AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY Post Printing and Publishing Company

At Their Offices, 761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By Mail - - - \$1.50 per annum in advance Delivered in City - 2.00 " Single Copies - - - - 5 cents

ADVERTISING RATES:

10 cents per line first insertion.

" for every subsequent insertion. CONTRACT RATES:

- - - \$1.50 per line 1 Year -G Months 3 Months - - - 50 " " Advertisements with cuts or large type, 50 per cent. on these rates.

WEENESDAY.....AUGUST 2, 1882

CATHOLIO CALENDAB.

AUGUST. TRUBEDAY, 3 .- Finding of the Body of St. Stephen, Protomartyr. Cons. Bp. Mora, Monterey, 1873.

FRIDAY, 4 .- St. Deminic, Confessor. BATURDAY, 5 .- B. V. M. ad Nives. BUSDAY, 6 .- Tenth Sunday after Pentecost.

Transfiguration of our Lord. SS. Xystus, Pope, and Companions, Martyrs. Epist. 2 Pet. i. 16-19; Gosp. Matt. xvii. 1.9; Last Gosp. Luke xvlii. 9-14. MONDAY, 7.-St. Cajetan, Confessor.

Donatus, Bishop and Martyr. TUESDAY, S .- SS. Cyriacus, Largus and Smaragdus, Martyrs. Cons. Bp. Watterson, Columbue, 1880.

WEDNESDAY, 2 .- Vigil of St. Lawrence. Bp. Verct, St. Augustine, died, 1876.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have mailed to all those who are in arrears for subscriptions &c., to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS statement of their indebted-We request those who receive such accounts to remit as early as possible. The amount in most instances are small, but in the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been very active in our behalf of late, for which we Electrically thank them, also those of our subscribers who have promptly responded; those who are yet in arrears we sincerely desire to hear from them. Monies can be safely forwarded to the office by Post Office order or registered letter.

THE insolent article of the London Times on the Irish resolutions will be found elsewhere. It is well worthy of perusal. It calls the Canadians almost everything but rebels, but that time will doubtless come.

One hundred and nin ety-four deaths from heat are reported from New York on Thursday. The number is appalling, but most o | ed, and now he goes around like a those deaths might have been avoided if disturbed spirit having little or no proper precautions were adopted. The there rest for the sole of his intellectual mometer stood 990 in the shade.

We believe an attempt is being made to revive the crinoline in England, and that the new move has brought out 2 few essays in of the Imperial Parliament offers to vacate his Superior, severely alone. If the Syndicate that direction here in Montreal. We are prepared for any airocity but this. If our sidewalks were wider one might put up with it, or if our women were not so shapely, or if . silk were not so dear, but under present circumstances we shall rise in revolt against the imposition. We shall throw the crinolines into the sea as did the Bostonians of last century. Aux armes citoyens.

FRANCE has dropped out of the Egyptian war altogether. She has recalled her fleet, dishanded her marines, refused a vote of credit. It is none of her business, and she would reserve her strength for a tougher opponent than Arabi Pacha. Russia has also withdrawn from the Conference; will have nothing to do with it. Turkey will not proclaim Arabi Bey a rebel. Stick, stick will not bang dog, dog will not bite kid, kid would not go over the bridge, etc., until England eats her bonnie bunch of blackberries. And so the poor Conference is at an end, and whist and lawn tennis are abandoned. It is a pity, the farce was amusing while it lasted.

THE telegrams from Egypt of one day contradict the telegrams of another to such ex. tent that we are forced to the conclusion to regard them as being sent chiefly with a view to affect stocks. Those who take the trouble to analyze and extract the few grains of truth in them will conclude that the situation is decidedly serious, and those who predicted a European war is likely to arise from the embroglio may exult as prophets, for it undoubtedly looks like it. The French and Russians are hostile to English pretensions, and the article in the London Times, though deprecated by other influential organs, does not tend to modify the hostility. All French war preparations are stopped for the time being, the Ministry have resigned, and the Russian representative takes no part in the Conference. Seeing these ominous signs the English, though sending out reinforcements, remains inactive in Egypt, and it is even doubtful if they bombard Aboukir for the

