

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, 18—St. Gabriel, Archangel.
FRIDAY, 19—St. Joseph, Confessor, Spouse of the
B. V. M., and Patron of the Universal
Church. Cons. Abp. Heun, Milwaukee, 1844;
Ep. Tuig, Pittsburgh, 1878.
SATURDAY, 20—Seven Dollars of the B. V. M.
(18th).
SUNDAY, 21—Palm Sunday, Less. Exod. xv. 1-7;
Gosp. Matt. xxi. 1-9; Epist. Phil. ii. 5-11; Pas-
chal, Matt. xxvi. and xxvii.
MONDAY, 22—Feria.
TUESDAY, 23—Feria.
WEDNESDAY, 24—Feria.

NOTICE.

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label attached to their paper, as it marks the
expiration of their term of subscription.

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orders payable to the Post Printing and Pub-
lishing Co., Montreal.

We have never made a more sincere
apology than we do today to the Secretary of
the St. Patrick's Literary Society of Ottawa.
We have been deceived, we are sorry for it,
and merely console ourselves with the knowl-
edge that the deception has not, owing to
obvious circumstances, done much harm.
We trusted that the Associated Press de-
spatches would give the truth once in a way,
and our trust was increased by the seeming
confirmation given it by a correspondent, who
we now have good reason to learn is the
author of the despatch, or at least its original
authority. We once again, therefore, tender
an apology to the Secretary of the St.
Patrick's Literary Society.

The first detachment of a "Salvation Army"
has arrived in the United States from Eng-
land, to be followed in a short time by a
second and a third. The army, as its name
implies, is destined to convert our sinful re-
publican neighbours, and is chiefly composed
of women in uniform of a remarkable char-
acter, inclining to masculine attire. The
latest news concerning its movements is that
the members of the army have opened the
campaign in real earnest, and are suffering
the martyrdom which it is in the power of
numbers of small boys with missiles and loud
voices to bestow. It is doubtful if since the
world began one genuine conversion has ever
yet been made by such means as the Salva-
tionists employ. On the contrary, they bring
religion into contempt by making it and
themselves ridiculous. They might, however,
be given credit for sincerity if they had made
an attempt in their native land before going
abroad, for while one sinner remains in old
England it was their duty to sing him to
death, if not to regenerate life with their in-
terminable hymns. Perhaps they considered
that as a man (or woman) is never a prophet
in his own country, their efforts there would
have been fruitless, but nevertheless they
should have made the attempt.

Those who placed faith in the utterances
of our city contemporaries when they told
their readers that the Irishmen of Montreal,
and the descendants of Irishmen, did not
agree with the policy of Mr. Parnell—who
at present represents Irish ideas on this con-
tinent—must have been convinced last night
that their teacher was wrong and that they
were deceived. Within the memory of man,
there has never been anything witnessed in
Montreal to be at all compared with the
ovation to the Irish Ambassador last night
in the city which stands on the St.
Lawrence, and not even tradition, which
is liable to exaggerate, will pretend to find
any parallel to the great demonstration ac-
cording to Mr. Parnell. Strangers who were
present were in perfect accord in saying that
they had never even heard of such enthu-
siasm, as did the recipient, who is rather re-
tacent in these matters, admits that it has sur-
passed anything he has seen in America up
to this. One is almost tempted to sym-
patize with our contemporaries in their bitter
disappointment. As regards our respected con-
temporaries, the *Gazette*, we should be extra sorry,
for its able editor in his enthusiasm for the
Duchess of Marlborough, adopted her cause as
his own and for the time being imagined
himself an aristocrat in order that he might
weep tears of ink in spirit (the deadliest
tears that can be shed in our days) on the
bosom of Her Grace of Marlborough, and in
his zeal thought no lie was big enough, with
which to defend her against her arch enemy,
Mr. Parnell. Did not this wretched man say
her son was descended from a certain am-
biguous lot and did not the *Gazette* man at
once spring to the assistance of Her Grace,
as if he also was so descended.

