we tremble for the result if the championship

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For May, 1881.

THURSDAY, 12.—SS. Nereus, Achilleus, Domitilis, and Pancratius, Martyrs. FRIDAY, 13.-St. Anselm, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church (April 21). Cons. Bp. Moore, St. Augustine, 1877. SATURDAY, 14 .- St. Fidelis of Sigmaringen,

SUNDAY, 15 .- Fourth Sunday after Easter. Epist, James i. 17-21; Gosp. John xvi. Monday, 16-St. Ubaldus, Bishop and Con-

fessor. TUBSDAY, 17.-St. Paschal Babylon, Confessor,

Montreal founded, 1642. WEDNESDAY, 18 .- St. Venantius, Martyr.

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JNO. P. WHELAN. Managing Director

thrown and the Opposition has formed a new gates to dabblers in medicine, who are mas-Government in which such names figure as | ters of our lives. Scanlan, Sauer, Hofimeyer and Molbeno. This looks as if the Imperial party has been badly beaten and bodes well for the now much talked of South African Republic.

THE debate on the Irish Land Bill has been adjourned in order that the Beaconsfield that by the end of 1881 the Island will not monument might be discussed. It is of centain four millions of a population. The more importance to talk about a monument in Westminster Abbey for the dead novelish than to try to ameliorate the condition of nation. After all it is, perhaps, just as well when it is considered the only cure the quacks can recommend is bleeding.

THE Ottawa Herald is our authority for the report that Principal Dawson, with others, is to be created "a Knight of St. Michael and St. George." We hope it is not true; we hone that if His Excellency the Governor-General is in want of material for chivalry he will look beyond the half scientist, balf bigot, who makes it his business to heap insult upon the religion of a moiety of Canada's population whenever he gets the chance.

M. MASPERO, a French traveller and scientist, has opened one of the Egyptian Pyramids enclosing the tombs of what is known as the fifth dynasty, and found a good deal of information concerning them written in the Quebec House yesterday, accompanied by the mortuary chapels. The discovery is con- Reverend Pere Rousselot, who, on behalf of sidered of the highest importance. It once the Seminary, has granted the Trappists for all disposes of the theory of Commander | 1,000 acres of land. The appeal to the Gouringe that the pyramids were constructed Provincial House is for money to on Masonic principles, and forces the fratern- assist them in working the land at the Lake ity to march forward once more to Solomon's of Two Mountains. Any one acquainted Temple.

MR. McShane did what was quite right in claiming a place on the Standing Committees of the Quebec House for an Irish Catholic, and the Irish Catholics owe him gratitude for the same. If some one does not enter a protest now and then against the exclusion of that element, it will come to pass that they will be altogether ignored. It is not pleasant to be pushing elements and religions forward all the time, but the blame rests upon those who compel it. If any of the other races are passed over what a terrific howl we should hear. But it is seldom there is occasion for such a howl. It would be well if we had others like Mr. McShane to look after our people's interest.

The Irish World claimed-before Mr. Forster stopped its delivery in Ireland—to have a circulation of 20,000 in that country. The proprietor contended that according to the Universal Postal Treaty, drawn up in barren land about forty years ago, on which

government of the latter country is not justi- the admiration of all beholders, and the fied in preventing the circulation of the Irish World, and he advances such solid argu- of the Trappists. Wherever the Trappists ments against the arbitrary action of the Irish | sojourn they do good, and for that reason they Chief Socretary that no unprejudiced person will rufuse to agree with him. The United Status journals are commenting severely on this action, which concerns them all, and it may be that they will force their government

THE British Government is intensely anxious to drive the Irish people from their country, but there their anxiety ends, for whether they reach another country or die en voyage is a matter of profound indifference. Who will soon forget the horrors of the ship fever thirty years ago? Not certainly Montreal or Quebec or the French-Canadian benefactors who witnessed them and stretched forth their hands to save. The flight from Ireland this year is becoming almost as rapid as it was then, and were it not for that noble lady, Miss Charlotte O'Brien, who has drawn attention to the state of the emigrant ships. the same horrors would be repeated. This lady inspected one of those vessels, chartered to carry 1,000 persons and finds that she carried 1,995 last year! What a beautiful Government is the British.