THE story told by Westgate, who charges himself with being one of the Phonix Park murderers, is so improbable, that we are afraid the world will have to wait yet awhile for the real assassins. He outside of the mere confession, are irrelelyant He says the price of the foul deed was £20. , to each assassin, a very insignificant sum indeed for the lives of two men, one the son not want this state of affairs to come to dinary circumstances leaving heirs who will of a Duke and Chief Secretary for Ireland, pass; he looks upon the people as so many be responsible for the debts of their fathers, and the other a high Government official, Tory chattels, who should either starve or all dead, while never a train or a ton of Course, PER ANNUM, \$150.

money by saying that \$20 was worth more to an Irishman than the life of an English man, forgetting that one of the victims was an Irishman. The statement that he was employed by O'Connor and other influential persons is very vague, as indeed is the whole concoction, which to our minds is an emanation from the brain either of a first-class lunatic or one who desires a free passage to England. If he were really one of the murderers he would have adopted a different plan, for we must assume that no matter how abominably wicked were the four murderers of the Phonix Park, they were not fools. We may consider, therefore, the assassins of the Park still shrouded in mystery, though the prayer of every hater of the terrible crime is that the mystery will one day be lifted and the criminals brought face to face with justice.

BOTH the Gazette and Herald have articles on the British snub to Canada in their issues of this morning. The Herald deals with the matter with dignity, but the Gazette drops a few inky tears of regret that Lord Kimberley should have found fault with the Hon. Mr. Coetigan's Irish resolutions. We pity the sorrows of the poor old Gazette. Here is how it concludes its sorrowful article :-And thus, we are blamed not only for our mistake, but for thoughts and deeds which we never harbored or dreamed of doing. On the whole, then, we are sure, we express the opinions of many, both in public and private life, when we say that it would have been better both for Ireland and for Canada if the resolutions had been withdrawn."

But what if Mr. Blake had had his way, and the resolutions not emasculated had found their way to the foot of the throne! We tremble for the result. England would cast us off, Canada would be cut adrift from her moorings, and would wander off like an orphan and a waif until perhaps she would run against the United States and there remain for good and for aye. But never mind, have we not Goldwin Smith with us and—the Hon Henry Starnes.

WE have always thought that the real cause of Goldwin Smith's hatred against Benconsfield was not that the Conservative leader optional with them whether they actin future cailed him a "social parasite," a name which as Liberals or Conservatives. One of stuck, but that Smith viewed him in the the causes of Mr. Flynn being left out it is not meant for one, for Smith is ambitious and thinks himself a greater man than management of the Crown Lands Departothers think him. .When Beaconsfield died | ment. He would persist in being honest, he no one called upon Smith to lead the jingoes, at which he was much disappointed, and worse still, Gladstone ignored him but he earned for himself the hostility of when forming his Cabinet. It looks, in those who thought they had a right to dip fact, as if the world is conspiring against Smith as it conspired against Napoleon, because he is too great a man. He exiled himself to Canada, but even here he was not appreciated, he thought of settling in the United Stated, but the Mississippi did not overflow its banks when the report was circulat- in Quebec.

clated genius. wait a few days before pronouncing, especially if the intelligence be sensational. If the cable says there is an overflow of the Danube, or that the crops in Devonshire look well, it may be taken for granted the news is true but when it furnishes such startling rumors as that Prince Teck is about to hazard his royal eyes in Egypt, or that one William Westgate knows all about the Phoenix Park tragedy, it is prudent to wait. It now appears that Westgate is a Scotchman-though, of course, that would not prevent him being one of the assassins no more than it prevented his countryman McLean from attempting to murder the Queen, but it also appears he is an impostor, that is to say, that he is disguslingly innocent of the murder, or knowledge of the murder, committed last May near Dublin. But observe how glibly the rascal talks of the price an Irishman values the life of an Englishman at, and observe also how the money consideration takes first place in the mind even of a crank from north of the Cheviot Hills. If there are whipping posts in Venezuela we would advise the authorities of that interesting State, if the absence of a fresh revolution affords them the necsessary time, to let Westgate have a taste of the cat and then send him " hame to his ain