Last night's magnificent demonstration, how-
ever, shows that even combined newspaper
lying, or ignoring, or falsifying, cannot sup-

press Parnell, and for the reason that his
cause is a just one, and that truth is mighty
and shall prevail. We think we are safe in as-
serting that no prominent Irishman of Mon-
treal, or the descendant of an Irishman, was
absent from the procession, and there were
men bearing torches whom even the editors of
the *Gazette* and *Witness* would consider
their equals, high opinion and all as they
have of themselves. It may be said that there
is not much in a procession or in outward show,
but after all how are we to find out public
sentiment if not by words and actions,
for 'tis not given ordinary mortals to dive
into the hearts of people and drag their
secrets therefrom. We must therefore pre-
sume that when a people turn out on a bitter
cold night to tender their homage to a man,
or rather to the nation he represents, that
they approve of his policy. They would be
unworthy of Canada, they would be unworthy
of Ireland, they would be unworthy of free-
dom if they did not, and we must presume
this the more particularly when we remember
that a great many of them made sacrifices
which involved the expenditure of money.
We congratulate Montreal on last night's
turn-out; it reflects credit on all engaged in
it, will long be remembered in the annals
of the great commercial metropolis of Canada,
and in years hence, when Ireland's fortunes
will be brighter than they are now, it will
be a matter of self-gratulation for one to say:
"I saw Parnell when he came here to plead
the cause of Ireland and suffering humanity."

Hard Up for Recruits.

The English Government, notwithstanding
the great destitution in England, find it im-
possible to get recruits at present, and have
sent around the following circular to the
Bishops and clergy of the Established Church
HOUSE GUARDS, WHITEHALL,
LONDON, Dec. 18, 1879.

Sir,—The system of short service, which
has lately been introduced into the army,
renders necessary a greater supply of recruits
than formerly.

There is little difficulty in enlisting men
for the Grenadier Guards in large towns, but
the recruits who made the best soldiers are
those who come from the agricultural dis-
tricts. Knowing the influence which the
clergy exert over their parishioners, the
officer commanding the regiment has desired
me to place myself in communication with
you, in the hope that you will be disposed to
assist in the very important object of obtain-
ing a supply of men of good character for
her Majesty's service.

I enclose a statement which will give you
every information on the subject, and which,
I trust, by enabling you to recommend the
service to young men of your parish, will
satisfy their parents and friends that a man
on becoming a soldier is entering a most
honorable profession.

H. CHATFIELD, Lieut.
Regimental Adjutant Grenadier Guards.

Beaconsfield and Ireland.

Mr. Parnell happened to be in the *EVENING*
Post office when the full text of Lord Beacons-
field's letter to the Duke of Marlborough
was received by telegraph. He read it
twice over and shook his head. "Well, Mr.
Parnell," said a gentleman present, "what do
you think of it?" "Think of it?" said Mr.
Parnell. "Why, it is a declaration of war
against Ireland." We don't know if Mr.
Parnell is inspired to speak in that manner,
but it certainly is a declaration of
war as the terrible old Jew understands it.
It is not like a war conducted by the
Englishman Cromwell, or by the men of the
olden time generally, but it is nevertheless a
formidable document, and means great mis-
chief. England has done her level best with
the sword, a decent kind of weapon enough,
but has failed in exterminating a nation by
its means. She has, through it, killed her
thousands and tens of thousands, and prob-
ably will again in the good time coming,
but there is this weakness attached to its use,
it calls up swords in return, and, though they
be not so sharp, they are still power-
ful enough to defend, and, perhaps,
to affront. So in 1641, so in 1689,
so in '98, and so in 1867. But this man
Beaconsfield knows a trick worth
two of Mountjoy's or Cromwell's, or Glinckle's,
or that of Cornwallis. He goes in for fam-
ine, for dying men cannot defend themselves;
the parties are the starved and the starved;
the famine and its victim. Go to a man
who is healthy, be he ever so cowardly,
and assail him, he fights, he defends him-
self and something like a miracle may give him the victory. He is
dangerous. But starve him, refuse him
food, cause his little ones to die before
his eyes, let him hear his beloved wife
ask for a morsel of food and he is con-
quered and he dies, and she dies, and they die.
Thus did they die in '48, and thus will they
die in 1880 if the beneficent Creator allows the
Jingo chief to have his sweet will. But,
praise to this beneficent Creator, a man called
Charles Stewart Parnell rises up and says this
great wrong shall not be, this atrocious crime
shall not be committed. He has already
saved thousands of lives, perhaps hundreds of
thousands, and by doing so has vexed the
soul of the infidel who declared to the chav-
baccons of Buckinghamshire there were worse
things than an Irish famine. And he was
right—the descendant of the impenitent thief
is a worse thing.

