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WEDNESDAY..... MAY 14, 1884

## CATHOLIC CALENDAR

MAY, 1884.

THURPDAY 15-Office of the Blessed Sacra

FRIDAY 16-St. Ubaldus, Bishop and Confes-BATURDAY 17-St. Parchal Baylon, Confes

SOL. SENDAY 18-Fifth Sunday after Easter. St Venantius, Martyr. Less, Wied. x. 10-14; Gosp. John xv. 1.7; Last Gosp.

John xvi. 23 30. MONDAY 19-St. Peter Celestine, Pope and Confessor. St. Pudemtians, Virgin. Bogation Day.

TUEFDAY 20-St. Bernardice of Sienne, Con fessor. Regation Day. WEDNESDAY 21-Vigil of the Ascension. Rogation Day.

Ir is gratifying to learn that a good class of Immigrants are arriving this apring. If the steamship proprietors were compelled to take care of the purpers they bring out, very few would find their way to this country.

Workingmen throughout the older prowinces are ci opinion that encouraging immigration is not desirable. Wages are not so high, and it is hardly in human passers to ask the laborer to share his half leaf.

Tax Institute of Deaf Mutes at the Mile End want to utilize their farm at Terrebonne It the Government assists them, they intend to give their afflicted patients a moral and intellectual education adapted to their infirmity. Agricultural pursuits require little contact with humanity, and, therefore, but little need for speech.

Ir there is any depth of depravity wre tchedness not yet reached in this worlis quite safe to assume that the divorce courts

will sound it before many years. A divorce case; now on trial in Long Island City, across the line, is remarkable as furnishing the disgustling spectacle of a mere boy being questtion ed and cross-questioned as to his mother's shor tcomings, and a young girl being subjecte d to the same infamous ordeal with re-Letto a to her father's conduct towards women other than his wife. Such proceedings are a diagr. ace to our civilization.

O'x the first page of this issue will be found purtip solal correspondence from Michael Da- Charles Tupper has resigned from the We would call the special attention of Cabinet to accept the position of High Compur- neaders to this letter, as it contains a missioner to Great Britain. The reason given frank; and open explanation of the relations for his resignation is, that his health would between the Irish leader and the father of not permit him to longer hold the portfolio the Land League. Davitt undertakes there- of Minister of Ballways. This is all mere in to contract certain impressions that are fly-| pretence. Bir Charles leaves the Cabinet so ing sibout, which are calculated to lead to as not to renew the soundal which his dual wrong conclusions and to injure the National position of Minister and Commissioner caused League ky rumors of divisions, when no such | last year, and which took a brute force vote divisions exist or are likely to exist.

THE following is another illustration of how unrediable the news, furnished by the cable correspondents, is regarding Irish af-

LORDON, May 9th .- The Pope has summoned one hundred and fifty of the Irlah prelates to Rome next October. It is understood that they will then receive personal instructions as to the attitude to be maintained by the church toward England.

One hundred and fifty! when there are only twenty-six bishops altogether (with two or three conditatore), in Ireland. Such a blunder, of course, spoils the rest of the English con espondent's story about "personal instruction s to be given to the prelates by the Pope as to their attitude towards England."

MR.; GEORGE'S style of dealing with the landlo rd claim of compensation is as amusing as it stems to many convincing. He tells a good story of a gentleman travelling in Scotland with a young scion of nobility. The latter complained of the incendiary doctrines which were being preached all over the country. " How did you get your land?" inquired the gentleman. The noble replied that his anpostors got it by fighting the battles of their country, "But," said the other, "what did the men who helped them to fight the battles get?" The poble lord was compelled to admit that they got nothing, but he urged that the land had been in the possession of his somely for the pecuniary welfare of Grantfamily for 800 years. "Don't you think," remarked the gentleman, "they have had it long enough ?" This, we may well believe. was a poser for the man of ancient lineage.

THE Intelligence received last week that

vessel completely knocks the bottom out of the dynamite theory concerning which so much twaddle has been indulged in by the British press for several weeks past. We have been told that the people of London were completely scared over the loss of the steamer, and that Americans were invited to lynch Bosss, who, by the way, has been oredited with the loss of every vessel for the past year or two. The terrible fate of the passengers of the State of Florida is in all conscience heartrending enough without torturing the feelings of their relatives and friends by the mention of explosives, which, when all is said and done, have caused less harm than the silly and groundless utterances of the dynamite scared English press.

