



IRELAND

The Land War.

THE SUSPECTS!

PARNELL at COLLEGE GREEN.

THE SPREADING OF THE LIGHT!

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—Father Sheehy and four other suspects have been released from prison.

At the Land League meeting to-day Parnell denied that any members of Parliament were paid by the League.

London, Sept. 27.—The *Times*, in an editorial article, says:—"There is no sign of any improvement in the state of affairs in Ireland. It is for the Government to defeat by any necessary means whatever the evil designs of those who are determined that Ireland, in spite of the Land Act, shall not be suffered to be at peace. If the Land Act is insufficient, there were other acts relating to Ireland passed before it which might now be read more freely than they have as yet been supplemented it, but they must be used without any respect to persons, if they are to prove efficient for good."

SECRETARY FORSTER'S LETTER.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—The following is Secretary Forster's letter referring to the release of Father Sheehy and others:—

To the Governor of Kilmallock Jail:

SIR,—The Lord Justices being satisfied, after due inquiry, that the persons named in the margin who were arrested in Kilmallock under the Protection of Persons and Property Act, may now be released without endangering the peace of the district, and having been pleased to order their discharge, I have therefore to request that you will discharge the Rev. Eugene Sheehy from your custody, with the usual warning that any act of violence, intimidation, or incitement thereto, will render him liable to immediate re-arrest.

(Signed), W. E. FORSTER.

The persons whose release is ordered are Henry Gilbertson, John Collins, Thomas O'Donnell, John Slattery and James Joyce. Father Sheehy was released at seven o'clock to-night. He is in very good health. The other "suspects" mentioned in the letter were released from Naas jail almost simultaneously.

DUBLIN, Sept. 28.—Father Sheehy complains that the sanitary condition of Kilmallock Jail is conducive to blood poisoning. He says the food is unfit for use. He strongly condemns the Land Act.

Father Sheehy, just released from Kilmallock Jail, visited Naas to-day, where he was received with enthusiasm. Replying to addresses from various public bodies, he said Mr. Forster's name would go down with hate to future generations of Irishmen.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Bishops of Ireland have adopted a resolution that the Land Act is a great benefit to tenants, for which the gratitude of the country is due to the Government and all who helped to carry the measure. The Bishops summon the clergy to guard their flocks against all secret agencies of violence and intimidation, and appeal to the laity to prove their patriotism and faith by seconding the clergy in removing the stigma which their enemies have sought to cast upon the people that they will not pay just rents. The Bishops urge the release of suspects.

CONG. SEPT. 28.—Bands played through the streets to-day in honor of the release of Sheehy. Demonstrations were also held in different parts of the country.

A process server was probably fatally attacked at Lilyshannon, County Kerry. Similar violent attacks on evicting parties of police are continually reported. Boycotting has rather increased.

At a meeting of the Cork Land League; it was agreed to give Parnell a public reception on Sunday. There will be a procession of trade organizations, and Land League branches have been invited to co-operate.

DUBLIN, Sept. 28.—The Emergency Committee have upwards of 200 laborers engaged sowing crops in various parts of the south and west. Many thousand pounds worth of valuable crops have already been sown. The Property Defence Society have over 300 laborers similarly engaged.

Mr. Parnell, speaking at a land meeting in Queen's county, on Wednesday, explained the nature of the test cases, which it is proposed to bring before the Land Court. These, he said, are of three kinds, viz., holdings which cannot be described as rack-rented; holdings wherein the tenant made improvements long ago; and holdings where recent improvements have been made. He advised the farmers to abide by the guidance of the League until these cases are tested.

DUBLIN, Sept. 30.—The Land League has issued a circular to secretaries of branch Leagues throughout the country, requesting them to send details of cases of leaseholders who, since the passage of the Act of 1870, have been compelled by landlords to take out leases containing unfair conditions towards the tenants.

The Land League has selected about four hundred test cases in all of the tenants who have been evicted for non-payment of rent since February 22nd.