Mr. Parnell is not alone in his interpreta-
tion of the meaning of Beaconsfield's man-
ifesto. The Home Rulers of Great Britain
and Ireland have construed the ruinously
pronounced in the same spirit, and think it a
declaration of war. Who are those Home
Rulers? Are they howling Radicals, who go
around and, penniless and shiftless them-
selves, advocate the Procrustean method of
forcing every one to be long or short enough
for their own beds? Do they preach Com-
munism or Socialism or Nihilism? No, they
are for the most part men of wealth and edu-
cation, possessing property which Disraeli

hungered for in his novels. They are
the real Conservatives of the land of
Ireland, who wish to bring about such
an equitable adjustment of the laws as will
secure peace for the future, and contentment
and happiness. "Emigrate and die," says
the Radical of days gone by. "Live
and be content, and enjoy your rights," say
the Home Rulers from Parnell and Shaw to
the meanest voter. Let not the readers of
the *Post* be for a moment mistaken, the Irish
leaders do not wish to assume a hostile atti-
tude towards England, but only to a brutal
English party, with whom the Bright-Glad-
stones, the Fawcett-Harcourts, good men and
true, have no sympathy. Beaconsfield is an
intellectual mania who wishes to destroy
England, and Parnell, Gladstone, Shaw and
Bright wish to preserve it and to unite all
the people of the empire in bonds of love
and peace. Shall we, then, here in Canada,
with hearts beating in our bosoms, with
strong affection for the land of our birth or
of our fathers, shall we see the monstrous
policy of Beaconsfield carried out and Ireland
wiped out of existence. The man hates Ire-
land, with an intense, an implacable, an un-
holy hatred. He knew there was a famine
coming, but he said there was none; and
then, when he saw it could, thanks to Par-
nell, be no longer denied, he declared war
against the patriots who try to alleviate
its horrors. It is this war which he
has now commenced in his own fashion,
and it is this war Parnell and his brave
confederates wish to meet. In the sum-
mer a wholesale system of eviction will
be commenced with the hope that the pea-
santry will be rendered desperate enough to
fly at the throats of the oppressors. But if
they have money sufficient to live and fight
the landlords constitutionally the latter will
have to go, and Beaconsfield will be defeated.
This money is now commencing to pour in
generously from the States, and the Irish
of Canada, Protestants and Catholics, should
assist, for it is their duty, it is a duty they
owe to God and man. They assisted religious
emancipation with their means, and why not
also the political emancipation? We have
most of us relatives in Ireland whom
we should not like to see exter-
minated, but exterminated they will
be if Beaconsfield and Marlborough have
their way. We appeal for aid. Let those
who can afford it give even the smallest sum
to aid the tenants to exist. They have sub-
scribed to save them from the present; let
our generous readers also save them for the
future. If our brethren in Ontario were be-
ing oppressed through a landlord power and
evicted from their homes, would not our
gorge rise and would we not hasten to the
rescue? Is it because Ireland is 3,000 miles
away that we are callous? We shall keep
open a column in the *Post* (TRUE WITNESS if
the *Post* go down), side by side with the re-
lief column, to give an opportunity to those
inclined to subscribe. In this there lurks no
disloyalty, for it is really a work that, if suc-
cessful, will consolidate the empire and seat
the sovereign more firmly on the throne.

