penditure. For the first two months of the failed even to grapple with. The result of the current fiscal year the figures have been : Repolicy of conciliation of the great cardinal is one venue, \$6,455,885; expenditure, \$4,431,856. The of the most significant as well as magnificent net public debt of the Dominion on August 31 triumphs achieved by the Church in modern was \$236,627,078, a decrease of \$423,637 during times. We heartily concur with the following the month. The expenditure on capital account remarks of our able contemporary La Minerve: in August was \$582,250, including \$345,610 on "History fills us with admiration when we read public works, railways and causis, \$318,850 on of Leo the Pontiff Saint, subduing the furious railway subsidies, and \$17,790 on Dominion illa at the gater of Rome. The achievement lands.

### An Archbishop's Appeal.

It is to be hoped that the appeal which His Grace Archishop Tacht, of St. Bouiface, Manitobe, makes through the columns of the Winnipeg Free Free, in favor of religious instruction in schools, will meet with the generous support of all fair-minded Processage in the prairie

province. Any attempt made to raise religious differences and animoistics among the different sects in Canada should be freward down as was the case with the famatical discussions over the Jesuita' Estates act. No better evidence of au intention to do this could be given then was that recently offered in the spectacle of the leaders of both political parties preaching the doctrine of religious telerance and endeavering to cast a ray of light into the darkened intellects of a handful of bigots bound on destroying the principles of confederation by first questioning the antonomy of the different provinces in religious and adventional matter.

We are pleased to learn that already a strong disposition is manifesting itself in the Province of Manitoba against its being made the battle ground of a bitter and prolonged religious strife, and we can only hope that this feeling will grow until the good, sense, moderation and patriotism of the Protestants of the district shall reveal to them the justice of His Grace's appeal. The Archbishop has, with his usual logic and lucidity, set forth English views and practice in the matter of education and invited their continued imitation in Manitoba. He BATE:-

"In my estimation the school is the church of the children, and there only, in many instances, could be realized the words of the best friend of children when He said : "Suffer little children to come unto me." Yes, christian parents, suffer your little ones to go to Christ enta, suffer your little ones to go to Uniast through the religious and moral training they ought to receive in their respective elementary schools. For the "Lord is a God of all knowledge," and that which brings children nearer to God cannot be an impediment to the acquiring of true and useful knowledge. These are the cherished ideas of my life; study, experience and observation, and the testimony of the most illustrious men of all ages and countries, has confirmed me in these ideas, in reality the conclusion arrived at by the Royal Commission appointed by Our Beloved Queen to inquira in-to the working of the elementary education acts of England and Wales."

Our contemporary The Review rightly remarks that Manitobs will not be permitted with impunity to revolutionize our constitution, and that "that instrument has force and effect everywhere in the Dominion and cannot be defied or set at nought in one Province, without suffering in character, authority and prestige in every portion of the Dominion."

#### Sarcasm.

The Lindsay Canadian Post has been poking fun at its local contemporary during the past week. The efforts of one party to down the Mowat Government and of the other to make mince-meat of the Dominion Cabinet make interesting reading for the impartial observer when the grounds in either case are carefully mifted. The Post says:

"The Peterboro Review still solemnly and with great vigor and ability maintains that Mr. Mowat plotted with Mr. Mercier for the passage of the Jesuit act. The Review should put this theory on ice. It is getting rank."

In another column the same paper thus refers to the recent action of that imperiant body, Loyal Ozange Lodge No. 41:

the members of this lodge, in order to show their disapproval of John A. Macdonald's con-duct towards Orangemen and his stand on the Jesuit estates act, WILL ABBERT THEMSELVES FROM ALL EXHIBITIONS OPENED BY HIM THIS

# FREDERICK W. MAGER, Master.

The hold stand taken by the Orangemen of Emily will send a shiver of dismay down the premier's spinal column. If they had resolved and pledged themselves to abstain from voting for Siz John and his candidates the chieftain would certainly have felt that the outlook was discouraging, but when they go to the extreme length indicated in their resolution Sir John must feel that his days are numbered. The poor old man will, however, try to bear up under this heavy trial.

That is what the late Artemus Ward would have called sarkastikul.