DROGHEDA, Oct. 2.—The Land League branch has adopted a resolution urging the American Government to interfere on behalf of suspects who are American citizens.

QUERRA, Oct. 2.—At Cork, to-day, Parnell, supporting a resolution calling for national independence of Ireland, said:—"If as the result of the Land Act, it should happen that tenants receive any benefit, they must recollect it is their duty to refuse that benefit unless it could be shared in by laborers and artisans of all classes. He hoped the movement for the revival of Irish industries would result in bringing plenty and comfort to the home of every Irishman. During the past two years the national cause had advanced in the proportion of twenty to one." Father Sheehy supported the resolution.

nell, supporting a resolution calling for national independence of Ireland, said:—"If as the result of the Land Act, it should happen that tenants receive any benefit, they must recollect it is their duty to refuse that benefit unless it could be shared in by laborers and artisans of all classes. He hoped the movement for the revival of Irish industries would result in bringing plenty and comfort to the home of every Irishman. During the past two years the national cause had advanced in the proportion of twenty to one." Father Sheehy supported the resolution.

CONG. OCT. 2.—The Parnell demonstration was fifty minutes passing a given point. It consisted of trade associations and League branches.

DUBLIN, Oct. 1.—The past week has been an eventful one in the Irish social war. The Government apparently believes the country is quieting down or will soon subside, for suspects are being released every day. One of the released men said the other day that the authorities were anxious to discharge prisoners as fast as possible, and they would send any of them to hospital on the slightest pretext as preliminary steps to release.

Parnell has been very active for the past week at College Green. During his triumphal entrance into Dublin, as Parnell's coach passed the old House of Lords and the remnants of the Parliamentary buildings, he rose in his seat, baring his head, his figure standing out in bold relief amid the flickering torches of his bodyguard. He pointed his outstretched arm toward the black old Parliament House, and cried in firm ringing tones:—"Fellow-countrymen, I cannot pass this hallowed spot without saying that here where our Parliament died our nation shall yet re-assert her freedom." The effect was electrical, and the shout that went up was heard blocks away. Many reasons are ascribed for Parnell's remarkably bold attitude during the past fortnight. Some believe it is genuine boldness, others that he has information that Government will not touch him. Yet others believe Parnell desires to be arrested, having carried the movement as far as he thinks it has a chance of success, and wishing to atone for it without dishonor, besides strengthening the affection of the people for him. In the meantime agitation is being kept up to fever heat. In every quarter of the country as yet the League is implicitly obeyed, better, as *United Ireland* says, than English law ever was or ever will be again. There is no doubt the Land Court will either have to beggar the landlords by heavily reducing rents or else the League will order no rents to be paid at all.

DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—Lord O'Hagan, delivering an address at a Social Science Congress, said the Land Act in conception and magnitude of its results is one of the greatest measures of the century. He spoke hopefully of the proposed revival of Irish manufactures.

CONG. OCT. 3.—At a banquet here Father Sheehy announced that unless all suspects were released within one month he intended to assemble all the delegates to the Land League from the County Limerick, and pledge them to withhold the payment of rents.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Patrick Moran has been unconditionally released after five months' detention in Galway jail.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29, 1881.

The following is the text of the important manifesto on the subject of the Land Act and the state of Ireland which was issued by the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland after their meeting at Maynooth College yesterday afternoon. Seventeen archbishops and bishops were present at the conference:—