Ir must be a great consolation to the Irish people to have such a man as the Right Honorable John Bright to defend them in Parliament. John is a great English radical and, it is said, speaks better Saxon than any other man in the world. When therefore he recommends emigration as the great panacea for the ills of Ireland he means it. And yet emigration from Ireland has been going on rapidly and steadily for the last eighty years; nevertheless the country is worse off to-day than in 1800, when the Union was effected. The fact is, and the Irish people—the whole Irish people—are beginning to realize it there is only one sort of emigration that will benefit the unfortunate country, and that is the departure for ever of the English carpetbaggers from the Lord Lieutenant down to the private of the Grenadier Guards. John Bright knows this well, but fine Saxon speaker and all as he is, he will not say so.

As a general rule a percentage of students, medical or legal, are plucked at every examination. Some of them have brave hearts. try again and succeed; others realize that law or medicine is not their vocation and retire, while a few think to themselves that they have not been fairly treated by the examiners. They do not like to acknowledge that they have no brains, and it is besides, more pleasant to their own feelings and those of their friends to place the blame on other parties, as, for instance, did some of the medical students who have been plucked at Toronto on Dr. amount due on the Calls made on them, as Sullivan, of Kingston. Of course the world per account rendered. Mr. Patterson, our is laughing at the plucked ones and their authorized Collector, will call on those who charges, and thanking Dr. Sullivan and the are yet in arrears. It is necessary that these other examiners for excluding young men. who now show themselves fools, from a profession which has to deal with the lives of men. It is all very well to admit an in- mous in condemning this unique measure, profit of Germany, but in any case it is a fine THE South African Ministry has been over- property,—but it is far different opening the

> THINGS are getting worse and worse in Ireland. Despair seems to have settled on the land. The people are flying by thousands every week from the merciful Gladstone and the paternal landlords, and it is supposed arrest of Dillon has even exasterated the moderate Irish members of Parliament, who may now be induced to desert Gladstone and let the Land Bill slide. Of course the landlords rejoice at all this, and perhaps the British Government also, who appear to have lost their heads, but it remains to be seen if the free and comfortable lrishmen in the strength of their millions, shall not yet become more formidable to English denomination in the world, and what is known as Britishism generally, where they are, than if they had remained in a state of unarmed vassalage in their native land.

WE are happy to observe the unanimity with which Mr. Beaubien's appeal in the Quebec Legislature, in regard to a grant to the Trappists at Oka, has been received. Two members of this celebrated Order arrived from France some time ago, and presented themselves as delegates before the even slightly with the history of the Trappists, will acknowledge that the money cannot be better bestowed. They are at the same time scientific farmers and industrious laborers, who utilize every square inch of ground and make it yield what it is capable of. Ontario has a model farm, which, from the teaching it conveys in agricultural science to farmers who avail themselves of its instruction, has repaid its cost of construction ten-fold, and if the Trappists do not make this institution at Oka as useful to the agriculturists of Quebec Province, we shall be very much surprised. The members of the order have rendered invaluable service to Algiers and other countries in which they have settled, and there is one spot in the British Empire at least which has felt the benefit of their presence. We allude to Mount Mellery, County Waterford, Ireland, where the Trappists purchased a few hundred acres of comparatively

change has been effected solely by the hands are heartily welcome to Canada.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

The Convention held in the frish Capital

on the 21st and 22nd of April, was the first

real representative meeting of Irishmen which assembled since 1782, when the volunteers met at Dungannon. It was in fact an Irish Parliament in the truest sense of the word. There were present from ten to eleven hundred delegates, among whom were Catholic priests, Protestant ministers, and Grand Masters of Orange Lodges. Mr. Parnell was Chairman, and the meeting was called to decide as to what steps should be taken in regard to the Land bill. The Freeman's Journal gives thirty of its large columns to the discussion, which was carried on with great spirit and judgment for two whole days and a conclusion arrived at that, although the Land bill was inadequate and vicious, it was possible to make it something better than nothing by amendments, and hence the Convention, although willing enough to condemn it, left it altogether in the hands of the Irish National party to vote against or support, as to them seemed most proper. The conclusion arrived at was not, however, unanimous. Mr. Dillon pronounced against the bill with great bitterness: he called it a delusion and a snare, hedged round with technical clauses, all having for their object the perpetuation of landlordism and the disintegration and ruin of the Land League. The emigration clause in the bill was denounced with intense bitterness by every speaker, as well it might, when it is considered the young men and women are flying from the shores of Erin with almost as much eagerness, not to say terror, as the inhabitants of Chios lately fled from that earth shaken isle. The bill, clause by clause, was discussed with wonderful intelligence, stripped of its verbosity and technicalities, and laid bare and grinning before the world for what it actually is, one of the greatest shams ever introduced before a legislative body. If it pass in its present shape it will utterly ruin the 200,000 small farmers who are in arrears for rents, who inaugurated the movement, and who, as one delegate observed, fung themselves on the bayonets of the police to save the country from perdition. They and their families, numbering a million, will be the first to emigrate; they will have nothing the parvenu of victory, as the present left to do except they mean to fight. It may be that Gladstone has framed the bill in its present harsh shape so that he may obtain credit for graceful concession to the Irish people by dropping the emigration and other objectionable clauses, on the same principle solutely necessary. The knave is astute that Parnell would ask for too much in order that he might obtain much, one adopting the concave the other the convex line of tactics,