THE Catholics of the Maritime Provinces should feel proud over an event of an educational character which occurred during the past week. We refer to the fact that the Irish Christian Brothers have just opened St. Bonsventure's college at St. John's N. F., where a complete and thorough elementary, commercial and classical education can be obtained. More than this the chief object of the educational system of the Christian Brothers being the religious instruction of the pupils, Catholic parents can rest assured that the moral and religious training of their children will be most carefully looked after if they are placed under the charge of these holy men. We heartily commend the institut tion to the attention of Christian parents and refer them for terms to the advertisement to be found in another column.

No better tribute could be paid to the good order and decorum that prevailed among the one hundred thousand strikers in London than was that tendered to them on Monday at the Old Bailey by the Recorder, in his address to the grand jury. In referring to the strike he said that though a great number of men had been out of work for weeks and had suffered great privations, there was not a single case on the calendar arising from the strike. The peaceful behavior of the men, he declared, was a subject of national pride.

### BATTENBURG IN HOT WATER. Prince Heavy Trying His Hand at English

Covernment

NEW YORK, September 14 --- A London special says that in court circles just now interest is centered upon the private and personal affairs of the Royal family, which don't present a picture of harmony and pood feeling. The Queen, it is understood, has been gradually submitting more and more aggressive domination of Prince Henry of Battenburg who, although he is regarded as a person of little consequence or character, seems to have a domineering spirit and to have succeeded in persuading Her Majesty that he is able to manage the realm as well as anybody. It is reported that the Queen takes his advice upon everything, submitting her own judgment

with Her Majesty's growing favor, Prince Battenburg has developed an arrangement of behavior which in extremely effensive to all who are obliged to come into any sort of relation with him.

The Prince of Wales, upon learning that the Queen had consulted Prince Henry with regard to the bill in the Hone of Commons for the provision for the Royal family, sent a furious protects against the interference of a compandively insignificant extelder with the private affairs of his family. In addition to this, the binolest and overhearing behavior of Prince Henry, which did not tend to calm the rage of the Prince or to make matters any more plane, and between him and his royal mother. The Queen's protection alone prevente Battenburg from being boyacitad by the other members of the royal family. They all want him to be sent to reside on the continent, but it is not at all likely that the Queen will yield an inch original we find the following able and to be interfered with.

In the last number of United Irele hand, we find the following able and to be interfered with. man to be interfered with.

### THE FRENCH MLECTIONS.

#### The Important Bay Approaching Without Sign of Excitement.

PARIS, Reptember 14.—France is beginning to warm up to interest in the elections, which are now only a week aboad. Up to within a very few days there were no signs at all of a general consciousness that one of the most important tests of popular suffrage ever made in that country was impending, and it is evident that to the last there is going to be no such exclusment as existed four years ago. Of ocurse this is chiefly due to the distracting influence of the exposition, but something is also due to the absence of any deep feeling now comparable to that then existing about the Tonquin war. There are nearly 1,700 candidates standing, which is almost a ratio of three for each constinency. It is in Paris that the greatest confusion exists, for the department of the Seine has forty-two seats and 253 candidates. Gen. Boulancer is apparently running only

131 candidates of his own party. Of course he claims nearly as many more Conservative numinece as his, but they are only his for certain elementary purposes. There never was a more absolute uncertainty as to the result of an election, but I think it safe to predict that all shades of opposition to the public will not mus-

ter more than 210 in the new Chamber. I get a quiet hint that very soon now there is geing to be a serious revival of the chronic war scare, presumably following close upon the beels of the French elections. As I have pointed out frequently of late, the existence of Boulangian as a political power was really as important factor in the preservation of peace, simply be-cause Russia would not form an alliance with the republic so long as it was threatened with overthrow, but if these elections destroy Gen. Boulanger, then there will be a Franco-Ru treaty and a military convention within a month, and this will be a long step toward the inevitable conflict.-N. Y. Times.

