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WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 27, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Feb 27, St. Landre. THURSDAY, Fub. 28 Ste. Honorine. FRIDAY, March 1, St. Aubin. SATURDAY, March 2, St. Simplice. SUNDAY, March 3. Ste. Cunegonde. Monday, March 4 Quinquiagesima. Tuxsday, March 5, St. Gérasime.

A Possible Coup d'Etat.

A' few days ago the Ottawa correspondent of the Terente Mail informed the public that stramor was "floating about the corridors to the effect that at the present session of Parlia ment a joint resolution will be submitted in both Houses keylting the oldest son of the Prince of Wales to visit Canada at as early a date as would be convenient for him. This idea is alleged to have originated in the brains of the 'Imperial Federationists,' who expect that the event would bring out a burst of leysl feeling such as was created by the visit of the Prince of Wales to Usnada and the United States in 1860. Although originating with the Imperial Federationiate the Government will father the resolutions. It is understood that the visit of the young prince will receive public endorsation from Father Dowd, of Montreal, who has great influence with his countrymen and co-religionists throughout the Dominion."

Reports to the same effect appeared at the same time in a number of American papers, with the forther information that the moveidly growing throughout the country, in favor time, and prepared to resist a deep-laid ment was intended to offset the feeling, rapof Annexation, and to help the Tory party in scheme which a wily, unscrupulous man with the general election, which, it is said, will be towering selfish ambition would saddle upon sprung upon she country shortly afterwards. The mention of Father Dowd's name in this connection is rather ourious, and, we hope, unwarranted. Why he should lend his name | centrived to get up a religious furore. In- | the friendship of the Irish has been secured to a scheme which the Irishmen of Canada would regard with indifference, and, perhaps, contempt; is hard to understand. We do not | At present the Jesuita' Bill has furnished a | fied and the antagonism of the Irish in Ameribelieve he has, and the use of his name to induce his fellow-countrymen to join the ing through the land. It is turned against in American politics and policy. In like * hooray "of snobs and flunkeys for pulling the Tory machine out of the mud, only shows to what straits that party is driven in its resistance to the popular tide.

The : Irish are as loyal as any class in Canada, but they are not Imperialists. A son of the Prince of Wales, a grandson of Queen Victoria, stirs no feeling in the Irish heart save unpleasant memories. During her reign of fifty-one years Hor Majesty has spent seven days in Ireland. During that long half-century the history of Ireland has been one long, sad story-of wretchedness, misery, famine, eviction, tyranny, coercion and mutterable woe. Yet Irishmen will seek in vain through the long vists of those years for one act of royal beneficence, one word of royal sympathy, for her unhappy Irish subjects! But they will remember that in the midst of the horrors of the most relentless eviction campsign, last year, the Queen contentationally sent her reyal words of thanks and approval to the Irish Censtabu. shown themselves weefully lacking in the lary and a donation of £50 ! This, too, at a colonizing instinct and that ability for dealtime when the press of the world was ringing | ing with savage races which was the secret of with reports of the cold-blooded murders and brutal batonings perpetrated by this same constabulary !

Canadians, as a people, may be excused for not allowing their feelings of legalty to be affected by these things, and they would doubless extend to the princely visiter a welcome worthy his exalted rank and their own spirit of hospitality, but it is too much to expect Inshmen to become enthusiastic and join a glorification that would, by implification, emphasise their own degradation.

But, apart from the Irish view of the suggestion, the idea of diverting popular sentiment, by a device so whimsical, is anything but flattering to the manliness and good sense of our whole people. Canadians of all classes, with the exception, perhaps, of placemen and combinesters, are desply consolous of the dangers looming ahead of the Dominion skip. heard. One voice is heard amid the tunuit men, the Dutch, the Germans are not a marishouting—"Steer for the red light of Imperial Federation!" Another—"Go for the for freedom and adventure. But even the perial Federation !" Another-" Go for the for freedom and adventure. But even the white light of Annexation !" Still another-Heave to! Stay as you are, and drift!" In dealing with uncivilized races, as witness But those whose lives and fortunes are am. their doings among the Zulus in South barked on heard the ship look for one who can take the helm and guide them to a safe. permanent anchorage.