Banking and the Currency Question.
The banking and currency system of the
country is really in a deplorable condition.
According to the present system of banking
and currency, the people are practically with-
out any security whatever in their dealing
with banks, whether by way of investing in
the stock or depositing, or in its medium of
exchange, which is and must always remain,
with very little exception, the bank note.
And as an example of the wisdom of those
who framed the present Banking Act, the last
of those considerations—that is, the bank
note, is the least secure. Of course the law
requires that a bank shall hold so much specie
and Dominion notes at all times on hand for
the security of their circulation; that
a bank cannot issue any more
notes than the amount of its paid-
up capital; that a bank shall have
a bona fide capital of at least \$100,000, and so
forth. But the same law has defeated all this.
How are we to know whether a bank ever
has in hand the required amount of specie
and Dominion notes? How are we to know
that it does not issue more notes than it has
bona fide capital paid in? How are we to
know that it has bona fide capital at all?
And not only this, but how are we to
know anything about the inner working or
condition of our banks? Does the monthly
returns tell us or inform us anything that we
can rely upon in relation to them? Have we
not to rely exclusively upon the honor of bank
officials for all and everything that we
know, or suppose we know, of
the safety and condition of our banks, and if
we could rely upon the honor of bank offi-
cials in these cases there would be no need
of any law. But every body knows that the
honor of bank officials would be rather an
unsafe system of banking and currency, and
yet this is exactly the present system of
Canada.

It is true there is a little penalty provided
for any violation of the law, but here again
the law is defeated, for no one can be pun-
ished for an offence until it is found out that
he has committed the offence; and in the case
of a bank official committing an offence
against the banking law, there is no way to
find it out until after the bank has suspended
and the people stand a chance of being rob-
bed. This is eminently like the precaution
of locking the stable after the horse is stolen.
We have an excellent example of this pre-
caution in the Consolidated Bank.

As we have noticed before, the law requires
that banks shall have so much bona fide capital
before going into business, and yet at least
two banks out of the four that failed in this
city last summer found their way into busi-
ness without any capital at all, save the
promissory notes of the shareholders paid in

for stock, and the banks did business on the
deposits which they received and the notes
they managed to palm off upon the people on
the strength of the pretence that they have
really paid in capital of their own. There is
not a single instance in which the present
banking law does not defeat itself.

The monthly returns required of Canadian
Banks appear to be a very excellent feature,
and, unlike the interpretation of the Court of
Appeals in the case of Sir Francis Hincks,
mean very well. But like the rest of the
law, their object is defeated by the very
returns themselves, from the very fact that,
so long as a bank can manage by hook or by
crook to keep its doors open, it can manufac-
ture as many false returns as it sees fit,
and no one will be the wiser of it, because
the Government has not reserved the right to
inspect the banks, in order to ascertain their
truth. What use then is returns if no one can
tell whether they are true or false? In fact,
under such circumstances, the officials of a bank
would be foolish to make a true return of their
affairs to the Government if a false one would
answer the purpose better, and that is just what
the Court of Appeals decided when it decided
(Judge Ramsay speaking) that the object of
bank returns appeared to be to conceal the
weakness of banks, if such a thing existed,
and not to expose it. What can be the practical
good of such a law? What satisfaction is a pun-
ishment of the offender to the people after they
are robbed of their money, even if the penalty
were meted out to the offender when caught?
What the people want is something to pre-
vent the robbery, and not something to punish
it. They want a safer, uniform currency,
a currency which will be national in its
character, and pass throughout the country
without respect to the locality of its issue or
redemption. That is, for instance, the note
of a bank in this city should pass in Nova
Scotia as readily as in this city, whereas the
same note can only be offered there for col-
lection, and the holder of the note must
bear the expense. The same is true of
the Nova Scotia bank note here. Every bank
note is treated outside of the Province where
it is issued just the same as an American bank
note would be, that is, the American bank note
is placed upon the same footing with a home
bank note here anywhere outside of the Province
where it is issued. Now this, if there was
nothing else about it, would look as if there was
very little brotherhood or sisterhood between
the Provinces. Of course, a bank note of this
city will pass in Nova Scotia, but it is subject
to the usual one-half per cent. discount for
collection, the same as the American bank note
is, although it is at par with gold.