#### LITERARY REVIEW.

The current monthly part of the Ave Maria more than fulfils the promise of that popular magazine's earlier issues. The Comtesse de Courson's admirable "Footprints of Heroines" is concluded, but the serial story "Harry Considine's Fortunes" continues charmingly. Besides Marian articles and editorials on questions of the day, short stories, biographical sketches, and travels furnish matter of interest to every class and taste. The "Readings" this to every class and taste. The "Resdings" this month are specially readable, and the poetry really beautiful. The editor's "Notes and Remarks" have their usual characteristics, and

DONAHOR'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for October We find the following item in the Peterboro Review under the heading "Emily":—

L. O. L.—The regular meeting of L. O. L. and engraving of the statue to be erected to him Oct. 2; the interesting papers on Canada lowing resolution was carried:—Resolved, that and Her Neighbor is continued; The Know-door to retire through. He tried the same asconding to the late and Her Neighbor is continued; The Know-door to retire through. He tried the same asconding to the lowest criminals. No one missions of the late Archbishop Hughes, with a portrait his compliments and concessions. The defeat-lowing resolution was carried:—Resolved, that Nothing Riot in Providence, described by a Sister of Mercy; Newfoundland and Ite Early Settlers: Their Trials and Triumphs; Irish National Education, is a paper interesting to all; Irish Literary Men of New York; The Catholic University of America. These are out a few of the articles in this number, which comprise in all forty articles, besides the events of the month. Two dollars a year; one dollar, slx months. Address Donahou's Magazine, Bos-

The September Messenger of the Sacred Heart (Philadelphia, Pa.) opens with a remarkable frontispiece—the allegorical "Death as a Friend" of Rethel, accompanied by the classical lines of William Allingham, the Irish poet. There is also an illustration-piece from Fra Angelico, of great power and aweetness-a pray ing Madonna in glory. The leading artic "Wandering Thoughts in Mexico"—is h semely illustrated, but it derives its chief importence from its clear statement of how Catholics came to their present condition in that beautiful but unhappy country. It is written with an apparently close knowledge of men and things during the last half century.

The Spanish story of Padre Coloma, with its

piquant illustrations, is concluded, and there is a touching American tale—" Father Carter's Tramp"—very carefully finished, though signed by unknown initials. There is also a good poem "Light in Death's Shadow"—contrasting the deathbed of Goethe, the Infidel German poet

and philosopher, with that of a simple nun.
"A Religious Foundation in America" begins
the history of the sainted Father Nerinckx and the Sisters of Loretto, who have spread so far and wide from their Kentucky cradle. "The Meaning of the Scapular," by the Editor, takes up the supernatural promises concerning which the Catholic Dictionary raised some controversy a few years since. "The Reader" treats of Catholic literature and public opinion, while the "General Intention" appeals strongly for the Oriental Churches.

# Another Whirlpool Fool.

NIAGAHA FALLS, Ont., Sepetember 15.— Walter G. Campbell, of Youngstown, N. Y., succeeded te-day in swimming through the Whirlpool rapids, in which Capt. Webb lost his life. He wore a vest of canvas with eight pieces of cork two inches thick sewed into the cloth. Shortly after passing under the railway suspen sion bridge Campbell was washed out of his skiff and a struggle for life commenced. Fre-quently he was under water so long that all shought he had met the fate of Capt. Webb. but he would appear again manfully battling for life. When he reached the mouth of the maelstrom he seemed to try and reach the Canadian shore, but the current was too much for him and swept him into the centre of the whirlpool among the driftwood. Down he went like a dart, but a moment or two later he was shot up and seemed to rise some feet out of the pool The current took him around the Horseshoe circle back to nearly the point where he entered the pool. He then made a superhuman struggls. One minute he seemed to lose ground sgainst the current and next he would gain alightly. Hundreds were at the pool to resoue him but not one of them sould render him assistance. He struggled desperately and finally overcame the current and got himself clear. Then he swam ashore, where friends took charge of him. Beyond being slightly hysterical he seemed to be none the worse for his foolhardy voyage.

# Drew Lots for Their Lives.

AUGKLAND, N.Z., September 16. -The Tonga steamer Wainei has brought here the captain and crew of the British ship Garston, which toundered in mid ocean. The shipwreeked sail-

the men driven to desperation by brace thirs, decided one of their number as escribed to save the lives of the others. on by boater were casting ions to see who should be it tim when they sighted Wallis Island matters of the island assisted the exhaust to land and treated them most kindly.

