

## THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 12 1890

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, St. Martin, Pope and Martyr.

THURSDAY, Nov. 13, St. Stanislaus Koska, Confessor.

FRIDAY, Nov. 14, St. Lawrence O'Toole, Archbishop, Confessor.

SATURDAY, Nov. 15, St. Gertrude, Virgin and Anchorite.

SUNDAY, Nov. 16, (twenty-fifth Sunday after Pentecost), St. Edmund, Bishop and Confessor.

MONDAY, Nov. 17, St. Gregory, Bishop and Confessor.

TUESDAY, Nov. 18, St. Hilde, Abbess.

MUNICIPAL elections have just been held in England and the results, if the cable news is correct, seems to show that the elected belong largely to the Liberal persuasion. But this is very slight indication of parliamentary electoral feeling as politics do not in England enter into municipal affairs to the extent they do in this country.

Not only the community of St. Basil in Toronto but the entire Church has to mourn the loss of a good and faithful priest. The death of the Rev. Father Vincent, who was called to his rest on All Saints day, removes one of the most devoted and beloved of the clergy of Canada. His works, however, like his memory, remain fresh and enduring.

ACCORDING to a letter written by William J. D. Sullivan, an effort is being made to bring to the United States a very interesting historical relic, namely, the flag carried by the famous Irish Brigade at Fontenoy. This flag is carefully kept by the French Government, and it is said a petition for the loan of it has been sent to Paris by Mr. Blaine and signed by Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Hill, Mr. Abbott, the Mayor of New York, Secretary Whitney and Mr. Chaney. The occasion on which the flag is to be used is a parade of certain "Irish Volunteers" who have an organization in the States.

It now seems more than probable that Mr. T. D. Sullivan will be one of the Irish envoys who will visit Canada during the coming winter. Anyone accredited by Mr. Parnell would be sure of a hearty welcome and generous response from the Irish people of the Dominion and their friends and sympathizers; but it is not too much to say that Mr. T. D. Sullivan, whose writings are so familiar and whose talents are so universally recognized, will be greeted with a *cum melle fide*. Those who have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Sullivan, speak of him in the highest terms. His name is a household word through his contributions to the Dublin Nation, and all are most anxious to greet one Ireland's most distinguished sons, a leading member of a family of patriots.

Most people of higher education have read and appreciated O'Connor's description of the good priest in the Canterbury Tales. But the mass of people have not read it, and if they did, would perhaps, from the fact that O'Connor's language is somewhat singular, not appreciate it. There is, however, a poetical description of a good clergyman which appeals to every heart and comes within the compass of the lowest understanding. It is that of Goldsmith in that most beautiful and fascinating poem, "The Deserted Village," a poem which seems to possess a double force at the present time. It is noticeable that by a curious coincidence some part of the lines describing the "village preacher" has been quoted by the orators in nearly all the recent ecclesiastical solemnities. Cardinal Gibbons, speaking of Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn, who has just celebrated his "silver wedding" to the priesthood, referred to him as one who,

Beside the bed where parting life was laid,  
And sorrow gulls and pain by turns dismayed,  
The reverend champion stood.

And the Church papers have shown that on other occasions the preacher has drawn on the pleasing sketch for a simile. This is a high compliment to the famous Irishman and his specially famous poem.

THE North Pole seems to possess a strange fascination for some people though what particular good its discovery is expected to do humanity is not at present evident. We in Canada are not wholly strangers to the idea of reaching the pole by way of balloons. The scheme was, if not invented, and least strongly advocated by Commander O'Byrne, who has often lectured here on the subject. Now, two Frenchmen, Messrs. Besancon and Hermite, are preparing to start next May on a search for the Pole in balloons. We are told that they propose to use a hydrogen balloon that will carry four tons with an

equipment which will include scientific instruments, eight dogs and sleighs, a small, unsinkable canoe, and provisions for a month. They propose to start from Spitzbergen in a favorable wind, and say they can cross the Pole and reach some civilized place in America or Asia in about ten days. With the aid of a drag anchor they expect to sail near enough the earth to take photographs and make scientific observations. The Paris College of Aerial Navigation is greatly interested in the scheme and is aiding it. The project, however, will probably prove one more in the list of past failures to discover the Pole. It will be fortunate if it does not cause fresh names to be inscribed on the roll of those already sacrificed to the icy Moloch of the North.