capable lawyer,—he can only dispose of your | though leaving it to Parliamentary representation to accept or reject, said representatives | bottom of the Tunisian embreglio, as why appear to be divided in their opinions, if we should he not? Europe is an armed camp are to credit the cable despatches. Some of ready for war, and war must come when it them—among whom is Parnell—are going in pleases certain. Tunis is as good for treating it with contempt, while others, an excuse in other, it is at least such as Shaw, Russell, et hoc, &c., argue that as good as them-among whom is Parnell-are going in half a loaf is better than no bread, even a crumb is better than no bread. Russell, who is a very able man and no Land Leaguer. says, in effect, that the bill establishes a principle which is simply invaluable as a base of operations for the future. This is, of crurse, small consolation to the 200,000 small farmers referred to, who must remember O'Connell and the forty-shilling free holders, and how they were sacrificed for Catholic emancipation. Will they be also sacrificed? Most probably, if they consent; but it seems to us as if they were not in a self-sacrificing mood. Mr. Louden, one of the ablest of the speakers, endorsed the views of Michael Davitt, who once said, "My friends, fixity of tenure means the fixity of the landlords." We have not the space here to enter into a criticism of the bill, nor even to condense the oninions of the speakers at the convention. but we may give the general deductions in a few words, which are :--

may be produced.

The Land League has been, and is a success for it has succeeded in dragging forward to the garish light of day the thing called landlordism, and showing the world what a terribly ugly monster it is which exists even in this last quarter of the nineteenth century in the heart of the British Empire.

The North and South of Ireland are united for the first time and a golden bridge has been built across the Boyne River.

The first step has been taken towards an

alliance with the English Democracy. The Land League must not cease to exist

pointed speach of Mr. Heffernan, the delegate to the Convention from Cork. Mr. Heffernan. of tenure, and free sale, which are simply, it. Free sale we have too, because if we now and again not without a struggle. We have to thank the Laud League for that. " and not the Government of Gladstone Paris in June, 1878, and to which both the they built a college for the education of "which we hear so much about." And that blic routh. To day that tract of land is in fact is about the true state of affairs.

THE IUNISIAN EMBROGLIO.

The action of the Kroumir marauders, of which so little notice was taken in the beginning, may have yet potent influence upon the nations of Europe. Since the opening of the Suez Canal, North Africa has risen a thousand per cent in importance, becoming as it did at a bound one of the great highways for the traffic of the world, if not the highway par excellence. Lord Palmerston could not believe the canal would be a success, but when it was made so the late Lord Beaconsfield made amends for the error of Palmerston, who could have had a say in the canal business, by purchasing a large number of shares for England, and thus securing a controlling interest. He recognized the value of North Africa, and its importance to England as the great sea power of the world. And now France, which one time claimed the Mediterranean as a French lake, under pretext of punishing the maranders, seizes upon Tunis, which, for all her fine promises, she intends retaining, if not by armed occupation, by the centrol which her position enables her to exercise.