The Topic of the second of the

# THE IRISH UNIVERSITY.

Ballour TriesBribery When he Find Correlos:

and cannot but prove interesting at the present time :

Of one thing we may be certain: Mr Balfour meants no service to Irish Nationality or Irish Nationalists by his oringing confession of the justice of the Irish Catholics' claim to a Catholic University. His policy for Ireland was Coercion, for over and ever, amen. The stick, the whole stick, and nothing but the stick, was his recipe. If he tries bribery now it is because force has failed. Every concession he makes is a confession of defeat. His hattering-ram of Coercion and eviction have failed utterly to ahake one stone in the battlements of the great organization behind which the Irish people fight for justice and freedom. His latest device is our old friend "the wooden horse." It is hoped that treacherous professions may effect is hoped that treacherous professions may effect an entry where savage violence failed. It is a vain hope. Mr. Balfour cannot thus secape the batred and contempt which he has so honestly carned for himself in Ireland and which he still earns. Right well the Irish people know the value of Ais kindly professions. The memory of three years of Coercion, the meanest and most savage that ever degraded a ruler and tortured a people, are not to be wiped out by the promise of a Catholic University:

### " Odio Dangos et dona ferentes." which we may freely translate:

"Cringing Coercionists we loathe and try Upon themselves to turn their treachery

To three thousand isnocent victims of the Goercion Act, the best blood of the country, whom com Act, the best should it the bountry, whom he has subjected to savage imprisonment and fantastic pretences, there is but scant atone-ment in the promise of a Catholic University. To the vast multitude of simple industrious peasants on whose humble homes Balfour's be ing ram has played, who are homeless at this hour, of whose chief defenders one with health broken by imprisonment is labouring in their cause at the Antipodes, the other by the decision of a corrupt tribunal on a bogus charge and perjured evidence is lying secure in jail:—to those wretched men whose highest hope is food and shelter, who now tremble on the brink of the correspondence of the state of the secure of the state of the secure of and shelter, who now tremble on the brink of ruin, it is a glorious consolation, truly, that the savage and cowardly Coercionist. from whom all their wrongs and misery flow, is prepared next year to acknowledge the principle of Higher Denominational Education. We take the concession for what it is worth. No same was can doubt the wisdom of the Frish leader. man can doubt the wisdom of the Irish leader who extorted it from the Coercionists. His policy has been plain and direct throughout. He made no secret of his intentions in the House of Commons. He will accept every instalment of justice, however small, until the full debt is paid. He sees that each step, how-Remarks "have their usual characteristics, and the notices of books and literary notes are written with the care and discrimination for which the Ave Maria is everywhere praised. The contents of the Youth's Department are pleasantly varied. "Johnnie's Travels" are happily concluded, but the mystery of Miss Dorsey's "Josè-Maria" remains to be cleared up. It is one of the best and brightest of her stories. flattery, while he crams the jails with his friends and colleagues, and strives to degrade them to the level of the lowest criminals. No one mis-

tics at each successive failure of the Coercion Act. By the same cowardly device he strove to escape the diagrace of the exposure of his prison policy of degrading his political opponents. His concessions and compliments are but blinds to cover his retreat. They are the real herring drawn across his trail. If that simile seems too brite and vulgar for a personage so esthetic, we may indulge in a more cultured metaphor, and may indulge in a more cultured metaphor, and picture for our readers Clara the Coercionist in full flight, dropping the golden apples—here a light railway, there a Casholic University, to divert the fierce fervour of Nationalist pursuit. We have no doubt that the last concession was treacherously intended. It was cunningly calculated that the acceptance and support of a Uatholic University by the Nationalist party would alienate their faithful Radical allies, to would alienate their faithful Radical allies, to whose principles it was opposed. But the Radical saw in the concession, even while they opposed it, only a still stronger argument for Home Rule, and recognized in the Irish acceptance of it the still broader Radical principle, that legislation principle that legislation for a country should be shaped by the will of the majority. The apple of discord with which Mr. Balfour attempted to disturb the Home Rule alliance has fallen amongst his own supporters. Coercionists, Irish Coercionists especially, to whom the maintenance of the Union means only the maintenance of their own accordingly, are filled with fear and wrath. The outspoken maledictions of the Rev. Roaring Kane at the meeting in support of Mr. Arnold Forster's candidature for West Belfast express the feeling that the more cowardly but not less bitter bigots, smother up in sullen silence. The Rev. Rosrer, who is the brazen monthpiece of that rampant Orangeism in the North, of which the brave Mr Balfour was heretofore the idol. now denounces him as a cowardly trickster. In the opinion of the Rev. Roarer, Irish Catholics are too well off as it is. A little blundering is what they require, and he complains bitterly that the Chief Secretary, "so far from proposing to rectify that unfair state things, actually proposes to add to it." We cannot wonder he was "surprised" at the speech of the brave Mr. Balfour, and that he proclaimed amid the Balfour, and that he proclaimed amid the "loud applause" of the meeting (we quote the Daily Express report), "that the Chief Secretary's policy would be met by the most determined and enthusiastic opposition of the Protestants of Ireland." He hints that the great Coercionist, whom Orangemen so lately worshipped as a God, is no longer in "robust political health." "That he is ashamed (and no wonder, say we) of his Orange supporters," and that he is plotting a "walk-over into the camp of the enemy." The Daily Express endeavours to ease the minds of its Express endeavours to ease the minds of its angry constituents and correspondents by the suggestion that the Chief Secretary's speech is "to be viewed only as a tactical maneuvre" (that is to say, as a deliberate falsehood), "and not as the first step in a new line of policy." "Nothing," it considers, "could have been more skilful than Mr. Balfour's shadowed hint,