Ir has often been asserted that in matters connected with the political offsire of Ireland: English "justice" in seeking the conviction of sileged offenders, looks rather to the end than to the means. As long as its intended victim is hanged or sent to prison, everything is well with this special kind of democratic ring in the old aristocratic organ. "justice." It seems hard to contend that such is the case, but such contentions are, nevertheless, borne out by constantly recurring facts. Thus, the significant information comes from London that one Patrick Slattery has confessed before a magistrate that, at the instigation of a police sergeant, he suborned witnesses 'o swear inisely against the brothers Delahunty, who were sentenced to life servitude at Cork last year. There is no doubt that many Irish. men, innocent of the charges brought against them under the same system, have had their lives or liberty sworn awsy.

Women who, deliberately and in the full possession of their senses, consent to be mat. rimonially tied to known drunkerds receive very little sympathy from judges in the State of Iows, and less comfort from the laws of that commonwealth. The Supreme Court has just rejused to grant a divorce to a wife, who had got over her infatuation, in a care of this kind. In his decision the presiding judge said that "she ought have considered, and, doubtless to dia consider, the discomforts of a drunken husband, when she married the defendant. But, she urges, he promised reformation beore mairiage. His failure to keep his promise tid not justify her in deserting him. All the world knows that such promises made by a drunken man are always broken. In a few words, as she knowingly married a drunkard, the must be content to be a dounkard's wife." This is on the principle that one must bear the consequences of one's own rashness.

1883, issued by the Board of Trade, of the number of persons killed and injured in the course of public traffic for the past twelve months shows the following results :- From accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., eleven passengers and eleven servants of companies were killed, and 662 passengers and 87 cmstores were injured. By accidents from . A. . r causes, 114 passongers and 543 servants -ere killed, and 754 passengers and 2,373 servants injured; 78 persons passing over rallways at level crossings were kliled, 71 in. jured; of trespassors 354 (including suicides) were killed, and 165 injured; and of other persons not coming under the above classifi cation 56 were killed and 95 injured. The total number killed being 1,167, and of injured 4,187. In addition to the above, 163 persons were killed, and 3,936 injured on raifway premiser, making the total 1,230 persons killed, and 8,123 injured.

THE railroads in Great Britain do consider-

able killing during a year. The return for

It is now officially announced that Sir to wipe out during the recent session of Parliament. Bir Charles has, no doubt, rendered many services to the confederation, but they resulted profitably to him. He will, we have every reason to expect, emphasize his usefulness in the discharge of the duties that devolve upon the Righ Commissioner. His departure will. of course, necessitate at least a partial reor ganization of the Cabinet. It is probable that Sir Hector Langevin will become Minister of Raliways, which is now the most prominent and important department in the Government. It is also sumored that Ithe Hon. J. H. Pope will retire and Mr. Daly, M.P. for Halifax, will be given one of the vacant portiolios.

In view of the finencial disaster which has evertaken General Grant, owing to the failure of the firm of Grant & Ward, in which he was a partner, Senator Edmunds has prepared a bill by which it is proposed to place the ex-President on the retired list of the army, and thus secure to him an income of \$19,000 a year. This action of the Senator seems to many to be an exercise of superilnous kindness towards a stock gambler, even if he were General Grant. It was no doubt a proper and fitting recognition of quently viewed the action of Dr. Woodhis public services as a military commander for the American people to provide handwhich they did in a most generous manner. But as the N.Y. Sun pertinently remarks, +In it not going too far for the nation to help nim now to make up his losses as a stock broker in Wall street? He has, or lately had, an ample fortune. It be chooses to imperil the soli-imposed go-between of the British honest wrath that disturbed the House moralized. Steamship owners, forwarders, the State of Florida had gone down in mid- it in a notoriously hand on little or none sier, Sister Armand, Sister Armand, Sister ocean after being in collision with another business which occasionally enriches those has identified himself with his people, and, At last, by bringing up the case in season and of that product. Canada's harvest last year Thiffault, Bistor St. Charles, Canada.

who engage in it, but which for the most part Treasury of the United States be drawn upon to repair the disastrons effects of his unfortunate speculations?"