"Influenced by the same deep solicitude for the welfare of their flock which moved them at their last general meeting in April to solicit the Government to amend the Land Bill which was then before Parliament, the bishops of Ireland consider it their duty to declare at the present meeting that the new Land Act is of great benefit to the tenant class and a large instalment of justice, for which the gratitude of the country is due to Mr. Gladstone and his Government and to all who helped them to carry this measure through Parliament. The bishops earnestly exhort their flocks to avail themselves of the advantages derivable from this act, believing that if rightly used it will bring present and substantial benefits and help them to obtain their rights, social and political, which they justly claim. The bishops would also urge the tenant farmers to use the means provided in the Land Act and every other means in their power to improve the condition of the laboring class. The bishops avail themselves of this opportunity to call on their clergy to guard their flocks against all secret agencies of violence and intimidation, which can only come from enemies of the people, and appeal to the laity to prove the love they bear their country and their faith by seconding the clergy in the suppression of all anti-social and anti-Catholic abuses; also by removing as far as in each one's power the stigma which our enemies have sought to cast upon the people that they will not pay just rents, their just debts, which they are bound to do. The bishops unite with the people in urging on the Government the release of those who are still imprisoned, hoping that such a measure will contribute no little to the peace of the country."

Then follow a series of resolutions demanding the removal of grievances under which the Catholics of Ireland labor with regard to university and elementary education. The document is signed by Daniel McGottigan, Archbishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland; Edward McCabe, Archbishop of Dublin; John MacEvilly, Bishop of Galway and coadjutor to the Archbishop of Tuam; Francis Kelly, Bishop of Derry; James Walsh, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin; George Butler, Bishop of Limerick; Lawrence Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin; Nicholas Canany, Bishop of Kilmore; Michael Warren, Bishop of Ferns; James Lynch, Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin; Patrick Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert; Patrick F. Moran, Bishop of Ossory; James

Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher; Patrick Dorian, Bishop of Down and Connor; Bartholomew Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh; F. J. McCormack, Bishop of Achonry, and Michael Logue, Bishop of Raphoe. Archbishop Croke is on the Continent. The Bishops of Ross and Meath are the only two other important bishops who are absent.

MAGNIFICENT RELIGIOUS DEMONSTRATION IN LIMERICK.

A magnificent religious demonstration took place at Limerick on Sunday, 11th September, in celebration of the Papal Jubilee of Leo XIII. It was equal, indeed, if it did not surpass the memorable display which was made a few years ago on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the late Sovereign Pontiff, when the members of the Confraternity of the Holy Family, established by the Redemptorist fathers, came forth in the full strength of their numbers and in magnificent procession, with flags, banners, statues, and the various insignia of the order, marched through the streets of the town to the fine Cathedral of St. John, where they were addressed by the venerated Bishop of the diocese, and where they themselves sang hymns of thanksgiving that their long suffering Pope had been so long spared to his Church and people. The grand display of Sunday was not less impressive and imposing. The celebration was not confined merely to the confraternity—there was not a Catholic in Limerick who did not wish to co-operate in one way or another towards rendering the demonstration the great success which it really was. Those who did not join in the procession decorated their houses, and neither time nor expense was spared in transforming the whole appearance of the city, and giving a festive aspect most pleasing to behold. Trees of great size were planted at either side of the streets, garlands spanned the thoroughfares, tasteful arches were erected, flags and banners bearing appropriate inscriptions were everywhere to be seen, and pretty altars were constructed at convenient intervals of fifteen or twenty yards. Flags floated from many houses, magnificent banners depended from the garlands which spanned the streets and appropriate mottoes were inscribed on them. Among the inscriptions were the following:—"Thine enemies compass thee round about." "May the faith of St. Patrick never fail!" "They shall perish, but Thou shalt continue." "The O'Connell Monument was decorated in a very attractive manner. The elements behaved admirably, and to this fact may, no doubt, be attributed the tremendous influx of visitors. While on this point it may be said that the anticipations which had been entertained of the magnificence of Sunday's demonstration must have been of ordinary kind, as was evidenced by the fact that special trains were run from all the towns embraced within the Waterford and Limerick system, which include Waterford, Galway and Tralee. Each train was crowded, and the visitors could be numbered by thousands. The procession commenced to form about one o'clock, and shortly before two it began to move. The children attending the Christian schools, preceded by the band of the industrial school, appeared first in view. A statue of the Holy Child, under a canopy, was borne by four boys. Then came the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, and after them marched the main body of the Confraternity of the Holy Family. The centre of the procession consisted of the singing class of about 130 boys. The heads of each section carried banners. Statues of St. Patrick, St. Joseph, our Lady Immaculate, and the Holy Family were borne on the shoulders of four men. The Mayor and members of the Corporation attended in their official costumes, and, traveling in open carriages, brought up the rear. Several bands also attended. The procession, which occupied fully a mile in length, and which comprised at least six thousand persons, presented a magnificent appearance. Every window in George street was filled with lady spectators, and every inch of the street itself was filled by a dense people. The procession halted opposite St. John's Cathedral, from the front of which floated gorgeous banners. The procession then entered the church, where it was received by the Rev. Father McCoy, adm.; Rev. Father Higgins, and Rev. Father Dooly. The vast capacity of the edifice was taxed to its utmost to provide accommodation for the mighty concourse, owing to the admirable arrangements of the fathers who marshalled the procession, the various sections had taken their places in a comparatively short space of time. The sounds of the deep-toned organ then swelled through the church, and five thousand voices sang out the hymn, "Full in the panting heart of Rome."