THE Lords have not absolutely thrown out amendments to it, introduced by the Marquis Commons, will render it perfectly useless. they cultivated. But Lord Salisbury does grass growing over them, not as under or-

emigrate, and he, therefore moved an amendment which, if accepted by the Government, will empower landlords to press for payment on those tenants who, they believe, can pay which, of course, means the whole of them, as a landlord will believe anything that will bring him in money. It is said that Gladstone will counsel the rejection of those farcical amendments, but it is more likely that he seeing he has a Liberal Cave at his back. At | suffer loss, and if so, are its members the all events there is another crisis in England, class of gentlemen who will stand to lose? and the domestic policy of the Government once more divides interest with its foreign

THE Hon. Mr. Chapleau now moves as a star

in a larger constellation than he has been ac-

customed to; he is one of the great men at Ottawa, and Mr. Mousseau has taken his place as the centre of a smaller system at Quebec. Of course he has re-arranged his Oabinet and taken into it a few of the loosest and queerest fish conceivable, and eliminated from it the Hon. Mr. Flynn, really the most capable of the members of the old administration. It was suspected that Mr. Flynn represented the Irish Catholics in the Cabinet, but Monsgeau will have none of that nonsense his Cabinet must be like the wife of Casar, above suspicion, and so he has taken in the Hon. Henry Starnes, one of the purest, most immaculate and consistent patriots since the days of Horace Walpole, who governed on the principle that every man had his price. No one believes that the new Government will last any length of time, but if it last long enough to make Mr. Mousseau a Superior Court Judge it will be quite sufficient for that gentleman. As regards Mr. Flynn, he entered what every one knows was a coulition Cabinet at a time when there was a dead look in the Province, thereby making legislation possible when it was most required, but the Conservative victory on the 2nd of December, enabled the party to dispense with two gentlemen tainted with Liberal antecedente, at the earliest opportunity. It is now light of a rival. This may appear a jest, but in the new double shuffle is the umbrage he gave old corruptionist Tories in his refused to give away the heritage of the Province for nothing, he swelled the revenue, their fingers in the treasury and draw them out all covered with bills. Then, again, Messrs. de Boucherville and Ross, the old Conservatives, quotha, had to be conciliated and who can conciliate like Mousseau? We shall not have long to wait for another crisis

WILL THE CANADA PACIFIC RAIL.

ROAD BE BUILT? The Syndicate denies there is any truth in feet. No matter how Jingoish he writes in the report that it is the intention to construct the magazines he will not be accepted as the road for which they have been partly paid Disracli's successor; Salisbury has the place, in advance in the soit places and leave the and when he praises Gladstone no member hard ones, such as the country north of Lake never so happy as when they were burning | tical son of the Roman Catholic Church. seat to make room for him in the Commons. was in the habit of telling the truth the From Clontarf to the English invasion the His is the hard lot often dealt out to unappre- denial would possess considerable force, but when it is realized that this is a great business Ir is very unsafe to jump at conclusions age, and that what are known as white lies based upon cablegrams. It is always best to are excusable in business transactions, the Syndicate can hardly be blamed if it take advantage of the privilege which it enjoys in common with others, including governments. federal, provincial and local. How often do we find a government denying reported changes in its personnel, which take place. nevertheless a few days after the denial has been published. It appears to most people who are not innocent as the babes in the wood that the gentlemen of the Syndicate, who are among the shrawdest men on this continent, went in to make money, and that scruples of conscience will not prevent them making it no matter what the charter says. And the charter is not by any means an inflexible charter. It is, on the contrary, a charter which in the hands of men against whom the Government would think it a pity to be hostile, especially if leading members of such a Government had an interest in the concern. It was pointed out while the debate on the great railroad question was actually going on, by The Post as well as by not in Ireland. Archbishop Cullen's turn other independent journals, that there was. nothing to prevent the Syndicate taking advantage of the Government's generosity and building the road along the prairie which is almost simply a laying down of ties and rails and leaving its difficult and costly part of, the rout to the future and its generations. If any one is guileless enough to imagine this will not be done, we envy him his childthe Arrears' bill, but they have accepted like faith; if any one is foolish enough to blame the Syndicate for making of Salisbury, which, if not rejected by the the best of a very excellent bargain, we do not grudge him his The Arrears' bill was introduced by Mr. lack of appreciation of what will be consider-Gladstone, to enable the Irish tenants who ed a clever business transaction. Is there have suffered through successive bad harvests, then, it may be corrowfully asked, no one to and are, therefore, unable to pay back rents, | blame in the premises? Are all our acres to start afresh, unencumbered by millstones | and our moneys to be thrown in to swell the around their necks. It was arranged in coffers of wealthy men, to make the rich the provisions of the bill that the land- richer, and the poor poorer, and not only the lords were to remit one year's rent, the poor of to-day, but the poor of all time to Government to pay another, and the tenants | come? Yes, the Government is to blame : to pay a third, and it was hoped that this ar- i but where will the Government be in a rangement, coupled with the reduction of few years hence? Where Sir John and Sir rents by the land courts, would afford such | Charles and Sir Hector and the other legion confesses too much by far, and his statements, relief to the tenants as would settle of knights, who told such thrilling stories of them on their farms and allow them the North-west last session of Parliament. to) live wilke be freemen on the cland All dead and in their graves, and the green