the substitution of "Dominion" for "Kingthe day. But he managed to retain the anachronism "House of Commons," which still stands as an indication of his darling, neverabandoned scheme of a legislative union with king, lords and commons, on the old fashioned English plan of a realm with three estates. But in spite of him the democratic idea has triumphed, and is growing so strong in the naval strength to an equality with that of her direction of commercial unity, at least with military greatness. Should she absorb Holthe adjoining republic, that he finds a move in the direction of Imperialism imperative Therefore, acting on the advice of the ancient cookbook, "first catch your hare," he goes to work to catch his Prince. When a scion of the royal house of Guelph,-or Vatten, which is it !- has been secured, fitted to found a dynasty of Canadian kings, would it not be easy, when he had him here, to get up a loyal craze for royalty, -- carry the scheme with a rush, offer the youngster a brand new crown, and, everything having been arranged with the Tory Government of England, transform the Dominion into the Kingdom of Canada before the country had time to reresmes ati revoc

The royal family is getting inconveniently numerous, not to mention its Hesses, Battenburgs et al. and we can imagine with what satisfaction this good little mother at Windsor, who, like Madame Marion Opessum in the story book, has so many children on her back, would hail the transfer of a portion of her burden to the backs of Canadian taxpayers. Then would Sir John Macdonald aspire to a place in history along with the Kingmakers, with Warwick, Bismarck and

We have not created this formidable dream of stateoraft from our unaided imagination. A dissolution and general election is not only possible but probable. The signs of the times are ominous for the Tories. The trade of the country is falling off at a tremendous rate, while debt and taxation, predicated on prosperous years, must, should the decrease centiane, become unsupportable before the remaining three years of the parliamentary term will have passed. Years are crowding on the aged Premier, and what he has to do he must do quickly. To give the Opposition this extended time to work up their cause before the country, with the popular tide in their favor, would mean the overthrow of Macdonaldism and the everlasting destruction of the hope of founding a new British empire in North America.

Thus a coup d'etat of most imposing dimensions is looming up within this very year. If the people of Canada would save themselves from being forever enslaved to the hideons European dynastic, military, ariatocratic, class system, they must be warned in them before he dies.

going to the country Sir John Macdonald has the Irish go, so go the United States. Once and press have raised the Protestant cry. land, American ideas of liberty will be satisconvenient pretext, and the howl goes echo- | ca to England will cease to be a ruling factor the Liberal Opposition now, as it was turned manner the advent of Mr. Laurier to power against the Liberal Government of Mr. Mackensle when Hackett was killed. In response to the Mail's ory for s man to lead the Protestant crusade, a correspondent of that paper names Sir John Macdonald as the preservation of British power at the present right and proper leader of the Pretestant hosts. He is blind, indeed, who cannot read the handwriting on the wall and translate its of the Macdonald administration in Canada.

England, America, Canada.

England's supremacy as a maritime and colon'zing power has been radely called in question by recent events in Samos. It is not that England has deteriorated either in risen to a position where she can challenge equality with the British in distant seas and uncivilized countries. But the Germans, in their efforts to cope with the British, have English success. Because German immigrants have done well in the United States, · here the English-speaking races had already established civil institutions, the German government thought it would not on the initlative. The effort, however, has been abortive and, in East Africa, disastrous. This is not to be wondered at. In the German mind individual enterprise, liberty and respect for moral obligations to weak peoples are considerations of small weight. The pernicious doctrines of state socialism, philosophically inculcated and sublimated into a politicomilitary system for the preservation of an Imperial dynasty, having been literally drill-ated, and the hope again excressed that such a distribution of home rule would be passed by the ed into the German people, their individuality has been merged in machinery impelled by a centralized force. Hence their failure as colonisers, their success as an armed nation projected in successive waves for purposes of conquest. Unlike their neighbors and kins-Dutch are far less successful than the British