The latest phase of the Tunisian embroglio is rather amusing. Turkey, which of late pretends to hold a suzerainty over Tunis. is looking as big as the frog in the fable, and talks about sending an army to look after the interests of the Porte in North Africa, whereupon France, with her hand upon her sword, and the old fire in her eye, tells Turkey that it she does so war is the word. Fancy Turkey going to war with France. It is, of course, possible that a powerful, but invisible, hand is pushing Turkey forward, perhaps that of Bismarck, perhaps that of Goschen, perhaps both; and if this be so, it will account for the valor of the Sick Man. England views the advances of France in North Africa with profound distrust, especially since la grande nation has risen from her ruins in increased splendor; while Germany is becoming alarmed at the military strides of the vanquished of 1870, and would sooner fight | now than ten years hence, when Bismarck and Von Moltke will be mouldering in their graves, and France will have assumed her old formidable dimensions as a great can manage to embroil France with Turkey, and therefore with England, he will to cope single-handed with Germany, she would not be a match for that power allied find allies for the bragging German-Czar termed him, is not loved in Europe. It may be that Bismarck, in forcing the Sultan to assume his present warlike position, does not intend that Germany, in case of war, should take an active part, except it be abwhich England views French conquests in North Africa, and he may indulge so that when all is over something satisfactory in the hope that France may weaken berself as against England, or that both Powers stroke of policy, if Bismarck is really at the Crown and the Hohenzollern, which brought about Gravellotte and Sedan. If, however, (which is highly improbable), there is really no one urging the poor Sultan onward, and if he has, like Bob Acres, been merely seized with a sudden fit of bravery, then will France make short work of His Sublime Highness, and be the power that will propel him, bag and baggage, across the Hellespont never to

> THE EXODUS AND OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

Our Canadian eyes open wide with amazement when they read every day of the thousands of immigrants who arrive at New York and other Atlantic ports from Europe, and our Canadian brows knit with vexation when we learn that instead of emigrants seeking this great Dominion of Canada for their future homes Canadians are becoming emigrants themselves, and swelling the population of a country of which we aspire aspire to be a rival. We have tried up to this to convince ourselves that such is not the case, that the hundreds, thousands, hundreds of thousands of Canadians who have left and are still leaving their country, have gone and are going through stress of bad times and other causes and that they will come back again. But they don't come back, except in dozens, while they leave in thousands. If any good, patriotic or national purpose could be served by disguising from ourselves this unpleasant state of things we would do so, as we have already done; but no, the until landlordism is dead and buried out of truth though sometimes as paintul as the We may conclude by quoting the pithy and | besides it can be no longer concealed. And | game became popular in Canada, it assumed or to our prosperity, to ignore an emigrasaid :- "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the | tion from Canada, any more than it adds to "Land Bill we are here to discuss is based the safety of the estrich to hide its foolish base ball in Canada, a good game enough upon the three old lines of fair rent, fixity | head in the sand or in a hole in the belief that because it can see no one, no one can see it? to my mind, three frauds. In the South | We have tried that game with small success, of Ireland we have at the present time as the statistics of the United States " fixity of tenure, because no person would go to shew. Those statistics may exaggerate, "take our holding if we were turned out of they may even lie, doubtless they do, but city. Wherever Canadians locate them-" sold no one could buy. Fair rent we are our republican cousins have during the past as, fortunately for lacrosse, but unforfighting for, and we get it sometimes, but years received a large number of emigrants from Canada, and when we know, and when the people of every city, town, village and

township in Canada know, that well-known

where, and if rot to the States, where then? Let us acknowledge the exodus, and ease our conscience.

But why is there an exodus? Is Canada not broad enough, and fertile enough, and does she not contain lands enough to feed and clothe 100,000,000 of people in comfort? Aye, and treble the number. When, there- the chances of our retaining the championship fore, there is nothing wrong in the soil there must be something wrong with the govern- mate-so conducive to physical development ment or povernments; for it must be coniessed we have many governments. If a multiplicity of governments could make a what is lacking in the scarcity of the macountry happy and prosperous then would | terial. If the Americans take universally to Canada be the finest country in the world. | lacrosse they will not stop half way. We But, as we have often pointed out, such is not shall hear of gymnasiums springing up in the case, and we are actually crushed by a all directions and professors of athletics multiplicity of governments. We are killed appointed to teach the young idea how to with kindness.