freight will pass over the (Lake buperior region. It is an undoubted fact that the Syndicate got the upper hand of the Government in the matter of the Pacific railroad bargain, whether by connivance, or superior abilities, or both, it is now almost useless to enquire. The thing is done, and cannot be undone. It is, of course, possible that the denial of the syndicate is made in will enter into one of those miserable compro- perfect faith, though in the highest degree mises which rained the Bright clauses of improbable, and that it really intends carry-1870, and rendered the late land act almost ing out the clauses of the agreement in their useless. The Lord of Salisbury thinks the integrity. But be they ever so well intentime has come for him to be Prime Minister, | tioned can it do so and make profit, or not Even the guildless and foolish people we have appealed to will hardly give them credit for anything like that. Difficulties are already arising in the path of the Syndicate and the Government, one of them being the Manitoba South-Eastern railroad, disallowed by the latter in the interest of the former, but which it is the intention of the Manitobans to build even against force. This may appear a boast, but is not really so to those who know the temper of the Prairie Province, and if it comes to that, if such a spirit be at once engendered, then good bye to the great Canadian Pacific railroad. But what matters, the money and land grants will remain with the people who control the Government.

> THE NEW CARDINAL. If it be true-and there is every reason to believe it is-that Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, is to be created Cardinal, the Irish | your correspondent was he is no friend of race will ere long have three representatives in the Sacred College. There are men now alive-and they need not be very old menwho remember the time when there was no Irish Cardinal in existence and doubtless there are men now alive who will see ten of the Irish rapidity all over the earth it is safe to predict that in thirty years hence it will number between thirty and forty millions, and right-doing officers, no matter what their as such will be entitled—though that is perhaps not the best word to applyto the number of Cardinals indicated above. The first Cardinal of the Irish race was Cardinal Wiseman, then came Cullen, McCloskey, McCabe, and now Feehan, Archbishop of Chicago. Nor need it be a matter of surprise that up to 1854 the Irish people had no representative in the College of Cardinals. When the time came for the creation of the College, which was early in the ninth century, though it was not brought to its present shape until during the pontificate of Sextus the Fifth, it | Roman Catholics. And have the Protestants was found necessary that the Cardinals should raised the religious cry? No, but they live in or about Rome, and in fact they all had, and have to this day, their churches and row-minded fellow-you are playing the parishes in the Eternal City. This was roll of a blatant coward; like the midnight asowing to the wars and danger of travel in sassing, you are firing your venomous spleen those days as well as its slowness, which made are a man give your name and not have the it indispensible the Pope's advisers should Catholic officials of the penitentlary suspectnot live away. Hence we see that the Sacred | ed of being a party to your unmerited and College was composed for the most part of uncalled for attack on Warden Creighton. Italians, French, Spaniards and the countries give your name or be branded as a poor, on the shores of the Mediterraneau, with a miserable coward. The issue rests between sprinkling of Germans.