But the peculiarity of the present situation is the humiliating position England has been It is quite possible that the astute head of compelled to take at Zinzibar and Samoa, the federal ministry is convinced that to where her navy has played a very subordiadone the mollar of delfaing le only another, mete sevent fiedle to the Gerniau arate, Tamway of bringing about annexation, and has pered, possibly, by continental complications, resolved upon a soup d'etat. It will not have the Selletury government has submitted to

been forgotten that in the first draft of the humiliations at the hands of Bismarck which Act of Confederation he styled this "The knowld make Englishmen feel ashamed, which smiceble rettlement of all matters in dispute kets. Surel, if there is a polloy which could be tween Canada," and only consented to bas aroused the Lagues press to strong of between Canada and the welfare of pressions of disgust at the evident timidity of the Merchant in this Dominion.

The Tory Ministry, and which have given the granting of home rule to Ireland is this."

The Tory Ministry, and which have given the Merchant of th dom" at the urgent request of certain of his the Tory Ministry, and which have given colleagues, backed by the British ministry of foreigners the idea that British power and spirit have greatly declined from the historic standard.

Be this as it may, the grand fact now established is that "Britannia rules the waves" no longer. The fleets of France and Italy are fast rising to an equality with hers, and Germany is making prodigious efforts to raise her land, as anticipated when the present king now on his death-bed passes away, Germany would at once fall heir to a colenial empire, a maritims prestige, a seafaring power second only to that of Great Britain and ondangerous equality with it. Indeed Germany, including Holland and the dependencies thereof not forgetting in the African problem the unconquered and unconquerable Netherlanders long settled in South Africa, would be a rival with which England could not hope to compate in the nineteenth century as she competed with France, her great rival in the eighteenth century.

Thus it is plain that the rise of Germany marks, if it does not involve the decadence of England, Henceforth England must lear more and more on the friendship of America whither it has long been avident the spirit of enterprise, expansion and conquest has emigrated from the British Isles.

The considerations suggested by these wellsupported views of the position of England will show anyone who takes the trouble to think them out how singularly unwise is the policy of irritation insanely pursued by the Maedonald ministry in Canada. The military authority quoted in our last issue has demonstrated how absolutely the Dominion is at the mercy of the United States in the event of war. The inability, the intility of Bogland even attempting to give effective assistance to Canada in so woeful a contingency, is a truth now theroughly assimilated by both Americans and Canadians. As yet no one except the present writer has had the bold ness to state it plainly in Canada, and insist on its far-reaching consequences. We see in the growth of German power and the character of German aggression the indications of a conflict which must result disastrously to Rogland should she fail to secure the active friendship of the United States before the fatal day of conflict arrives. Two great obstacles, created and perpetuated by Tory stupidity, stand in the way of that most desizable of consummations. These are misgevernment in Ireland and the persistent hostility of Canada to the Great Republic. Torylam in England and its counterpart Macdonaldism in Canada are directly responsible for the continuance of both these svile. A British statesman truly wise and great would find in the happy solution of the problem here presented a task worthy of the highest geniue. The mind naturally reverts to Mr. Gladstone as such a man, for he has taken the first step It must not be forgotten that always before | In the enunciation of his Irish policy and, as or England by the granting of justice to Ir. would mean a reversal of the policy of irritation towards the republic on this side of the

Thus the two things most needed for the time are the overthrow of the Tory ministry of Lord Sallabury in England and the defeat To the accomplishment of this twin purpose the Liberal party of England and the Liberal party of Canada are now patriotically devoted. In both countries the signs of success are many and cheering. On both sides class interests, greed for power, false ambition. paralysing traditions, governmental stupidity, popular ignorance, sectional passion and power or enterprise, but that Germany has prejudice have to be overcome. The great Liberal idea of nationality, enlarged to its utmost sweep of cosmopolitan destiny, must occupy the minds of the peoples of Great Britain and America. But the immediate thing must be done first-

Drive the Tories from power in England ! Drive the Torice from power in Canada!

A Ringing Resolution.