Benediction was then given by Fathers Higgins and Dooly, after which hymns were sung by the whole confraternity. At the conclusion of the ceremonies Father Graham reminded the confraternities of the promise which they had made—that not a single man would enter a public-house that day. The man who broke that solemn promise would be a disgrace to the confraternity, a disgrace to the city of Limerick, and a disgrace to the Church of God. If they required anything they should take it in their own houses. He thanked the Mayor and the Corporation for the honour they had done them in accompanying the procession. He also thanked Father McCoy and clergy of the parish for having allowed them that beautiful church in which to make their visit for the Jubilee.

TOP OFF WITH A BIT OF PIE.

What a peculiar American custom, and one which, together with hot cakes and excess of butter, lays the foundation for first class cases of dyspepsia. Better use Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 50 cents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL" ON RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.

SIR,—I must confess to my astonishment at the glaring inconsistency which characterizes our Protestant friends in their views of that much vexed question, "Religious instruction in school." The old adage that to preach and practice are two very different things may be well used here. Is it not a singular fact that we have at nearly every annual convention of the teachers of this Province some noted personage lecturing the teachers upon the necessity of imparting religious instruction to their pupils in school? What a sham! Now, the teachers of the Public and High Schools of Ontario must know well that not one iota of religious instruction is given in their schools. We ask in all sincerity when—at what hour is religious instruction given in the schools? Let us see it on the programme of studies. Let us hear of one teacher who can say: "It forms a portion of my daily school work." All the religious instruction given in the Public and High Schools of this Province could be squeezed into a thimble that would fit the little finger of the religious editor of the *Canada School Journal*, and yet we find the following from his pen in the last number of the *Journal*. The Bishop of Manchester struck a good key note for *Canadian* as well as *English* teachers when he said recently:—"The thirty-five thousand teachers now employed in the elementary schools, whether connected with any specific religious denomination or not, should count it not only their highest duty but their chiefest honor and privilege to teach to those committed to their charge a simple, reasonable and *Apostolic Christianity*." "There is no doubt," says the *Journal*, commenting on this, "that the future of a child, his capacity to benefit himself and his country depends more on the training of his moral nature than his mental powers." The great object, therefore, according to the religious editor of the *Journal*, in training a child morally in a school, is that his future, his worldly prospects may be bright, and that he may thereby enlarge his capacity to benefit himself and his country. So that we are not to practice virtue and shun vice because in doing so we conform to the law of God, but because by doing so we advance our own temporal happiness and add to the lustre of our country's fame. How strangely does this purpose of religious instruction in school contrast with Bishop Watterson's definition of a true education. His Lordship does not define moral education to consist in whetting a child's appetite to a recognition of serving himself and his country, but in training the child to seek first the sanctification of his soul. The religious editor of the *Canada School Journal* would not have children respect authority because of the divine command: "Let every soul be subject to higher powers, for there is no power but from God, and those that are ordained of God. Therefore he that resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist purchase to themselves damnation." No, the religious editor of the *Journal* would have a teacher impress upon a pupil the necessity of obeying the laws of the land lest their violation would clash with his interest—that is, lest the pupil's capacity to serve himself and his country would be contracted by a six months or ten years' sojourn within the iron portals of a prison wall. This is the barren morality, this the shadow of religious instruction that is educating the young man to look to himself, and when he is too proud to live by honest labor he teaches him to forge his neighbor's name to a note or bill the public treasury of its accumulated wealth. But if the husbandman sow tares he need not expect to gather in the golden grain of the harvest. Our neighbors of the American Republic are just reaping the whirlwind of the Public School system. So the Boston correspondent of the *San Francisco Morning Call*, writing to that paper the 16th day of November, 1877, said: "The rapid progress of knowledge peculiar to the educational system of this State has led to the erection of two more State prisons." We all know that for some time past the public schools of the State of Massachusetts have been held up as patterns of perfection