From the eighth to the eleventh century Ireland was at war with the Danes who, were the deadly enemies of Christianity and were | Montreal Post, and oblige a sincere and prac monasteries and slaughtering their occupants. country was in an unsettled state, and even if it were not, it is not probable an Irishman would have been created Cardinal, as in those periods of war and slow communi- amongst Protestant officials, to our disadvancation if was an absolute necessity that the Princes of the Church should be near the Holy See. After the English kind enough to send me a copy with my many he first entered the house, I was told, he was raids and forays had begun a Cardinal in Ireland, or an Irish Cardinal in Rome, or any place adjacent, was out of the question. Then came the so-called reformation, after which Irishmen were extremely thankful if they could procure the services of even a hunted priest; and this period, which lasted three centuries, was not the time for Rome to show its appreciation of Ireland's fidelity to the Catholic faith. The only Cardinal the Irish people saw these times—perhaps the first-was the heroic Ricciuncini, who came with arms and money to aid Owen Roe O'Neil to drive the Cromwell faction from the island. It was O'Connell who in 1829 made the creation of an Irish Cardinal possible, but it was not till 1854 the first Irishman was admitted | Remedy, and to my great joy before one botto the Sacred College in the person of Archbishop Wiseman, and his See was in England. came next, then Archbishop McCloskey, then Archbishop McCabe, until, as we have already stated, there are now three men of the Irish race Princes of the Church, and there are at least two Englishmen, Cardinals Howard and Manning, who, if it were not for the Irish in England, would hardly have obtained such eminence; as for Cardinal Newman, we may suppose he attained his high dignity through his great learning and the service he has rendered the Catholic Church universally, both by his writings and his example. We may expect that at no distant day Canada will also be represented in the Jollege, and for the matter of that Australia, for although that antipodean yearly dividends of three per cent. region is more than ten thousand miles away, facilities of travel and the telegraph have really brought it nearer to Rome than were many countries in the fourteenth century. Indeed many express surprise that Canada, with a population of two million Catholics, has not a Cardinal of its own as yet; but this is sure to come in good time.

A short biographical sketch of Archbishop Feehan will be found in another place.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, -The last paragraph other page, should read as follows:—Clas- completed from Montreal to Toronto in two give them one trial, as no one who know sical Course, per annum, \$160; Commercial years. It will connect with the Credit Valley their value will ever use anything else.—

Course, per annum \$150. in the advertisement of this College, on an-

THE ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX. The Quebec Chronicle gives currency to a rumor that the successor of the late Most Rev. Dr. Hannan as Catholic Archbishop of Halifax and Metropolitan of the Maritime Provinces will, in all probability, be the present distinguished Bishop of Loudon, Ont., the Most Rev. John Walsh, D.D. Bishop Walsh is well known as one of the most eloquent amongst the many eloquent pulpit orators of the Western whilst his scholarly attainments vince, place him in the first rank of literature. The Chronicle says: The immense strides made by the church in the diocese of London, both spiritually and temporarily, in the twelve or fifteen years during which he has governed it bear unmistakable testimony to his ability as an administrator, and to his great zeal for God's glory and the welfare of his people. Should the choice of the Holy See fall upon Dr. Walsh-and the rumor comes from a usually well informed sourcedeeply as both he and his diocesians will regret the separation, the " people who dwell down by the sea" will have every reason to congratulate themselves .- Moncton Times.

CORRESPONDENCE

SiB,-In your last issue of THE TRUE WIT-

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

ness I read a letter from Kingston, accusing accusing our worthy Warden, John Creighton Esq, with being unjust to his Catholic officials, and signed " Roman Catholic." Now, sir, I am not going to defend Warden Creighton, for, if needs be, he is well able to defend himself. But as a Catholic official of 23 years standing and a clear record to back me up, I can say truthfully that your correspondent had no regard for truth, for it is a well-known fact that between Warden Creighton and his Catholic officials the greatest harmony prevails. Whoever ours, or he would not write under a nom de plume. It he is such a hero why not give his name that we may know him. I would say to him he is not thanked for his interference, for if needs be we are well able to defend ourselves. But my opinion is that your R. C. correspondent is nothing more or less than some soreheaded, disappointed race Princes of the Church, for that race is office-seeker, who is giving vent to his spleen ncreasing in numbers with such astonishing | against Warden Creighton under cover of pretended friendship for us. The Lord deliver us from such friends. Warden Creighton's liberal principles are well known, and to the opinions are or where they worship, he s a father and friend, his generous heart and sterling worth could not, or would not, retard the promotion of worthy officials on such grounds. The much respected late Warden McDonald appointed his son Archibald to the same position that your correspondent condemns Warden Creighton for doing. And your correspondent held his peace. Oh, you short-sighted, narrow-minded man, know you not that you are injuring those you presume to befriend, in raising the reli-