The Home Rule resolution placed before the House of Commons by Herman Cook is conceived in the highest spirit and expressed with protound sagacity. It reads as fol-

That the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1883, adopted a humble address to Her Majesty, expressing the hope that a just measure of home rule should be granted to the people of Ireland; and that in the year 18:6, by resolution of the House of Commons, the sentiment of that address to the Queen was earnestly reiter-

Imperial Parliament.
That in the year 1887, by resolution of the House of Commons, profound regret was expressed at the introduction of a Coercion Bill for Ireland into the Imperial House of Commons, and a hope was expressed that a measure sub-versive of the rights and liberties of Her Ma-

That this House has learned with profound been granted to Ireland, but that the rights and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland have been subverted by the Coercion Bill against which this House protested in the year

That the Coercion Irish Legislation of the Imperial Parliament and the administration of Irish affairs in accordance therewith have aroused among Canadians and the people of the United States actate of feeling which projectionally affects the relations between the Dominion of Canada and the United States. 160 46 400 and That this state of feeling conduced to the re-

omit rejection of the Fisheries and Extradition | ourselves with the worst of taxes in order to dignation and wrath. How perfectly Byron's

will not only gratify Her Majesty's loyal subjects in the Dominion but will materially assist to establish on an enduring basis profitable and perfectly friendly relations between this Dominion and the United States, with the offect of relieving Her Majesty's Government from

dangerous complications.

That the present resolutions be forwards 4 to the Right Hon, the Marquis of Salir cury. Prime Minister of Great Britain, and to the Right Hon. W. E Glasstone, M. P., and to Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P.

No clearer terms sould be o'nosen wherewith to express the disgust of the Canadian Parliament with the disgraceful conduct of the English government. It contains a censure, a rebuke and a warning. Canada has suffered enormously through the cruel, vindictive, short-sighted policy of the Tories towards Ireland, and it may be truly said that the strained relations now existing between the Deminion and the United States are largely owing to that policy. Furthermore, we cannot hope for an amicable adjustment of those difficulties till a disposition is shown by the government of England to do justice to Ireland on the lines laid down by Mr. Glad-

We can well believe, as reported from Ottawa, that the resolution was drafted by Mr. Blake, and will have the unanimous support of the Liberal party. Possibly before this paper reaches the hands of subscribers the matter will have been debated and a vote taken. But writing in advance, we can well imagine the furious opposition the resolution will receive from "trooly loisi" members on the government side of the house. We can also funcy with what rage Sir John Macdonald will gnaw its sentences, and how he will exhaust every device to burk it. Like wise, we can reflect, with feelings not unmixed with pleasure we must confess, on the constornation it will cause among that noble but awkward squad of alleged patriots who bear without a blush the trade-mark of Macdonaldism.

But what satisfies us most is the proof the resolution gives of the earnestness and determination of the Liberal party to strengthen the hands of Mr. Gladstone, the Liberals and the Home Rulers on the eve of the reassembling of the British parliament. Even should the resolution be defeated, the fact that the Liberal party of Canada has taken so bold and aggressive an attitude towards the government of England on the broad ground of Canadian right to protest against a policy inimical to British interests on this continent. will in itself have a profound effect on English public opinion and swell the tide of popular disapproval now rising against the Coer-We do not, however, anticipate defeat, un

nioniate. less, indeed, Sir John Macdonald is prepared to take the life of his ministry in hand with the certainty of losing it. The resolution offers a crucial test of his sincerity, for neither he nor his apologists can plead in palliation of their desertion of the Irish cause that it is a dodge of the Liberals to catch the frish vote. A general election is far off unless the government by its own act precipitates a dissolution, and the whole aspect of the question is more than likely to be changed before the end of three years. Excuses and special pleadings will be of no avail on this accasion.

Federation vs. Reciprocity.