Many unthinking people are under the imnumerous other Governments the Municipal municipal affairs are domestic, as they come home to us all and interfere with us directly, their workings, if for evil, are more keenly Shamrock, has attained to its present proud. and we are constrained to say, they are the cause of the present exodus to a greater degree, and for the reason stated, than any other settles in Montreal. He is an honest, industrious man; he has a family, and he is liable to fall sick. He cannot pay his taxes, let us say his water taxes, and down swoops the | young athletes ready to step into the vacant bailiff, who seizes on his furniture, and leaves him not only poor but destitute, for the municipal laws are so arranged that he has actually no protection, and, besides, must pay in advance. It money is due him by his em- the game spreads, and more comployer it is seized without difficulty, for the petitors enter the field to contest the law is made easy in such cases. When right of the Shamrock to the highest honors. he recovers he is burning to leave Canada for the States where, he is informed, such iniquitous things cannot be attempted, where his wife, who by her untiring industry has created it, is allowed to keep her furniture when it is unnaval and military power. If Bismarck der \$150, (at least in most States), where his wages under \$60 cannot be seized, and where, if he is unfortunate enough to be be happy, for, although France might be able | distrained for rent, his furniture is placed on the sidewalk at his disposal, and not sold by auction. Is it likely that such a man with England. Still France might will write to his friends in Ireland, or England or Scotland and tell them Canada is a good country to which to emigrate? Is it any longer astonishing that such a number of lawyers flourish in opulence in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and other Canadian cities, room, with library and reading room attached or that the great ambition of a far-seeing The idea is a good one, and should be enfather is to give his son a chance at the bar, enough to be aware of the jealousy with the fountain whence honors and riches flow so copiously? The laborer and mechanic the physical development of those who shall are truly harrassed and oppressed in Canada; here they have no peace, and hence they fly to the United States on the wings of the wind, But while the Irish Convention was unani- might exhaust themselves to the ultimate and they write to the old land a terrible ac- to see all classes among our people taking an count of this region of eternal snows, interest in the Shamrock, the poor as well for the reason that they cannot very as the rich. It is infinitely better that a well explain the real cause of their distress young man, both for health and morals,

THE FUTURE OF LACROSSE.

thing wrong with our local system of govern-

again, but in the meantime, we would call

the attention of the Syndicate, whose interest

and, therefore, whose duty it now is to attract

emigration to our shores, to use their in-

fluence for an inquiry into our Municipal

Laws and Legislation.

It is a great pity that party journals and their correspondents do not spare national his bondsmen; the assets to be and other societies outside of the domain of held by them until the Probate Court politics in their eagerness to score an imaginary point against their adversaries. The months afterwards, but the defendants Montreal Herald, for instance, flourished a liberal victory as the result of the St. Patrick's Society election, and perhaps it was to counteract that great victory that the Montreal correspondent of the Mail, always a very unreliable, because un enthusiastic authority, telegraphed to Toronto that Mr. McShane obtained the presidency of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club through the judicious distribution of champagne. We are loth to characterize such conduct as it deserves, and shall content ourselves with saying that it is in the highest degree false and improper. Let the correspondents and newsmongers lie as freely as they please about politicians and their doings-it is perfectly legitimate, as the two things can hardly be separated—but let them, for decency's sake, refrain from attempting to drag the noble game of lacrosse through the mud of politics. But this is asking too much of the correspondents.

And now that we have touched upon lacrosse matters, this is, perhaps, the proper place to say a few words about the Shamrock, its recognized champions, its best players, as lance of the surgeon is often as useful, and admitted by all. During the past decade the where is the use? Does it add to our dignity, the dignity of being the national sport, it became so fascinating, both to the players and the spectators, that it rapidly superseded until a better one was introduced. But the triumphs of lacrosse are not going to end here, or be confined to Canada. The game is gaining immensely in the United States, and clubs are being formed in every town and when they state as plainly as figures can that | selves they form lacrosse clubs, and tunately for this country, Canadians have of late been spreading themselves pretty extensively over the States, lacrosse has accompanied them and gained such favor with faces have disappeared from our midst it Americans that they adopt the sport, and must be concluded that they have gone some. Practise and improve to such a degree that