Ir has come to pass that even the London Times is disgusted with the noble lords of England, and has uttered a threat against the hereditary legislators. The House of Commons had passed a bill to prohibit the brutal pastime of shooting pigeons. The Lords rejected the bill as it would interfere with their sport. Thereupon the Times bitterly complains that in small things as in great, the Upper House places itself in continual antagonism to the wishes of the people, and it goes so far as to warn the Lords that in these democratic times the continuance of their power depends on the skill with which they can adapt their views to the rapidly altering circumstances of the country. It is rather significant to hear this

THE Church Times, a high toned religious organ in England, makes some very severe comments on the morganatic marriage of the Duke of Hesse, who was to marry another of the Queen's daughters, Princess Beatrice, if the bill permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister ever passed the House of Lords. That journal says that the German alliances of the royal family and their connections have been fraught with danger to the public morals of the country, and that, however severe the Queen may be on any dereliction from propriety in her own court, she has not hesitated to escrifice her daughters to men of loose and questionable morality. These are serious charges to make against Her Majesty, but there can be no doubt that if there was not more truth than fiction at the bottom of them they would never have appeared in the print of the Church Times.

The debate on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's vote of censure on Gladstone's Government was commenced on Monday. This vote is asked for on account of the policy pursued in the Soudan. Sir Michael contended that the course of the Government was not calculated to promote the success of Gordon's mission, and his personal safety had been endangered by Ministerial negligence. The real object of the Tories in pressing the motion was simply to bother the Government, and, if possible, overturn it. Mr. Gladstone pointed this out, and said that the Government declined to be driven on without considering the blood, the honor and the treasure of the country, and also declined to enter upon a vast scheme of conquest to please a captious opposition. It is quite evident from the tone of the Premier's speech that he is sick and tired of molesting the natives of the dark continent and of exterminating defenceless people from their homes. It is a discreditable business and one which a first-class European power ought to be ashamed of carrying on. It is, however, more than probable that the House will again support the government and justify its retreat from the Soudan. The members of the Irish party have decided to endorse the Premier's position with a view to strengthening their own in regard to the Franchise measure.

ANOTHER CHAMPIONSHIP FOR

CANADA. Canada is forging ahead in the matter of championships, and Canadian pluck and muscle tell every time. At the first annual competition for the all-around Amateur Athletic Championship of America, which took place on Saturday at Washington Park a young Canadian, W. R. Thompson, carried off the prize and coveted honor of champion with flying colors. Thompson is a member of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, and was specially delegated by the ex-champions to represent them at the American meeting. There were nine events to be contested, and some of the best American amateur athletes had entered. Notwithstanding this the Shamrock boy came out an easy winner. Out of a possible of 45 points, Thompson scored 33, while the next best man was only able to place 22 points to his credit. Canada consequently possesses the champion all around amateur athlete of America, and the Shamrock Club may well be proud of the success of their representative and of the honor which attaches to it.

ERRINGTON MUST GO. Tue Nationalists have taken an effective step toward ousting Mr. George Erricgton from the representation of Longford County. Dr. Woodlock, the Right Rev. Bishop of Ardagh, whose diocese covers the greater part of Longford, had issued a circular to his priests, commanding their attendance at a meeting to choose candidates for the general Parnellites, but to have preferences in the lieved that the inquiry into a case like this sumed that his object in convening the meet- the Chief Secretary for Ireland refused ing was to secure the nomination of Erring- point blank to produce the report. But such the nominal Home Rulers who deserves pub. lio reprobation for his treachery, it is this man had died of congestion of the lungssame Errington. The national party conse. that is, of the exposure caused by lying naked lock with much concern and anxiety. They impressed upon his Lordship the intility and unwisdom of again tender-Gladstone's minion, if there were any intention of re-nominating him as a candidate.

fill the gap. In his address to the electors Mr. Quinn announces that he comes forward with a recommendation from Mr. Parnell and Justin McCarthy, that it is his determination to act, and sit, and voice to resign if at any time he should find it impossible to agree with his collesgues. This is the man that the Bight Bay. Dr. Woodlock nominated in the place of Errington. This unexpected endorsation of the National party and its principles by His Lordship is gratifying in the extreme. All Erringtons must go.

NATIONAL STATISTICS.