We cannot, of course, notice all weak points
of the present system, nor yet make any de-
tailed suggestion of remedy within the limits
of these remarks. But this much we urge
upon their consideration, that whatever
changes it proposes to make upon the bank-
ing law, it should specially look towards the
better safety of so much of the money of the
people as is issued by banks. We also press
the necessity and advantage of giving that
money a national character and of making it
redeemable at more convenient points than
at present. But while this important point
could be urged upon the consideration of the
Government than the fact that any law,
however wise or well meant, without Govern-
ment inspection necessarily defeats itself, be-
cause there is no other way of holding banks to it.
Without this all the returns that could be made
out are absolutely worthless. Without it no one
can tell whether a bank has real capital or a
capital of shareholders' promissory notes. With-
out this there is no way to tell anything
whatever with certainty about the standing, safety,
or condition of banks, and if this cannot be done,
what then is law for?

The Security of Bank Circulation.

We called attention to this question the
other day, and pointed out the utter insecurity
of the public in all communication or traffic
with the banking element; and that traffic is
very great—very much greater than people
generally stop to think. Certainly seven-
eighths of the business of the country is
transacted through the medium of the banks,
in consideration of which banking is an item
of far greater importance as an element of
commerce than is generally attached to it.
When we, therefore, consider the mass of re-
sponsibility and business falling into the hands
of the banking interest, the idea at once sug-
gests itself that instead of practically no secu-
rity at all, the public interest can hardly be too
well guarded. The public have a right to
every precaution against all abuses of the
banking franchise that law can provide with-
out obstructing its usefulness. It may seem
hard for a moment that a banking institution
should be subjected to a periodical inspection
at the pleasure of the Government. But it
should be remembered that banks are not in-
dividuals, but institutions for the public
benefit, and that it is as such they receive
their franchise. If they are therefore public
institutions living for the benefit of the pub-
lic, the public have a right at all times to
know their condition, and to adopt the most
convenient and reliable means of securing that
information for themselves, and if they have
this right, why should any think it hard that
they should exercise it. Whatever is right can-
not be wrong. When the system of inspec-
tion was introduced in the United States the
banks resisted it; but upon cooler reflection
they soon saw that it was to their own ad-
vantage just as much as to any one else, because
it all came to the conclusion that, inas-
much as banks necessarily have considerable
traffic with one another, it would be well that
one bank should know the exact condition of
the other. Besides, if a bank is safe, the more
people know about it the better for the bank.

On the other hand, if a bank should object
to throwing open its inside affairs, it would
not at all be a good sign.

But in banking perhaps the most impor-
tant item of detail is the bank note and its
security to the holder. The money of the
people—and that shall always be the bank
note—should be safe beyond a con-
tingency and at no time subject to
any discount, such as that at present
charged for collection throughout the
various Provinces against each other, and
the only way that both these necessary qual-
ities can be given to it is to adopt the Ameri-
can method of issuing bank circulation.
This is most simple and clear, and it is only
enough to say for its wisdom, that the note
of an American bank, even after it has failed,
is better than the note of the Bank of Eng-
land. Now, just think of it, the note of an
American bank is safer than the note of the
Bank of England, the greatest bank
in the world. To many, without re-
flection, this might seem astounding, but it
is nevertheless true. But, in order that no
one doubt it, here is the explanation, or rather
method of issue and securing the issue in
both cases. The American banks cannot issue
their own circulation, but must receive it from
the National Government and deposit secu-
rity with that Government for it to the
extent of ten per cent. more than dollar for
dollar. The security must also be United
States gold bonds, by which means the honor
of the whole nation and its wealth is pledged
for the security of the bank note to the
holder. These bonds have been at a large
premium, both at home and abroad, for ten
years back, which makes the security of the
bank note the amount of the premium, to-
gether with the ten per cent. more than
dollar for dollar upon the amount of
notes issued to the bank, because the
amount of notes issued to all banks is
90 per cent of the par value of the bonds
they deposit. Then if a bank fails, an officer
of the Government, called the Comptroller of
the Currency, will close this bank if it can-
not raise the necessary means to reorganize;
he will sell the bonds held as security for the
circulation, and call in the notes and redeem
them in gold, cent for cent and dollar for
dollar. Then, after he is satisfied that all
the notes have been redeemed, he will hand
the balance to the shareholders. But, rather
amusingly, whenever a bank fails, which is
of rare occurrence—that is, a National Bank,
for there are both State and National, the
former being precisely like our Cana-
dian Banks—the Comptroller has every
difficulty to get the notes in, because
people, knowing they are secure, they never
bother their heads about going to the re-
demption agency with them or sending them
there. They never care whether the bank
fails or not. Unlike the case here and in Eng-
land, when they hear of national bank failure,
they never run to the safe, or the drawer, or
the chest, or the stocking to see how much or
many of its notes they have, in order to try
to palm them off on somebody else before the
story goes around. They never run to the
broker to see what is the least amount of
their honest, hard-earned money will he take
from them. They stop where they are, be-
cause they know the security is de-
posited at Washington for them when-
ever they call upon it, and continue
to receive and pass the notes the same as if
nothing happened. Now, suppose the Bank
of England failed, as it often did, would this
be the case? It would be no more likely now
than it ever was. The Bank of England issues
its own notes, is only required to hold 33
per cent security, and that in its own vaults,
which is practically no security at all, because
the security being in the custody of the bank
officials, they may squander it the same as
they could squander the rest of the bank's
assets if they took the notion. Besides, the
33 per cent gold in the bank's vaults, even if
it were to be found there when they failed,
would be no more security for the noteholder
than for any other creditor. So in Canada
as well as England, 3 specie and legal tender re-
quired would be no more security for the note-
holder than any ordinary creditor in case of
a bank failure. The mere custody of the
security for bank circulation is, therefore, of
every importance. If it is the bank, it is in
the power of the bank to squander the secu-
rity. If it is the Government, it cannot squan-
der it, and if only enough is deposited with it,
the same as the American case, everything
will go right, no matter whether the Govern-
ment be a Grit or Conservative Government.
Its custody of the security of bank circula-
tion is at all times preferable to the custody
of the bank.