As casting some light upon the present position of affairs in Ireland, and showing the urgent need of being prepared to extend aid as soon as asked the following letter, written by the superior of the Convent of Mercy, Cliden Connemara, to the Bishop of Buffalo, will be read with profit and interest. It speaks for itself:

"My Lord: I humbly beg leave to address your Grace, in the name of the destitute and suffering poor around us. The wisest heads agree that since the great famine in 1847 there has not been such a failure of the potato crop throughout Connemara as at present.

"It is heartrending to hear the accounts of those who seek relief at the convent. They strained every point and spent their all to sow the crop, and in one night the dread disease crushed their hopes and plunged them into misery. I dread to look forward to the work before us, feeling our powerlessness to stem this tide of sorrow. I have often known parents to suffer extreme want themselves, who could not bear to see their helpless little children endure the pangs of hunger.

"Will your Grace then help us and send us some aid until the gloom that hangs over our afflicted country is dispelled by the rising of brighter and better days? My Lord, do not refuse me in this and hour of need, and the prayers of the destitute and especially of the starving little ones will draw down God's blessing on yourself and the flock under your apostolic care."

## The Provincial Legislature.

The opening of the Provincial Legislature of this province, and the debate on the address, gave rise to one or two incidents of more than ordinary interest. The first arose out of the expressed determination of the Government to adopt the policy that proved fatal to its predecessor, with reference to the medical branch of the provincial insane asylums. It will be remembered that the late Government was suspected of the intention to take from the Sisters in charge of the lunatic asylum the medical control of those institutions and to vest the same in the board of episcopates appointed by the Government. The Pastor, or Nationalist, element made this a point of attack upon the Conservative Government, and they carried on a very successful warfare on those lines. The evidence in the hands of the Merolier Cabinet, and the presence therein of some pronounced Liberals whose views are well known on this important subject, have determined the Premier to adopt as his policy the views ascribed to his predecessors. The announcement to that effect was made in the speech from the throne, and it may be stated that the policy foreshadowed had the approval of nearly every section of the community. Mr. Pelletier, M.P.P., one of the editors of *Le Justice*, challenged that plank of the ministerial programme in a most emphatic manner, and the result was an open rupture between him and the Hon. Mr. Merolier, the latter proudly reading his follower out of the party on the floor of the House, and informing him that he would not be dictated to by a man who had no following whatever in the province. It is not often that such a scene occurs, and it may now be asked, what is Mr. Pelletier going to do about it, in the first place, and secondly, has that gentleman any following in the country? It looks very much as if Mr. Merolier had weighed the whole matter, and have come to the conclusion that Mr. Pelletier's usefulness was gone whilst his obtrusiveness remained, and it was high time to sit upon him, and that he has done most efficiently. Snubbing is no word to express the smarting obligation inflicted upon the Nationalist chieftain.

The second of the address was Mr. Fitzpatrick, M.P.P., for Quebec county, who is credited with having made an able speech. During his remarks he adverted to the question of Irish Catholic representation in a very glancing way. He said, in effect, that there should be no such a thing, that sectarian or radical representation should be abolished, and the seats of honor and government given to those who deserved them by their talents and their services to the country. All of which is very good in theory and sounds very well, but does not meet the case. A very wise statement is credited with having said, in reply to a petition for the abolition of capital punishment, that he was quite willing to do so when Monsieur les Assassins gave the example. The Irish Catholics of this province will be fully prepared to abandon all claims to representation when other sections of the community show, in a practical way, a disposition to act likewise. It will be quite time enough to abandon our right when other people cease to exact special privileges. Mr. Fitzpatrick is a clever young gentleman, with, we hope, a bright future before him. His position is a peculiar one, no doubt; he explained it very well. He, an Irish Canadian Catholic, holds his seat by virtue of the party support, in a French Canadian constituency, and he cannot stand up for the rights of his countrymen as he might were his constituency one of his own making, and controlled by his own people. Great allowance must be made for a gentleman in his position, but we think he made a mistake in referring to the subject at all, since he was