Alarmed at the growth of public sentiment in favor of Unristricted Reciprocity with the United States, emissaries of the Macdonald government have been busy endeavoring to boom Imperial Federation as a sort of counter irritant. The ministry as a whole is not committed to the scheme which is as yet one of the most nebulous imaginable. Even its most pronounced advecates are unable to agree on any practical programme. Vague, illusive generalities are the atmost they will venture on, but so vast a scheme should be presented in some practical shape, so that the young and growing nationalities who are expected to surrender their future may obtain an idea of what it means. It serves the present purpose, however, of distracting public attention, keeping the public mind unsettled, and that is about all its promoters expect or, possibly, desire.

Confederation has not been a success. It has simply enabled a set of politicians and speculators to amass enormous fortunes by getting control of the vergin resources of half a continent and borrowing unlimited sums on the strength of them. A few cities have been benefitted by having the industries formerly scattered throughout the country concentrated under combinations of capital. The rural regions have suffered, and farming to-day is less profitable and prosperous than it was twenty years ago. The National Policy, vaunted as a panacea for all our ills has been resolved into a grand conspiracy of capitalists manufacturers to flesce the farmers and working classes, and the advocacy of imperial Federation by the men who carried protection is in reality a confession of failure and a prophecy of collapse.

Sir John Macdonald is credited with saying that there is no use in arguing in favor of reciprocity, because the United States will not grant it. Precisely the same may be said of Imperial federation. There is no use advocating it because England will not en-Farrar has stated this very clearly. He

المهاج والمعارض والمراجل المواجعة المناه والمناه والمراجعة والمراجعة والمناهمة والمناهمة والمناهمة والمناهمة

The same writer goes farther and shows ho a utherly impractical any scheme would be shich should involve restriction on British trade. His reasoning on this point is concluwive. "Suppose," he writes, "that we (England) have excluded the United States corn from our market, and that Canada has admitted English goods freely to her market, what will be the condition of things? The United States may leave things alone. In that case, England will find herself suffering the van of nations in freedom, enlightenment from insufficient supplies, from a contracted market for her goods, and from the new competition in manufactures which she will have forced upon the United States. She will be tion of an Ivan or a Caligula. Hence, the discontented and disgusted with her bargain, and with the other party to it. Or the United leving hearts a Kossuth, a Mazzini, a Gari-States may retaliate by prohibiting English goods. In that case England will be still more discontented and disgusted. Or the to free the slaves of the West Indies, drove United States may do that which it must be the desire and object of every honest Fair fore the hot breath of their indignation, have Trader and Reciprocitarian to make them do they may offer to throw open their market fellow beings, no anger against the men who to English goods on condition that England are defiling the nation with shame, horror will again throw open her market to United and bloodguiltiness in their name? States corn. In that case England will be more than ever disgusted if her bargain with Canada prevents her from accepting their clenched hands. The sneering Salisbury and offer. Indeed, it is scarcely within the limits of possibility that such a bargain could under such circumstances be kept. That England, which now does a trade of 140 million pounds and beery screws who cheer them on in their a year with the United States, even under unholy work. If they but knew what lies the present Protectionist tariff, and of 21 million pounds with Canada, should refuse the proffered trade of a country which has between 50 and 60 millions of people and the they would turn sick and dissy from a task finest soils and climates in the world, for the that human power is incapable of performing. purpose of nursing a trade with a country which has between 4 and 5 millions of people, and a far inferior soil and climate, is too has been touched by Gladstone, Scotland has much to expect of human nature. And if the spoken with trumpet voice, Wales has conced bargain is not kept, or if the terms of the the cry, and the indignant masses but await, bargain with Canada are such as to allow England to accept the United States' offer, what will be the position of Canada when she is thrown over, and the United States are inical ministry and renegade parliament. again admitted to free competition in the English market? She will have been misled into an unnatural course of industry and expenditure, and she will be left to her own resonress when it saits the convenience of Eogland so to leave her. The Fair traders have some hazy inkling of this difficulty, for they propose that the fixed duties on foreign food are to be steadily maintained for a term long enough to develop our own instead of foreign territories. But do they really think that this is possible; that our own people would submit to years of privation in order to develop a possible future in Canada or Australia when that privation might be at once changed into plenty by admitting foreign produce ! We may be quite certain that any ferced attempt at unnatural union, any unbusinesslike sacrifice of interest to sentiment, will