Here, then, the American bank note is se-
cured to the extent of at least 10 per cent
for more than dollar for dollar and
cent for cent, while the Bank of England
has but 33 per cent, and even that
amount may not exist, because the bank
having access to it may use or ill-use it at
pleasure. By all means, therefore, let us
have something like the American system of
bank issue. Another good point which
could be copied to advantage from the Ameri-
can national system, is the precaution
against banks getting into business without
any capital of their own. It would certainly
be wise that banks could be made to show
whether their paid-up capital consists of real
capital or the promises of shareholders, never
to be redeemed. The people are always in-
terested in this, because they never would
consider it safe to deposit money for safe-
keeping with a concern that has no money
or other means of its own. This is an un-
written law.

An old woman named Mrs. Culgan died at
Kingston a few days since, having no friends.
Her solicitor, after the funeral, visited her late
residence for the purpose of making an in-
ventory of her goods, and found secreted in a
box over \$1,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.
DEAR SIR,—Enclosed you will find the list
of subscribers to the Irish relief fund for the
parish of St. Marthe, which you will please
publish as soon as convenient. You will also
find enclosed the sum of \$68.50, which
amount will correspond with enclosed list.
Hoping our delay in sending the above list
will cause you no inconvenience,
We remain,
Yours respectfully,
J. & E. McCABE.

St. Marthe, Vaudreuil, P.Q.

To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,—Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, gives
intending emigrants to Manitoba the advice
to call on Archbishop Tache, St. Boniface,
opposite Winnipeg, or at the residence of
some priest, to obtain information regarding
the ministrations of priests in the new settle-
ments. Some of these are exclusively Catho-
lic, but all over the country Catholics are to
be met with, and their wants are attended to
by several priests, who give stations where-
ever they find Catholic families. This ad-
vice is important, as without it many Catholics
and their children, having no knowledge of
the priest's whereabouts, might find the want
of a spiritual physician, particularly at the
hour of death.

SECRETARY.

Irish Emigration.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

DEAR SIR,—A committee having been ap-
pointed in this town to consider the best
means of improving the condition of the
laboring and agricultural classes of Ireland,
now suffering from famine, have decided that,
after doing what they can to relieve their
present necessities, they should endeavor to
prevent a recurrence of a similar calamity;
and this they believe can only be effected by
assisting and encouraging as many as possible
to immigrate to this Province and the North-
west Territory, where 160 acres of fertile land
can be obtained from the Government free;
and where with very little effort on their part
they will be able in five or seven years to
repay with interest any amount they may at
first require to assist them in coming here or
in getting established in their new homes.