for an admiring world to gaze upon. In this state the public school is supposed to have reached almost absolute perfection. Yes, and in this State, let it be remembered, too, crime has reached almost absolute perfection. By the census of 1860 Massachusetts, while showing the least number of illiterate persons, had the largest number of criminals in proportion, to her population, of any State in the Union. But, lest I may be accused of making statements with no logs to stand upon, let me proceed to substantiate facts. I will contrast the State System of Education in Massachusetts with the Parental System of Virginia. Out of a native white population of 970,952 Massachusetts had but 2,004, that is to say, one to every 484 native white adults who could neither read nor write; being a difference of forty illiterates to one in proportion to population as against Virginia; so that if the people of Massachusetts were properly educated we might reasonably have expected to find in Virginia, in proportion to its population, forty times as many criminals as in Massachusetts. But, instead of that, there were, at the date referred to, in Massachusetts, 1,495 native white criminals in prison, being one to every 649 native white inhabitants; while Virginia had but 163 native white prisoners or one to every 6,566. That is to say, in proportion to her native white population, Massachusetts had as the fruit of her state system more than ten times as many criminals as had Virginia with her parental system of education. Now let us hear the opinion of leading Protestant educationalists and Protestant clergymen on the public schools of the United States. Prof. Agassiz whose scientific attainments have made his name a

household word in all lands, after making a most searching investigation into the immorality of Boston, said that, to his utter astonishment a large proportion of the "soiled doves" of that city traced their fall to influences that met them in the public schools." At a convention of Baptists held in Marion, Alabama, 1871, the principal southern States being represented, Prof. Davis and Rev. E. B. League said, in the course of a discussion on the advantages of education in denominational colleges, that the tendency of the Public School System is to foster infidelity, and that the only hope is Christian education in our own schools. And Gov. Brown, addressing the Seventh National Teachers' Convention of the United States, in St. Louis, in August, 1871, said: "It is a very customary declaration to pronounce that education is the great safeguard of republics against the decay of virtue and reign of immorality. Yet the facts can scarcely bear out the proposition. Now-a-days certainly your prime scandals have been educated rascals." After such complimentary testimony to the goodness and virtue of the Public School System of the United States especially to that portion of it that has reached pyramidal perfection in the state of Massachusetts, let us examine the feasibility of teaching in the Public and High Schools of Ontario that simple, reasonable and *Apostolic Christianity* of which the Bishop of Manchester speaks. To make it more interesting let us suppose that no separate schools exist at all; that the Catholic children are entirely in the High and Public Schools. We will see how far Catholics and Protestants can be taught together—a simple, reasonable and *Apostolic Christianity*. The teacher says to his pupils, you believe in the existence of a God? And they answer, we do. So far, so good. One great dogma of Christianity accepted by all. The next great dogma of simple, reasonable and *Apostolic Christianity* that the teacher places before his class for acceptance is: You believe in the divinity of Christ? Ah, my friends of a simple, reasonable and *Apostolic Christianity*, the Catholic child and the Protestant child must of necessity here shake hands and part. A great many Protestants do believe in the Divinity of Christ, but it is not with them a necessary article of belief, and there are today clergymen of the Church of England preaching in Protestant churches throughout England who deny the Divinity of Christ. No one knows this better than the Bishop of Manchester. It is very well for a Protestant child to attend a public or high school, for he has but little to lose, as he may believe almost anything between the thirty-nine articles and the Arctic Sea of cold unbelief and still be counted a good Protestant, but the Catholic child before he enters a Protestant school, must leave at the door his belief in the sacraments, confession, the Blessed Virgin, all the saints, the duty of self-examination and of prayer, in a word, all the specific duties, all the principles of the Catholic religion must be forgotten and ignored by that Catholic child before he can come down low enough to take a seat beside his little Protestant brother. But here I must close. Meanwhile, I would recommend the religious editor of the *Canada School Journal* to apply his milk and water moral porous plaster to that lathsome ulcer on the educational body of Massachusetts, where the Public School system has been most fully developed. By the time he has given a healthful body to his little state patient, I may give him something to do in the Province of Ontario.