nestion from an English point of view must convince all sensible men of the absurdity of Imperial Federation. It does not satisfy the first demands of common sence and dissolves into moonshipe when submitted to analysis. With regard to the alternative proposition of Reciprocity with the States, Sir J. H. Farrar MASS. is not less clear than in the passage already quoted: "It may be all very well to say," he remarkes, "as a matter of theory, that when nations are divided by great natural barriers, such as hundred of leagues of sea or mountain, there is all the more reason for abolishing artifical barriers. But this is not to the ordinary mind. I feel the need of dealing freely with my neighbor across the street long before I understand that the same exists need for freedom in my dealings with an alien in China. It was by the obvious ab. surdity of an artificial barrier between Surrey and Middlesex that Cobden brought home to men's minds the much less obvious absurdity of an artificial barrier between England and France. If, therefore, any strong case arises again, such as an approach to commercial union between Canada and the United States. or between any of the Australian colonies and their neighbors, we take it for granted that the one principle of equal treatment, which we have hitherto maintained, will give way, and that in this, as in other matters of taxation, the colonies will exercise and enjoy complete self-government."

it is the object of all to promote."

The Curse of Cromwell.

Mr. Gladstone's letter, read at a Liberal meeting in Edinburgh the other day, protesting against Mr. O'Brien and other members of Parliament being imprisoned for acts called crimes in Ireland, but which were not crimes in Eagland, voices the revolt of humanity everywhere against the brutal persecution by which so many Irish representatives are made

Such tyranny is unknown outside Russia, and covers the name of England with disgrace, and turns the boast of British liberty and fair play into a scoff and a repreach.

The gentlemen now languishing in felon cells by orders of the most cold-blooded tertain it. And England will not entertain scoundrel that ever blotted the record of it because she will not tax her food supplies Ireland's wrongs—in saying that we exhaust for the benefit of the colonies. Sir T. H. the terms by which infamy can be described -are among the best, the purest, the most says :- "In the last century we alienated brilliant patricts of modern times. Yet upon the history and provisions of the legislation of our colonies from the mother country by them are heaped all the personal indignities, taxing them. In this century our colonial all the physical and mental suffering and torreformers wish to alienate the mother coun- ture the lapguid, dandified miscreant Billour try by making her tax herself. They seek to dare inflict. No man of generous impulses licity and Protestantism. Under English uitu our colonies to us by leaving them free can read the reports of these horrors, ourtly liegistation, the Catholics, the Mpls opening of these horrors, ourtly lians, and the Presbyterians were recognitive. to tax our products, while we are not only to cabled to the press as matters of dally county nized as having cortain distinctive spleads. abstain from taxing thom, but are to burden rence, without feeling his blood boil with in rights, and certain endowments or grants for

lines on Castlereagh apply to Balfour :-

"Cold-blooded, smooth-faced, placid miscreams Dabbling its sleek young hands in Erin's gore And thus for wider carnage issuant to pass, Trepartered to gorge upon a sister shore, The valuement tool that types procedul where, With just enough of talent and no mo To longthen festers by another fact, And offer poison long already mix'd,

"If we may judge of matter by the mind,
Bensecalated to the marrow. H
Eath but two objects, how to serve, and bine.
Desming the chains it wears even men may is:
Entropius of its many masters,—blind
To worth as freedom, windom as to wit
Fearless, because no feeling dwells in ice,
Its very courage stagnates to a vice."

Here in the blaze of the closing years of nineteenth century civilization, under the government of a nation that boasts of leading and christianity, mankind is challenged to witness exhibitions of dastard power that would add a shade of infamy to the reputa people of England who took to their liberty. baldi, who chased a Haynau for his life through London streets, who spent millions the "unspeakable Turk" out of Bulgaria bethey no bowels of compassion for their Irish

Twenty millions with Irish blood in their veins are looking on with set teeth and his lisping nephew little know the pent-up wrath that is ready to burst upon their devoted heads and the heads of the bleary Jawa behind the calm that sits on the front of the Irish movement-

"Still as the breeze, but droudful as the cherm!