not in a position to assert the Irish Catholic rights. When the French Canadian and the Protestant shall have ceased to claim representation according to population, in the Cabinet Councils, it will be time enough for our people to do likewise. Until then we should manfully hold our own, or know the reason why we are not allowed to do so.

The sweeping defeat of the Republican party, and the continuance in office of the Republican Ministry in spite of it, brings into strong prominence the absence of any constitutional responsibility on the part of American Ministers. The inferiority of this governmental system as compared with our own is brought out in clear relief. Although the people have condemned, in a most marked manner, the policy of their government, the latter is enabled to continue on its way in defiance of public opinion and can outlive until the election in November, 1892, and perhaps longer. As far as the people and their will are concerned the executive can snap their fingers at both. This is Republican government. Canadians may well thank heaven their administration is on a higher level, and that the peoples' will, when expressed, leaves the government a short shrift.

## A Regrettable Speech.

During the debate on the address from the Throne the reports say:

Mr. Merolier made the statement that as far the contracts went, no matter whom they were made with, with the Holiness the Pope or the most virtuous religious in the world, he would still insist on the Government having the medical control, and though strange things were always happening, and though it might occur that the Government should fall, it would never suffer itself to be dictated to by a member of the House without a following.

In so far as Mr. Pelletier is concerned, the Catholics of this Province take very little interest in his quarrel with the Premier. The latter, however, whilst he may have formed a correct estimate of his ally's strength, or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say weakness, since he is referred to as a member without a following, made a grievous mistake when he spoke of His Holiness the Pope. Catholics do not relish the name of His Holiness being dragged into political discussions. They dislike it, whether it be for the purpose of emphasizing independence of action, or to make political capital by feigning unnecessary submission. The name of the Pope is too sacred to be dragged into the political mire. It is not at all likely that His Holiness will trouble himself about the contracts of Messrs. Merolier & Co., but the last named combination may find that in settling accounts with the most virtuous religious, they may have quite enough to test their mettle without crossing the Alps for so august an antagonist.

## Ballour's Game.

Some time ago it was announced that the Corcorans were preparing to wage war upon the Nationalists, in their strongholds in Ireland, and that at the next general election they would contest every seat with the Irish party. The visit of Mr. Ballour to Ireland, is, evidently, a step preparatory to the coming campaign. That gentleman, whatever he may be, is no fool; he could not be ignorant altogether of the condition of the wretched peasantry of Ireland, and it was not his solitude for their welfare that prompted him to visit Erin's shores. The object is apparent. Beneath the guise of a benefactor carrying out public works for relieving the distress, Mr. Ballour is paving the way for the most bar-faced corruption in the coming campaign, which cannot be very far off. If the English government could only make a break in the ranks of the Nationalists, were it possible to wedge in a few Unionists, here and there in the constituencies it would be a grand affair for the corollaries, who with the present phalanx of Irish nationalists, stand convicted before the world, of retaining the people's Home Rule to which they are entitled. It will therefore be evident that a greater effort than ever must be put forth by the friends of Ireland, and the visit of the Irish Envoys made a success beyond parallel. The government will have public funds at their disposal, in the construction of public works to enable them to fight the Nationalists. These must have the money necessary for the most effective organization. It behoves every lover of Ireland to send whoever may come to Canada, back to the old land, with a substantial mark of our sympathy. Let every man, woman and child therefore be ready to cheerfully subscribe. Let the Paracletes and Gladstones carry the day, and we shall all live to see Ireland happy and prosperous once more. Ballour's game ought to be baulked by the patriotic children of Ireland at home and abroad.

