

soners. Can it be that few or none were taken in this dreadful war? What became of the wounded whom the Zulus were compelled to leave on so many battle fields?

The Quebec Legislative Council continued to sit after the Assembly adjourned to October 28th. There was another talk about the Supply Bill. One of the members rose from some speeches made when the Supply Bill was introduced in 1866, and some articles which then appeared in Liberal newspapers approving of the course taken by the Council. Mr. Starnes retorted very happily:-

Hon. Mr. Starnes said since the hon. gentleman had quoted from the speeches made at the time of the introduction of the bill from gentlemen of that day in whom he always had more confidence than in Mr. Deschamps, would he not also quote the protest made by the leading Conservatives of that day against the refusal by the Legislative Council of the Supply Bill. The following resolutions were signed by Louis Faneau, Hon. Joseph Bourgeois, Hon. Louis Faneau, Hon. J. B. Pelletier, Hon. M. G. Martineau, Hon. A. P. Robitaille, Hon. J. E. Dugas, Hon.

Because of refusal on the part of this House to concur in granting to Her Majesty the sums required to defray the expenses connected with the public service, must be produced, the greatest inconvenience and detriment to the interests and credit of the Province.

Because the exclusive right of granting or withholding supplies has always been admitted to be a great and conservative and of which we live, in the representative branch of the Legislature.

Because it was competent to this House to refuse to assent to the protest, and to have demanded a conference with the Legislative Assembly on the subject thereof.

Because the adoption of either of these courses would have been more consistent with the rights and interests of the people of this province and to the country, is well as worse.

courteous, the Legislative Assembly.

Because, in the event of advice having been tendered, and having been at variance with that received from the Legislative Assembly, it would have been natural for His Excellency to have the preference to the advice of that House in which alone, by law, the grant of the necessary funds for the purpose could originate.

Because, under the circumstances, to refuse to concur in such an appropriation is to abuse the opportunity afforded to this House, by the necessity for its concurrence in Bills of Supply.

E. P. TACHE,  
F. A. QUÉBEL.

JOS. BOUBREY,  
LOUIS PANET,  
D. M. BELLEAU,  
D. M. ARMSTRONG,  
RUE. CARTIER.

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CATHOLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—The Boston *Pilot* tenders the following advice to those who intend to get up concerts for Catholic purposes, [during the coming season:—

If you want to make money, to fill your concert-rooms, and please your best-paying patrons, don't crowd so much of classical music into the programme. Leave that for the dilettante class, who may not understand it, or really care anything about it; but, because it is *classical*, they will take it and pay for it anyway. The patrons of Catholic entertainments are mostly plain

people, who care little for the Irish and Scotch music, at least by parentage, and they like the Irish music—the sweetest, perhaps, of all music, except the Scotch, which is as good though not better. When they enter a concert hall, you can't tell whether they are jammed into them without "a by your leave." They do want the sweet, simple, touching airs which they sang, or heard in their mothers' sing, in the old times, and which they still love to hear, and which they can never share. Give them this kind of music mingled with some of what is called the higher class, to please other tastes, and they will go away satisfied, and they will encourage them to sing and perhaps to recite some of the songs, and perhaps to recite some, with music that they don't care for. Nine out of ten of the German and Italian selections at such concerts as were held in New York, were of the kind that the audience as speeches in the German and Italian tongue would be. Show some re-

We were somewhat surprised to find the following passage in a late London letter of the *Montreal Gazette*, a paper which formerly excluded with much care from its columns what it knew to be offensive to Catholics:—

man Catholic Church, and it was in consequence of this step that he formally placed his resignation in the hands of the Prime Minister. Lord Beaconsfield, however, intimates that, in his opinion, a change of religious views had no necessary bearing upon the political position of the noble peer, and that as long as he adhered to the principles of the Conservative party, he was welcome to remain in office. This is more lenient treatment than was accorded to the Marquis of Ripon, who took a similar step a few years ago, and has been virtually ostracised by the Liberal party ever since.

suppose it is not as difficult to square Conservative as Liberal principles with the strict obedience which the Romish Church requires of its members; but although Lord Bury may hold on to office for the present, popular prejudice against prevention is so strong that his political career is virtually at an end. It has been noticed—although, of course, this nothing more than a coincidence—that his answers to questions in the Lords have of late been peculiarly ambiguous, as if through Jesuitical teaching he had acquired a habit of saying two things at once. It is obvious that very little reliance

can be placed upon the stability of Lord Bury's opinions on any subject. He began his parliamentary life on the Liberal side, and sat for some years as member for Berwick. I think; but at the general elections in 1874 he lost his seat, and after waiting vainly for an opening he threw in his chance with the Ministerial party, and was promptly raised to the Upper House and promoted to office. Keppels has always been one of the leading Whig families, and the defeating the heir was considered a great gain for the Conservatives, and rewarded accordingly; but the value of this new ally is considerably

We invite the attention of those very zealous Catholic papers the *Nouvelles Monde*, the *Courrier du Canada*, the *Canadien*, etc., to this passage in order that they may take their good ally the *Gazette* to task for having published it.

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The following are the official statistics concerning one tenement house (one of several) in the Sixth Ward of New York

Number of persons in the House	349
Number of families	74
Number of deaths in one year	18
Number of persons sick at one time	116

Prof. Fordsenkjold says:—"The *Vega* is the first vessel to make the passage, and I think the voyage from Europe to Asia by Behring Strait is certain and safe, with a very little more experience of navigation in the northern seas. From Japan to the mouth of the Lena River there was no difficulties in the former season for

experienced sailors. The Lena River taps central Siberia, and a large prospective trade can readily be developed."

**AN ENORMOUS ESTATE.**—The estate of O'Brien, the California mining speculator, turns out to be worth \$9,000,090.

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