But fortunately for them and happily for England, the conscience of the British nation as they have been trained, the constitutional opportunity to vindicate the British name from the foul stain put upon it by a tyran-

Nothing but the certainty that the end is near keeps the peace. But for the final disposition of those who have prolonged the agony let the future tell.

"The mile of God grind slowly, They grind both great and small."

LITERARY REVIEW.

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for March is rich in its table of contents. We merely mention a few of the principal articles. The Nun of Kenmare, an autobiograpy, an article that deals lepiently with Miss Cuesck and her ourlous book; Peter McCorry is the reviewer. Some Thoughts en Passant, by Thomas Hamilton Murray, is of interest to all readers; The Paracy, by his Grace the Archbishop of Philadelphia, will be red with avidity; The Biographical Sketches of the Deceased Bishops of the United States commence with its first Bishop, Carroll. These articles, prepar-ed by William Collins, will run through only destroy those feelings of kindness which several numbers. An interesting history of "Margaret," a charitable woman of New Orleans, with an illustration of a monu-This hard-headed way of dealing with the ment erected to her memory. Light for those in Darkness gives some recent Colored Congress; the address of Cardinal Gibbons is given. There are besides in prose and postry, twenty-six articles, on as many different subjects, besides the event of the month. One dollar for six months. Address, Donahor's Magazine, Boston,

> THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY RE-VIEW, Philadelphia : Hardy & Mahony, Publishers and Proprietors, Philadelphia: January, 1889.

This number of the American Catholic Quarterly Review opens with an article on Land and Labor in France and the United States," by Mgr. Bernard O'Rellly, D.D. abolishing artifical barriers. But this is not The title of the second article is "Savonathe way in which the facts present themselves rola," by "P." This article is a plain statement of the actual facts connected with 'Savonarola's" career and execution. It clearly shows that he owed his downfail and death to the action of political causes together with his own impetuous seal. "Scripture Poetry" is the subject of an article by Rev. Anthony J Mass, S J. It is a critical disoussion of the rhymical structure and laws of Hebrew verse and the poetical parts of Sacred Scripture. "Lulworth Chapel, Blakop Car-roll and Bishop Walmesley," by Rev. Thos. L Kelley, is a paper which gives a number of very interesting details connected with the Episcopal Consecration of Right Reverend John Carroll, first Bishop of Baltimore, at Lulworth Chapel, Dorsetshire, England, by Bishop Walmesley, assisted by the Reverend Charles Plowden and the Reverend James Porter, on the Feast of the Assumption, in "The Last Four Years in Belgium," treats of the remarkable change which has been schieved in Belgium, in favor of the rights of the people, home rule, tolerance social order and religion. "Bostonian ignorance of Catholic Doctrine" is the subject of an article by John Gilmary Shea, LL.D. "The Progress and S gnificances of the Parnell Commission," by John Boyle O'Reilly.
"The Year 1888—A Retrospect and a Prospect," by A. D. G. "The so called Problem of Evil—A Protest," by Rev. M. A. Walsh, S.J. The eleventh arcticle is an exhibit, by Brother Barbas, of "What the Languages owe to the Catholic Church." The Scientific Chronicle, by Rev. D. T. O'Sullivan, S. J., describes several forms of new and more per-fect phonographs, points out uses to which it may be practically applied and suggests some methods by which it can perhaps be still further improved. The latter pages of the Review are occupied as usual with oritical notices of a number of important publi-

The article most interesting to Canadians is on "The Canadian Separate School System," by D. A. O'Sullivan, L L.D (Laval). This paper is worthy of careful study not only by Catholics, but also by the increasing number of non-Catholics who see that the Public School System is constantly becoming more irreligious, with consequent injury to the morals of the children who are educated under that system. The writer of the paper sketches Canada respecting education, and leaves his readers to draw his own conclusions from the facts he presents. The population of Canada is almost equally divided as respects Oatho-

ng ting a Table Law (na 1916 a 1916). Mang paga masan kan kan dalam kan kan dalam kan da