## The C. P. R. and Progress.

It is pointed out that exactly ten years have passed away since the contract was signed between the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific syndicate for the construction of the railway, providing for its completion in the middle of the year 1891. In the ordinary course, therefore, we ought to be now looking for the opening of the line connecting the two oceans, and congratulating ourselves on the promptitude of the contractors, or deploring their failure to carry out their undertaking. Editors would be commencing to write of the "year great in the annals of Canada," as that in which the railway was completed. But, in truth, the Dominion's progress is so rapid that the completion of the road seems quite a thing of the past, and few pause to think that it was built and is running order for five years before the date contemplated for. And to-day we are reminded that the company possesses

"over 5,000 miles of railway, with many thousand miles of telegraph lines, with earnings of \$15,000,000, profits exceeding \$6,000,000, and every Government dollar repaid, recognized as an Imperial mail route to the East, and possessing a reputation and financial standing hardly second to that of any railway company on the whole American continent." The writer might have added that within a few months it will also possess its own line of steam cruisers on the Pacific Ocean. And, nevertheless, Canada is on the verge of ruin and despair according to the Grit orators. Strangely contradictory. But it is said that old Judith Beth, the aged negroess Barnum showed around as Washington's nurse, told her it is so long and so well, that at last she varied it with pleasing domestic incidents and evidently came to believe that she really had dandled the "father of his country" at her sable bosom. So perhaps Mr. Patterson, Sir R. Cartwright, Mr. Davies and their imitators have told their "horrible tale" so often and for so long a time—from 1868 to 1872—they then saw the golden side of the shield for the space of some five years—and from 1878 to the present they really believe what they say. That is the charitable, and only way to account for their strange but decidedly mischievous delusion.

## Corcoran's Defeat.

The recent elections in the United States have caused many surprises. Mr. McKinley and his friends have had an unexpected awakening, and there is great rejoicing in the Democratic camp. One feature of the campaign in the State of Massachusetts is worthy of consideration, that is, the defeat of the Hon. John W. Corcoran as Lieutenant Governor. The Boston Globe tells Mr. Corcoran that, although defeated, he may look upon the campaign with personal pride. He is flattered with the pleasing but fruitless assurance that although he did not poll as many votes as his associate, Mr. Russell, who ran for Governor on the Democratic ticket that the same thing has already occurred to former candidates for the Lieutenant Governorship when a Democratic Governor successfully headed the polls. Mr. Corcoran is further consoled with the assurance that he came nearer election than any other Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor ever did since the Republican party was born. He is also told that he deserved election in recognition of his splendid services in the campaign, but such a result was not to have been expected—all of which may be very pleasant reading for Mr. Corcoran, but he is not Lieutenant Governor all the same. The Boston Globe might have made much shorter work and come nearer the true state of the case if it had simply said that despite Mr. Corcoran's splendid abilities, his towering eloquence and faithful services to the party, he had one unpardonable disqualification in the minds of the majority of the electors in the State of Massachusetts, that of being a practical Catholic. Mr. Russell, a Protestant gentleman, standing on exactly the same platform and aspiring to the higher office polled several thousands of votes who declined to cast their ballots for his Catholic colleague, Mr. Corcoran. The old Puritanical State is not yet free from the leaven of intolerance and bigotry. The Globe says: "Mr. Corcoran is young, has made a gallant and almost successful fight and his time will come." No doubt the day will come when the people of Massachusetts will have outgrown their prejudices and a Catholic candidate may be as acceptable as a citizen of any other religious persuasion, but it is hardly to be expected that the happy change will be operated in Mr. Corcoran's day or generation. That would be expecting too much.