> In conclusion, I again challenge you to you and I, not Warden Creighton and you. I am Vont man.

gious cry-know you not that nearly every

official from Warden to Teamster employee

in St. Vincent de Paul Peritentiary are

will, and who is to blame? Why, you

from under cover of a fictitious name—if you

are, and no other, you poor nar

Hoping the editor will please give this place in next issue of Thre Witness and the

> JAS. B. P. MATHEWSON, Keeper, Kingston Penitentiary.

31st July, 1882. P.S.—The object of your correspondents doubtless, was to create an evil feeling beween Warden Creighton and us, also tage. I imagine he is not a Catholic or he would not do so. Please publish my letter verbatim with my full name attached, and be in parliamentary tactics of the day. When

J. B. P. M.

THE "TIN KING" TALKS. From Maine to Manitoba,-from St. Johns to British Columbia, Mr. Thomas W. McDonald, the Tin King of the Dominion, whose large works extend from 153 to 157 Queen street, Toronto, and cover a solid block, is recognized and respected. Mr. McDonald's experience with the Great German Remedy is thus announced by him: " It is very gratitying to me to be able to give a written testimonal respecting the unequalled merit of the world renowned remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, as an alleviator of pain. I was for years sorely troubled with a swollen leg. In vain I tried all the presciptions of medical men. At last in deep despair I resolved to test the virtues of St. Jacob's Oil, the Great German tle had been exhausted I found myself completely cured. Trusting that St. Jacobs Oil may meet with the success it deserves, I close this statement, by reiterating my indorsement of its efficacy.

BREVITIES.

The knitting factory at Kingston, Ont. will commence operations on August 15th. The Quebec Government are again calling for tenders for the erection of a new Parlia-

The amount of duty collected at Toronto during July was \$356,412; for corresponding month lest year, \$375,520.

Six new engines have been ordered for the Midland Railway, one of which will be placed on the Grand Junction division. The Halifax Bank and Peoples and Union

Bank of Halifax have each declared half-

A protest was yesterday entered in London, Ont, by Mr. N. Currie against the return of Mr. G. W. Ross in West Middlesex.

The tracks of the Canada Pacific extend

295 miles west of Winnipeg. From three to four miles of track are being laid daily. W. Perry, Jr., of R. H. Buchanan & Co., of Montreal, is in Winnipeg putting in the water supply for the Canadian Pacific Rail-

Way. A son of Alderman Heney, of Ottawa; tell from the roof of a two-storey building then run it into some advertisement, that w yesterday and received probably fatal in-

juries. The Ontario and Quebec Railway is to be

A TRIP THROUGH IRELAND

An interview with Mr. T. J. Doberty o the state of Ireland-Some persons observations - The condition of the people.

Mr. T. J. Doberty, who has just returned from an extensive tour in Europe, was found in his office this morning by a reporter of THE POST. In a lengthy conversation which ensued, a number of facts and impressions were gathered from this gentleman, especial. ly in regard to the state of Ireland, which will doubtless prove of interest to our read Mr. Doherty in his tour spent 867. eral weeks in Ireland, and visited many of the scenes of the recent troubles. In Dublin he put up at the Impe. rial Hotel, on Sackville street, the Leadquarters of the Land Leaguers in Ireland, and had many opportunities of meeting several of the figureheads of the present agitation, In conversation with a number of the prominent politicians of the day he was in pressed with the earnestness in which they spoke of the state of things in the country and their hopes to improve them. "What effect do you think the disturbed

state of affairs in the country had on business in the capital?"