The following statistics regarding the native and foreign born population of the capitals of the two chief provinces of the Dominion may be found interesting. The city of Quebec, including the county, which | Bainville decided against the government has a population of 20,278, contains 65,255 souls. They are distributed as follows according to nationality :-

Native born ..... 77,480 Englieh.... Scotch..... Total ..... 82 533

Natives of the British Isles in Quebec only number 4,433, or not one-twentieth part of the entire population. The entire foreign and discussed it in all its bearings. The two population amounts to only 5,253, or one- first things he asked, and which sixteenth. Quebec may, therefore, be said to the answered in the affirmative, were be the most thoroughly Canadian city in the Was the statute, imposing the tax Dominion. The subjoined shows the reli--: agofaivib agoig

Catholic. Protestant. Quebec..... 56,255 Co. Quebec..... 18,559 74,814

The annexed gives the population of Toronto, including East York, with a populafor Toronto proper 97,815.

Native born..... 92,630 English..... 21,332 Irish..... 13843 Scotch ..... 6.071 American..... 4,122 Other Nationalities..... 1,973

Natives of the British Isles in Toronto number 41,286 or considerably over one-third of the population. The entire foreign element numbers 47,381 or fully one-third of the population, showing that Toronto contains more foreigners than any city in the Dominion. The religious denominations are as follows :-

Catholics. Protestants Toronto ...... 15,716 East York ..... 1,627 West York ..... 2,285 19,628

FILE STORY OF AN OFFICIAL M

The English House of Commons has on many occasions been made to ring with the echoes of earnest and passionate protests against the barbarity and despotism practised by officials in Ireland, but the saddest tale of all is that which Mr. Leamy, the member for Waterford, has for some time past been enmore like a chapter from some wild and lurid romance. It is thestory of an Irish eviction few sheep, and he hoped to eke out a with grazing the sheep on the farms around the highways and was heavily fined. Unable to pay the fine he was sent to jail. He was not there many days when he was remarked talking to himself. He was talking ing "a regulation of trade and commerce" about the sheep which he had left outside without any one to take care of them. The governor of the fall concluded that he was mad; and so he was! He lost his mind under the accumulation of disasters he had sustained, and his tottering reason finally overthrown by brooding over the loss of the sheep - the last thing saved from the wreck of his home. He was put into a straight waistcost; he burst the weistcoat, and then he was tied and left stripped naked in a cell by himself. A warder finding him shivering throw a rug over him, then left him again alone. When the warder next returned he found the victim election. As his Lordship was known not of English rule very quiet, and on lifting the to have shown any special favor to the rug saw a corpse. It will scarcely be beopposite direction, this move was naturally was held in private, and in the presence regarded as ominous, and it was at once as- of the official murderers, and that ton. Now, if there is any one man among is the fact and the reason is obvious; one of the doctors at the inquest had sworn that the in the cell : and the chaplain of the gaol declared that such scenes were not uncommon under the rules of the present Governor. Mr. Leamy brought the case before the House ing the representation of the county to of Commons over and over again, and on one occasion was so enraged by the shuffing answer of the Chief Secretary that he burst But it soon transpired that even Dr. Wood- out with the exclamation, "By G-, you lock was tired of the officious renegade, and have murdered the man"-au outburst of disadvantages. The whole grain trade is de-

with the unanimous force of his clergy, has out of season, Learny forced or shamed Mr. does not add anything to the real wealth or helped to make Mr. Errington a political Travelyan, the Irish Chief Secretary, into so- have very little Canadian wheat or corn to well-being of the world—why should the outlaw in the country. Mr. Thomas tion; and the death of poor Cummins is to be ship. On the other hand, the grain from Quins, a resident of London, a na- referred to a commission, which at the pres. the West is carefully kept out of tive of Longford, and a Nationalist of ent moment is investigating prison treat. Canadian territory by means of cheap freight many years' standing, has been selected to ment in Ireland. This is how humanity is over American routes. Our grain shippers outraged in Ireland by England's brutal offi. and carriers are accordingly much concerned clais. Ex uno disce omnes. This case is not a over the situation which has forced lisely solitary one. Whether in prison or in the upon them since the opening of navi. so-called courts of justice, and in almost every other relation or dealing between the Crown rates down to almost zero so as to try with the Irish party under the leadership of and the Irish people, there is more despotism and catch enough of grain to do Mr. Parnell, and he further pledges himself | tempered with barbarity, than the outside world is aware of or would be willing to believe.