Yours, etc.,
A CATHOLIC EDUCATOR.

SHERBROOKE.

Our city, or portion of it, was thrown into a commotion this afternoon by the report that a little girl had fallen through a footbridge over the Magog river, near the Eaton Manufacturing. The report originated about 6 p.m. and in a few minutes a large crowd was collected. The people were engaged in looking for the body for over 15 minutes, when a messenger arrived with the news that the missing child was safe at home. If this was a trick, then, I say it was a senseless one.

I have just been informed that the Corporation have refused to accept either the Waterworks or the Gas from the contractors. I don't give you this for truth, but it is the chief topic of conversation here to-night.

The Cattle Show which was held at Lennoxville on Tuesday was, they say, a perfect failure.

Now, a word or two about Sherbrooke. It's the most miserable place that ever an unfortunate man can be transported to. No singing hall, no theatres, no gymnastics, no nothing. Oh, yes, there are the hotels, five or six of them, and a young man can spend an evening here just as well as at any of the places I have mentioned by getting drunk. Of course I asked why the young fellows of the city did not organize a dramatic club, and the reply completely staggered me. This is it in substance:—There is a party of young men here which is called the aristocratic circle, and another the plebeian. Now, the aristocrats will have none of the plebeians, so you see if they organize a club, why, they must be thrown together, and "pon my soul" that wouldn't do, you know. "Ah! Middleman Easy, you must steer clear of Canada when you look for equality. Pshaw! ain't it a free country!"

The statement has been made by London newspapers that the garter vacant by Lord Beaconsfield's demise is to be given to King Alfonso. This is an error. There are twenty-five Knights of whom Lord Beaconsfield was one, besides the royal Knights. No line in England carries the same number of passengers, or carries them so cheaply and pays so large a dividend, as the underground railroad of London. The passengers last year numbered 110,000,000. Several of the underground and overground railways carry workmen twelve miles a day for two cents, thus enabling them to enjoy cheap houses and country air.

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Oct. 1, 1881.

The event of the week was the great Conservative picnic in honor of the Hon. A. P. Caron—Minister of War—or I should say Minister of Militia. Colonials don't go to war only when their august governors over the water manage to get them into trouble. Well the picnic was a success, the numbers attending it are roughly estimated to have been anywhere between ten thousand and one hundred, according to the political color of the calculator, but I think something in the neighborhood of 4,000 would be near the mark. There was the usual eloquence on such occasions, and the inevitable moral that Conservatism is the safety plank of Canada. I won't fight about that issue, but what I cannot understand, is that a Conservative in Canada should consider himself in duty bound to accept as political gospel the bucolic utterances of every English Tory that chooses to worship titled nincompoops and royal noodies, as the divinely appointed guardians of a people's liberty. It is equally absurd to find Canadian Liberals imbued with a blind belief in the infallibility of garrulous Mr. Gladstone, Buckshot Forester and all the other so-called Liberals who simply worship the same idols after a different fashion.