purposely dropped the other night at the very end of the session, as to a Roman Catholic Uni-versity Bill. He thus threw out an apple of discord between the two wings of the Home Rule Party. He could not have invented a more ingenious wedge to split in two the new-born alliance of English Radicals and Irish Home Rulers.

But it was no shadowed hint, but a deliberate But it was no shadowed him, but a deliberate undertaking, out of which even Mr. Balfour will find it difficult to wriggle. He is bound hand and foot by that undertaking, let Irish Coercionist rage and rave as they will. The rumoured resignation of Lord Arthur Hill, true or false, is a significant omen. The rack-renters, eager for another long pull, strong pull, and pull together at the Irish Treasury, are indignant that their claims should he prestoned to or false, is a significant omen. The rack-renters, easer for another long pull, strong pull, and pull together at the Irish Treasury, are indignant that their claims should be postponed to Catholic education. Consternation is deep and prisoners and that of all classes of Irish prisoners in indignation bitter amongst the next of Course of Prisoners and that of all classes of Irish prisoners in Trinity College—of whom the lates. to his opinion upon all manner of amblests, foundered in mid ocean. The ship-wooked sail, indignation bitter amongst the next of Correion ers those convicted under the Crimes a With the increase of influence which has come ors were twenty-two days in an open boat with. ists in Trinity College—of whom the largest share of prison relaxation. 

lamented Dr. Maguire was a representative lamented LE. Maguire was a representative specimen—as the prospect of exclusiveness and ascendency being struck dead in their University by the treacherous hand they knelt to kins. The Delly Empress is so far right. It was an attempt to drive a wedge in the Home Rule of discount into the Alternate to drive a wedge in the Home Rule alliance, to throw the apple of discord into the Home Rule camp. But the wedge has cut the fingers that held it, and the apple fallen on the

# MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

Burning Cars Add Herror to a Terrible Rail. road Wrock.

Troca Junction, Pa., September 16.—About 7.06 o'clock to-night the train from Elmira, bound south, carrying seven coaches, ran into a Fall Brook engine at this station, causing a fearful wreek, killing and injuring in all about 25 persons. The train was coming down a heavy the lirish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make Irish Chief was unable to stop the train at the station and it rushed by, crashing into one of the heavy "Jumbo" engines, completely demolishing both. The engineer and firemen jumped for their lives and escaped with slight bruises.

The smoker and three passenger cars were smeahed into kindling wood. The wreck caught fire and it was with difficulty that some of the

fire and is was wish dimensive and some of the passengers weretrescond from the burning week. The flames lit up the heavens for miles around and people rushed in from all parts to render what aid they could to the injured. A message was sent to Elmira saking for medical aid and a train arrived in a very short time. In the mean-time declars from Lawrencaville and Time had time doctors from Lawrenceville and Tioga had arrived and given all rossible assistance. Stretchers were quickly provided and the wounded were carried to neighboring houses. The names of the dead, so far as learned, are Hugens Daighue, newsboy; Harry Oliver, of Union, N.Y. None of the injured are supposed to be fatally hurt, but all are badly injured with broken limbs, arms and broken backs, and many were scalded.