THE BUSINESS TAX DECLARED LEGAL.

When the Local Legislature passed an act

in 1882 authorizing the Treasurer to impose

a business tax upon incorporated bodies and companies, a fierce opposition was set up against it, and those affected by the act refused to comply with its provisions and to pay the amount of taxes which it was proposed to lavy. The Provincial Collector of Revenue was accordingly forced to bring the recalcitrants into court. In a test case Judge and in favor of the defendants on the Buffalo to New York ... 34 ground that the act authorizing the taxation was unconstitutional. Judges differ, however, and now we have another member of the beach giving gain de cause to the Government. The Collector of Revenue had sued the Export Lumber Company and judgment in the case has just been rendered by Judge Mathieu in a very exhaustive and elaborate manner, it taking him more than an hour to get to the end of his manuscript. His Honor went to the root of the question compleined of, passed by competent authority; and secondly, was the tax one of those which the Provincial Government could levy? That the Local Legislature is competent authority to enact laws there is no need to discuss, for its competency cannot be questioned. With regard to the second point, there was room for discussion, and it tion of 23,312, and West York 18,824, leaving was a matter of judgment to say whether the Legislature had the right to impose this particular tax. The Court held that the Local Legislature had that right, and that such right rested on the Imperial Acts of 1774 and 1791, in virtue of which the Provincial Government imposed taxes, except those for the regulation of commerce, and on the subsequent Act of British North America, by which the several Provinces of the Confederation were to legislate separately, according to their special wants and needs. The right of imposing taxes, which belonged to the Provinces before the Legislative Union and Confederation, was neither abrogated nor destroyed. The whole object of the British North

America Act was simply to sanction Federal Union and to define the powers of the Dominion Government, without prejudice to the Provinces, which maintained their sovereign powers and rights, giving up only such of these as they were willing to concede to the Federal Government. The Provinces do not hold their powers from the Dominion, but the Dominion does from the Provinces, so that what the Provinces have not expressly and formally renounced still conti. | dent, Mr. Donovan, in the chair. There was the legality of the tax was that the statute | before the annual comination for efficers, the deavoring to force upon the unwilling ears of imposing it was never disallowed by the various reports were handed in and two the Government and of the House. The case | Federal Government, which would certainly is so shocking and incredible that it looks have been done if it was ultra vires and the next meeting. The chairman then made trended on forbidden grounds. The Court somelengthy remarks, requesting the members further maintained that the tax was to devise some plan by which renewed luand is told as follows:—A man named James | a direct one, and that incorporated Cummins was evicted some months sgo, being | companies were in the same position | unable to pay his rent. Of all his worldly as an individual, and were not to be while in other cities and countries outside of goods, there remained to him but a more favored by exemption than the latter Canada the formation of the branches had were. The fact that a certain tax is not imliving with these. He was, however posed on all classes of the population does brought before the magistrate and charged | not brand it either as illegal or null, for, as | in the near future, when he wished the Mon-His Honor remarks, there is nothing to com. | treal branch to present as hold a front as pospel a legislature to impose the same tax on all classes.

As to the question of this business tax b which the Federal Government alone has authority to deal with, the court held that the tex offered no interference in that direction and did not encroach un federal rights. "Regulation of Commerce" referred only to importation and exportation—to oustom duties. The defendants had pleaded that their place of residence was outside of the Province and that consequently the tax should not be made to reach them. Judge Mathieu very rightly discarded this plea on the ground that Jesus and Mary are about to encounterthe defendants did business here, claimed the protection of our laws and generally benefit ed by their partial residence in the Province Then, why should they not pay their share of the cost of that protection? The sovereign power of a country could tax foreigners just as if they were its own subjects, and the Legislature Indians of MoKensie River, St. Alberts, could not be called upon to discriminate in Athabaska, Lile a la Cross, Calgarry and Lake favor of strangers coming to do business in our midet. These views of the case are both sound and logical, and cannot be refuted by mere wind and empty assertion about tions, and as the memory of these Chris-" unconstitutionality," ulira vires and the like, tlan Ladies, Madame De Le Peltier Judge Mathieu has based his decision on solid argument, which we have little doubt the (then called New France), remains as will be found in the end to be thoroughly conclusive.