The bazaar in aid of St. Bridget's Asylum is progressing very satisfactorily. The articles displayed are really valuable, fully up to the proverbial excellence of the fancy work coming from the hands of Quebec's fair daughters. No other city on this continent could group together so many bright eyes and winking faces as can be seen at this bazaar. To refuse the musical voice asking for a quarter would be an impossibility, and though you may leave the hall with your pockets emptied your soul is full of resignation, and you go home to your garret with a foretaste of heaven.

Although we are in the enjoyment of tolerably mild weather, signs of winter are increasing every day. River craft are being tied up, passenger traffic having all but ceased, and the streets are blocked with piles of fuel. The slightest little cool breeze brings out a young lady with a sea-skin sacque worn not so much as a protection from the cold than to be used as a poker to stir the embers of jealousy in some poorer acquaintance.

We have some curiosities here as doubtless you are aware, but I met a good man the other day, who, since the day he landed in Quebec, to the present moment, a period of some fifty odd years, has never been two miles from the city. Concentrated essence of energy, ambition and enterprise! All our curiosities are ancient, and so is this one.

There is talk of getting rid of this blessed Corporation of ours and placing the municipal affairs in the hands of a Syndicate—that's the word now. What folly! why, there's not a rap in the till to induce any honest man to put his hand in it. There is nothing for Quebec to do but to knock down under the Insolvent Act, having first bounced the Corporation, and then begin again with a white washed credit. That's business, for in *secula scelerorum*, Quebec will never pay one hundred cents to the dollar, and the necessary taxation to meet the interest is already too heavy for the poverty stricken place to bear.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

Ontario has a surplus of \$4,000,000. There are no Irish people among the Mormons.

The new criminal law courts at Berlin are of imposing aspect, and cover a large area of ground.

Annie Muller committed suicide, in Detroit, because her sweetheart gave his trousers to another girl to mend.

Kentucky is said to have 58,000,000 gallons of whiskey in store; that is about twenty-five gallons for every inhabitant.

His Highness Rampal Sing, Rajah of Rampas, East Indies, will stand for a London constituency shortly to be vacant.

The reduction of the American national debt for the current quarter will be \$37,000,000. Is there any chance that Canada's debt will be reduced?

One of the *Mail* editors does little else than write articles against scepticism. It is supposed he has converted tons of thousands of infidels to the true faith.

The Duke of Saxe-Meiningen has decorated Henry Irving with the Knight Cross of the Duesal Saxo-Ernestine House Order, in recognition of his services to the dramatic art.

Designs by the thousand for the statue to Victor Emmanuel have reached Rome, where they are to be exhibited. Allegorical allusions will doubtless be chiefly to Venus and Mars.

A petition for liquidation was filed at the Dudley County Court, in England, recently, by a general dealer bearing the extraordinary name of West Angel Honorable Deptyanay Mason.

In "Macbeth," as played by Frank Mayo's Company, *Heads* is represented as a young and beautiful woman instead of an old hag. This is an old idea, but has not been used of late years.

A bank of Warsaw recovered the other day an example of a new forgery device, which consists in splitting hundred rouble notes, and uniting each side with the corresponding upper or under half of a false note.

The commission appointed by the Russian Government to inquire into the best means of diminishing drunkenness has entered upon its labors. Experts from all the different governments of the empire will give evidence. A Judge at Erie, Pa., has just decided that Spiritualism is a religion, and its exponents are entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by ministers. A medium who had been arrested for giving exhibitions without a license was accordingly discharged.