#### The Bad American System of "Treating."

### Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

Men drink who would not, and men get drunk who would not, were it not for this obnoxious and silly American habit. It is unknown any where clee in the world. In Germany, where drinking together is more practised than in any other country, a man would not understand you did you offer to pay for his wine or beer, or what not. Indeed, the sobriety of the Germans, even when spending a whole day in a beer garden, is due, I take it, largely to the fact that each man knows his own capacity, and limits himself to that, and is neither urged nor provoked into drinking teo much. But in an American crowd all the men must measure speed and quantity, according to the arbitrary thirst or cussedness of some one else. Six men go into a drinking place in this country, and one says, "This is mine," and he pays for the first round, and then another does the same, and then another, till they have had six rounds. Each man drinks, whether he wished to do so on entering or not, a deal more than is good for him, and also more than he wanted.

The absurding of this custom, it would seem, should be enough to make it unpopular among people so endowed with appreciation of the people so endowed with appreciation of the humorous side of things as are the Americans. Why should another man pay for my beer or wine any more than for the care of my horse or the coal and wood that go into my house? Or why should it be almost obligatory upon me to drink when a man sake me to? No one feels obliged to accept an invitation to go in swimming, Or to hull corn, or to play whist, or to eat lobster salad, or to partake of fried tripe; and and yet we are convinced that there are humored. and yet we are convinced that there are hun-dreds of men every day who accept invitations to drink who are not more inclined to drink than they are to eat tripe, or to go in swimming. The amount of it is that the words, "Come and take something with me," have come to have a mandatory meaning among Americans. The will, the brain, the better impulses, the real desires and the common habits of the individual something with me." Women may weep, and children go bare, and business lag and health decline; the legs wither, the stomach protrudes more and more, the nose grows crimson and bulbous, the eyes are duller and duller, the breath more and more feetid, and still the slave when he hears the talamanic words, "Come and take something with me," follows obediently to the market where he is selling piecemeal his manhood

We have not the slightest objection to the same use of alcoholic stimulants and believe just as fully in their efficacy when properly used as we believe in any other God given medicine in the shape of food or drink. We believe that far more people are rendered incapable by what they eat and the way they eat than by what they drink and the way they drink. We believe there are coffe-topers, tes-topers and tobacco-topers, and morphine-topers who are worse off than the drinker even. It is not against the proper use of alcohol as a food-which it isthat we object but against the silly sustoms and the bad habits of the followers of Bacchus and Gambrinus. There is no earthly reason why we in this country should pay for one another's drinks any more than we should pay for one another's bed and board. The custom, no doubt, originated in the paucity of our home arrangements for entertaining our friends. We had no horses, boats, five houses, no intellectual pleasures, no charms of social intercourse to offer, so we got into the habit of "treating" our friends. We could not give them anything genuinely our own, and therefore valuable, and so we paid them in money just as we carried on any business transaction. We paid for their drink or for their seats at the theatre or the like, and thus performed in barbarous fashion our social obligations. Let us hope the day has gone by for that kind of thing, at least in the East. If we have nothing better to give a man than the muney with which we reward servants, then let us give nothing. If one can-not give the pleasant atmosphere of a home, or the charm of a familiarity restricted to a few, or the knowledge and experience of years, or the friendship that is the prop of the social world, then by all means let us pay off our debts of social intercourse with "Come and take something with me." It bespeaks a very young or a very petty social life, does this American custom of "treating." It is the simplicity of the barbarian, and not the complexity of social resource that makes life together interesting. It proves that we have little to give that is out of the common, and it is an indication, at least, that we, ourselves, are satisfied to lef the mutual obligations of life go on this low plane of give and take of money values. Nothing is of any value as a gift that does not cost the giver something of himself; in a word, a gift is valueless until it has been seasoned with self-sacrifice. The giver must have put some thought, some personal inconvenience, some brain, some heart, some blood, into what he offers, or the offering is of small account. Thus it is that thoughtfulness often makes handsomer gifts than gold, and therefore it is that this careless fashion of paying for another fellow's drink is a vulgar, and, in reality, selfish, transaction. It means nothing; it is done by everybody for everybody, and comes to be at lesst merely a nuisance to some men and a temptation to many. Give a man a dinner if you will; have your little wagers if you will; pay for your friend's hottle now and again; it is not against any sane or friendly custom we are protesting, but against the silliness and the real evil of endless, indiagriminate "treatings." It is bad; it is silly; it is vulgar, and socially

Mr. Balfour has written a letter in reply to Mr. Dailour das withen a letter in reply Mr. Gladstone's remarks on prison treatment in Ireland in which Mr. Gladstone commented upon the case of Mr. Conybeare, as showing an absence of right judgment and human feeling.