ever leaves Canada. It must be considered that if lacrosse becomes the national game of our neighbors—which is more than possible -they will have fifty millions of a population. upon which to draw for players, while Canada will have but a tenth of the number, and that will become smaller unless our bracing cli--favor us, and our players prove them. selves so superior as to make up in science handle its lacrosse in a proper manner. It is true we have beaten the Americans hollow pression that no matter what may said of our on the waters, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, but it is not every time we want Corporations, at least, are necessary, and not one that a Hanlan steps to the front. If we oppressive. They are, of course, necessary, would retain our laurels as lacrosse players but they are made oppressive, and as our we must work hard and look to the future. It was by hard practice, patience and perseverance that the most famous of all clubs, the felt than the outer circles of administration, position in the world of lacrosse. But what about the future? As we had occasion to state in a former article the Shamrocks. have but a limited constituency from which of our systems of legislation. Let us suppose to draw, but then the material is unrivalled. an immigrant—a mechanic—comes here and if a judicious selection be made. The present members will naturally retire one by one, as circumstances compel, or as their limbs grow stiffer, and it will be necessary to have places immediately. This has been done up to this and will be also done in the future, but what we would draw attention to is the probability that more science will be required as It is plain that there are two places in which youth can train itself for lacrosse excellence. one on the field of practice, the other in the gymnasium. The Montreal Club has a gymnasium, the Shamrock have none. It is true that there is a rude excuse for such, on the grounds of the club, but even if it were perfection it is too far removed from a common centre. Why, then, cannot the Shamrocks have a gymnasium? They have had lots of enthusiastic friends in the past, who watched their rise to favor with anxious eyes, who rendered them material assistance in their difficulties, and who, we believe, are willing to render it again if required. In a letter which appears elsewhere, and which has given the idea for this article, the writer intimates that the club is about to arrange for a gymnasium or club couraged. It is not a room they should have but a building, which should be dedicated to take the places of the Shamrock in the future, perpetuate their name and their fame, and wear their well-won laurels. We would like and lay the blame on the wrong party, who is should spend his evening in a gymnasium the clerk of the weather. That there is some- than in either a salcon or a billiard room. We may add in conclusion that the Shamrock Club is still one and indivisible, and in so far ment is evident, but it is not so easy to point as number, skill and discipline can make it, out the cure. We shall return to this subject in as good a position as ever, if not better.

> brought by Mr. Dennis O'Sullivan, late of Montreal, against Wm. Harty, of Kingston, and Charles W. Weldon, M.P., of St. John, N.B. The bill was filed on an agreement made some five years ago. The plaintiff, in order to obtain bondsmen for his administratration of the estate of a deceased brother gave the assets of the estate into defendants' hands on their becoming had made a decree of distribution. The decree was duly made about eighteen never paid the trust moneys over for distribution. The plaintiff brought this suit to recover some \$2,000 coming to him from the estate as administrator and as one of the next kin of the deceased; and he also sought to have the whole assets which amounted to some \$10,000 paid into court for the purpose or having the same distributed among the beneficiaries. The defendants set up various defences against the paying over of the money. On being examined by the plaintiff's counsel the defendant adof the money. mitted that they had used a great portion of the trust monies in their own private businees transactions. The defendant (Harty) was asked to explain a certain drawing of \$2,015 on the trust funds but was unable to state what use was made of it. He admitted that at another time some \$3,000 was drawn out by his partner for use in his own business. And he acknowledged that he drew out the balance of the trust moneys amounting to \$1,600, and placed it to his private account to supply the place of money which he loaned to certain railroad contractors. The defendant, Weldon, admitted that he em: ployed some \$1,500 of the trust moneys in his wn business. He stated that Harty gave him \$3,000 to pay the next of kin, but after getting this sum he only paid over half of it to Judge Palmer, at St. John (who represented some of the next of kin) and he 10 tained the balance. He alleged in excuse of retaining the balance that he wished Palmer to get receipts from the next of kin before gave the balance. He trusted to his honesty to pay over \$1,500 but did not trust to his honesty to pay over the whole sum. Mr. Weldon said that he had been informed that the money paid to Palmer had never been paid over The learned Vice Chancellor decreed that an account should be taken as to the proportion due to the plaintiff, and the same paid to him; that the defendants should settle with the other beneficiaries within two months, of pay the whole of the trust moneys into Court; and that the cost of the suit should be borne, by the trust estate. Mr. Mahon and Mr. Cormully were counsel for the plaintiff and Messrs. Whiting (Kingston) and Bethung Q. C., acted for the defendants.—Ollaws Same of the Alle Theredoe Herald.

O'SULLIVAN VS. HARTY et al. This was a suit

The London, Ont., bricklayers will after June 1st, demand \$2.50 per diem.