"Wel!, it seemed to be decidedly depressed strived in Dublin at 7 o'clock in the morn. ing and in driving through the streets I no. ticed that hardly any of the shops were yet open, and no one seemed to be astir. Even later in the day the same dullness prevailed, Business in fact is at a standatili. The same state of things I observed throughout the country. The people, as a matter of course are in outire sympathy with the Land League but it would be a great mistake to imagine that there are none others than Leauge sym. pathizers in Ireland. I found that there is a pretty large number of the wealthy classes still resident there, in fact many more than would be expected. I saw as much style in Phonix Park and Sackville street as I saw i London or New York.

"Were you much in the country places?" "Yes, I travelled from the extreme South to the North, and spent several days en route, The agricultural districts look extremely well and an abundant crop is in prospect. The people, however, are in a deplorable state and live in hove s in the direst poverty, although surrounded by all the riches the earth can afford. One of the sources of income to the people is almost totally cut off this season. There is little or no travelling by tourists in search of the beautiful, and no country can surpass Ireland in that respect. This is a serious loss to many. Hotels which in former times were well patronized are new almost empty, the wealthy traveller knowing the state in which the country is in, frais to visit it, and therefore an important source cfincome to the people generally la lost. This applies more particularly to the South of Ireland. In leaving Dublin going northwards it was particularly noticable that the country was almost entirely deserted, the farms appearing to be without occupiers, although a prolific crop was everywhere to be seen. It appears the people have been evicted wholesale, and no one else will take the farms. Getting further northwards there are fewer signs of the agitation although just as much poverty and misery exists." "To what do you ascribe the actual

cause?" "The excessively high rents demanded, They are at least one-third too high in a portion of the country, and to say that they were more than double too much in other portions would not be to say too much. One can scarcely imagine, without having seen, the horrible state of poverty, bordering on starvation, the poorer classes are in. It is incredible. One almost ceases to wonder at the prevalence of crime, considering the condition of the unfortunate inhabitants. I spoke with all classes, and found that, in spite of all their troubles, they did not belie their characters for being generous, sociable and hospitable." of course, visite

"Yes I was there the night the Parnellites were suspended from the House, and the scene is one I shall not soon forget. Sereral of the members were cheered by crowds who had collected in the streets, and the greatest excitement prevailed amongst the Irish recidents of London. I was in the gallery of the House during the greater part of the debate and was extremely interested. Parnell is recognized by even his greatest enemies, as one of the best experte an extremely exciteable speaker, he would hiss out his words against the oppression of his countrymen, with the greatest bitterness, with paled cheek and flashing eyes. Now he is the coolest of debaters. He stands there apparently unmoved with what is passing around him, speaks distinctly and logically which adds force to his arguments. While speaking he has a habit of keeping his hands in his pockets or behind his back. He seldom gesticulates, while sitting down he seems buried in profound thought, but he organized his little band of supporters, sitling under the gangway, with admirable skill. He is said to be rather a favorite with many on the other side of the House on account of his gentlemanly and social qualities. Healy, who accompanied him on his trip through America, and who is now one of his cloverest supporters, has sprung into preminence at a bound. He is a forcible speaker, and uses at times some surprising, expressive and telling language. He is also extremely sar-castic at times. It was extremely interesting to listen to the unequal wariare waged by this band against enormous odds. "What do you think is the feeling among

the English working classes in regard to the Land agitation?"

"There is no use disguising the fact that the great majority of Englishmen, no matter of what class, are antagonistic in their feelings towards the people of Ireland. English prejudice towards anything Irish has not as yet died away. although it cannot be denied that rapid strides are being made in England in favor of the Irish parliamentary party, and their treatment at the hands of a brutal majority is pretty widely condemned."

"Dld you here anything of Canadian politics over there?" "Not a word. The people, both educated

and uneducated, have very vague ideas of our country. They seem to have the impression that we live in the backwoods among Indians and bears, and therefore think we are hardly worth thinking about as are enlightened people. I can tell you, however, the from what I saw of England we are far ahead of them as an educated people, and much more pushing. As to morality, it is infinitely more glaring in its character in London and Paris than in New York and Chicago."

ADVERTISING CHEATS.

It has become so common, to write the ba giuning of an elegant, interesting article and avoid all such cheats and simply call atter tion to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plais honest terms as possible, to induce people to Providence Adverticer, 100 100 110 W