THE GRAIN TRADE AND FREE CANALS.

MONTREAL, as a grain shipping port, is at present laboring under great difficulties and

was a short one, and the result is that we gation. They have brought their ocean as ballast, but the graparies are empty and nothing offers. This collapse of the grain trade, so early in the season, is brought about by the free water routes in the United States and by the charge of tolls on our canals. Last year, it will be remembered, the New York Legislature abolished the tolls on the Erie canal, which enabled the inland carriess to give low rates for freight from the West. In Canada, the tolls are kept up on our canals, covering the St. Lawrence route, and the carrying of freight is accordingly more expensive, as the following table will show :-

AMERICAN ROUTE. Wheat, per 60 lbs. Corn. per 56 lbs. Chicago to Buffalo..... 23 31 Chicago to New York ... 6} 51 CANADIAN BOUTE. Wheat, Corn. per 60 lbs, per 56 lbs. Chicago to Kingston.... 42 43 23 Kingston to Montreal... 23

Chicago to Montreal.... 71 These figures demonstrate at a glance why the grain trade is falling back and disappearing in Montreal. No wheat that can be brought from Chicago to New York at 12 cents per bushel cheaper than over Canadian routes is going to come to Montreal eg. pecially when steamship rates are or would be made as low at one port as at the other. In view of the immense and almost irreparable damage that is being done to the trade by the maintenance of these canal tolls, it is the imporative and pressing duty of the Government to come to the rescue, by relieving our Canadian water routes of a tax, which puts such a limit on their usefulness to one of the most important branches of trade in the country. Free canals are the necessity of the hour, and there should be no delay in granting them. if grain shippers, dealers and forwarders are to be enabled to compete with the American system. It is expected that the Harbor Commissioners will also lend a hand to securing the grain trade by reducing their wharfage charges, while the forwarders propose reducing their rates 1 of a cent per bushel between Kingston and Montreal. With this triple reduction on the part of the Government, the Harbor Commissioners and the forwarders, grain could be brought from Chicago to Montreal at 14 cent per bushol cheaper than under the present arrangement, which would bring the rates to about the same as those over American routes. It is a matter of grave importance to have those disadvantages removed, and thereby prevent an extinction of the trade.

## IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular monthly meeting of the above association was held in St. Patrick's Hall, St. James street, on Sunday afternoon, the Presinues to form's part of their individual sove- a fair attendance of the members present, and the usual routine of the monthly meetings reignty. An argument advanced in favor of transacted. As this was the final meeting auditors were appointed to audit the treatorest might be awakened in the association. He said that in Montreal the organization had been done by their own united efforts been done by delegates specially sent for that purpose from the parent body. In conclusion he forshadowed a visit from Michael Davitt cible and give him as good a reception a would be afforded him elsewhere. There ing no special business to come before the sting it was adjourned until the second

THE SISTERS OF THE GREY BOBE."

in June, when the nomination of

an a-nolders for the year will take place.

DEPARTURE FOR THE FAR NORTH-WEST-GOING

AMONG THE INDIANS A band of humble devoted Grey Sisterstwelve in number-leaves our city on the 15th instant, for the North-West Missions. How imperfectly do the above lines convey to the reader the amount of human suffering these heroic servents of Many of them are young, fragile women, too young, in the world's opinion, to give up all for the service of God and His poor. But these humble followers of Our Lord discerned the immeasurable difference in the "Way of the World" and the "Way of the Cross," and truly 'tis the " Pig Crueis" they are called on to walk, bearing the Cross and its teaching to the benighted Qu'Appelle. Rev. P. Lecorre, an Oblat Father, a missionary from McKensie River, will so company them to that station, when they each branch off to their respective destinaand her companions (who followed in the opening made by Jacques Cartier in a precious souvener to the Catholics of Canads, so will the self-devotion of these "Sisters of the Grey robe" be treesured by these at present, unknown, uncivilized, donizens, of the "Far Lone Land." The following list is as near as our raporter could learn, the Sisters' namer:-Sister Hearn, Montreal; Sister Columbine, Brooklyn; Sister Mary of the Orucifix, Sister Mary of the Angels, Sister Lalumier, Bister Brousurd, Bister Pierre, Bister Bour-