Many of those immigrants would require
little or no assistance, and would be of great
value to the Dominion, by assisting in build-
ing our railways and in developing our un-
claimed territory.

They believe a company or association of
Irishmen and of others favorable to the plan,
from every part of the Dominion, might be
organized under statute to carry these sug-
gestions into effect by obtaining a grant or
loan from the Dominion Government, which
the association would guarantee to be repaid,
with interest, in a specified time, the associa-
tion securing itself by a lien on the home-
steads of the immigrants, as provided in the
Dominion Lands Act.

The officers of such an association could
provide for the bringing out of emigrants and
for settling them on their homesteads.

The committee, therefore, request your
sympathy and aid in carrying out these sug-
gestions, or in maturing some plan which
will accomplish the object in view.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
D. M. J. HAGARTY,
Chairman of Committee.

Committee:—M. Blake, T. Collins, J. P.,
James Cowan, M.D., M.P.P., J. H. Doherty,
Charles Hay, J.P., M. Macklin, M.D., Wil-
liam Lyons, G. B. Benister, D.L.S., Secretary.
Portage la Prairie, March 1st, 1880.

A Benevolent Request.

It will be remembered by our readers, more
especially those residing in the vicinity of
Huntingdon, that on the 12th of July, 1878,
the Huntingdon Borderers were summoned to
Montreal to assist in averting a prospective
riot. On the trip home the soldiers of this
particular corps became inflamed with ardent
spirits, and, as a natural consequence, han-
dled their firearms carelessly. By the dis-
charge of a gun Capt. McKinnon, then pre-
sent, had one of his hands injured, and im-
mediately sought to persuade the Govern-
ment to indemnify him for the injury by a
monetary consideration. Through the exer-
tions of Mr. Scriver, M.P., he has succeeded
in obtaining the sum of \$800.

Condolence.

A meeting of the officers of the Legislative
Assembly was held on Saturday, the 6th in-
stant. Mr. Jas. Delorme, Clerk of the House,
was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Mr.
Louis Fortier, Secretary.

It was moved by Mr. D. Simard, seconded
by Mr. P. E. Smith, and resolved,
That the officers of the Legislative As-
sembly have learned with deep regret the
death of Mr. P. J. Curran, Assistant English
Translator.

Moved by Mr. Crawford Lindsay, seconded
by Mr. A. N. Montpetit, and resolved,
That the death of Mr. Curran has deprived
the House of one of its most useful officers,
and Society of a brilliant member.

Moved by Mr. L. Simoneau, seconded by
Mr. Chs. P. Lindsay, and resolved,
That a copy of the above resolutions be
transmitted to the family of the late lamented
Mr. Curran.

Moved by Mr. O. C. de la Chevrotiere,
seconded by Mr. Adj. Demers, and resolved,
That a copy of the above resolutions be
transmitted to the newspapers of this city.

LOUIS FORTIER, L. DELORME,
Secretary. Chairman.

DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND
Purgative Pills, have been gotten up on
SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES and any one using them,
at especially this season of the year, will find
in them the best spring medicine obtainable.

COLDS AND COUGHS.—SUDDEN
changes of climate are sources of *Pulmonary*
and *bronchial affections*. Take at once
"Brown's Bronchial Troches," let the Cold,
Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so
slight.

PALE CHEEKS IN CHILDREN OFTEN
result from the presence of worms in the
stomach, but a few of BROWN'S VERMI-
FUGE COMBIS or Worm Lozenges, will
expel the intruders, and restore the bloom
of health to the countenance. Mothers with
pale face children should try these Combs.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
for all diseases of children, such as teething
wind, colic, &c., is a reliable remedy. It not
only relieves the child from pain, but regu-
lates the stomach and bowels, corrects
acidity, and gives tone and energy to the
whole system; gives rest to the mother and
health to the child.

SPINAL DIFFICULTIES. RESULT
from imperfect circulation of blood through
the spinal column. BROWN'S HOUSE-
HOLD PANACEA, and Family Liniment
rubbed in well, invigorates the blood vessels,
strengthens the back, and effects a cure.
Resulting from colds, pains in the back will
be relieved by one application.