## China in the Future.

There is a good deal of editorial writ indulged in in the United States at the expense of Lord Walsley because he has expressed the opinion that the more or less distant future will witness a terrible conflict between the Chinese and English speaking people. He has written:

"But some day a general or lawgiver will arise in China, and the Chinese, who have been motionless for three centuries, will begin to progress. They will take to the profession of arms, and then they will build themselves up on the Russian empire. Before the Chinese armies—as they possess every military virtue, are solidly and undeviating to death and capable of inexhaustible endurance—the Russians will go down. Then the Chinese armies will march westward. They will overrun India, sweeping up into the sea. Asia will belong to them, and then, at last, English, Americans, Australians, will have to rally for a last desperate conflict. So certain do I regard this that I think one fixed point of our policy should be to strain every nerve and make every sacrifice to keep on good terms with China. China is the coming power."

There is not much to laugh at. While we think that perhaps the picture is highly colored there can be no doubt that it is not ill-drawn. The Caucasian has reached his western limits and is now face to face with the Mongolian, and the dormant civilization of China, high as is well known, is being fanned into new life. More than that, the evil advances of warlike science have not been without their effect on the Chinese. In deed they are becoming aggressive, and added to their vast numbers this fact alone almost brings Lord Walsley's "prophecy" within the bounds of near fulfillment. Their herds with weapons of modern warfare might indeed sweep like a torrent all before them. At sea also they are not to be despised. Even now they have a fleet which could cope with that of any power, save Britain, on this continent. The American satellites of the press who found their ideas of the Chinese on the knowledge derived from an acquaintance with a laundryman had better extend their study of the subject before they laugh the laugh which is sometimes cast when not too quickly indulged in.

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## THE U. S. ELECTIONS.

## A Sweeping Democratic Victory.

New York, Nov. 26.—The Congressional elections have resulted in a sweeping defeat for the Republicans in nearly all the States. The Herald gives the Democrats 226 and the Republicans 105 in the next House.

The San Francisco returns received by it indicate that the assembly stands 67 Democrats to 61 Republicans. The same paper says 235 Democrats and 85 Republicans have been elected members of the House of Representatives.

The Associated Press reports show that the Democrats will have on joint ballot a 51 against the Republicans' 79, which ensures the election of a Democrat successor to Senator Evans.

The official reports from two-thirds of the counties in Nebraska indicate the election of Powers (Farmers' Alliance) for governor, by a small majority.

The Republican central committee at Topeka, Kansas, concede that the opposition to Senator Ingalls will have a majority in the legislature. They also concede the election of the entire Farmers' Alliance state ticket, with the possible exception of governor and six opposition congressmen.

Mr. McKim's ally concedes Warwick's election by about 300.

Chairman Jones, of the Republican state committee of Illinois, concedes the legislature to the Democrats, thus ensuring a Democratic U.S. senator from that state, but claims the election of the Republican state ticket by majorities of from 6,000 to 8,000.

The Democrats of New Hampshire elect both congressmen from that state. Both parties claim the legislature.

Returns from half the townships in Indiana show an average gain of twenty to the township by the Democrats. This will make the state Democratic by about 20,000. The Democrats elect eleven out of thirteen congressmen. The legislature will be Democratic on a joint ballot by 68.

A despatch from Minneapolis says: It now looks as if Merriam (Republican) was elected governor by a small plurality. The Farmers' Alliance will probably hold the balance of power in the legislature.

A San Francisco despatch says: The Republicans have elected the entire state ticket and are sure of a large majority on a joint ballot.

The Republicans elect governor and congressmen in Nevada.

The new congressional delegation from Pennsylvania will stand 17 Republicans and 11 Democrats, a Democratic gain of 4.

A Philadelphia despatch says complete returns foot up a plurality for Blatchford (Democrat) for governor—15,993. Democratic gain as compared with 1888 of 59,584.

Chairman Baughman of the group from Kansas City, East Humphrey (Republican) is elected governor by 5,000 plurality.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—Official returns show only one Republican congressman elected in Wisconsin. The Republicans lose a congressman besides the Legislature, which will probably elect ex-Secretary Vilas to succeed Senator Spooner. Pick (Democrat) for governor has a majority of about 30,000.

CHICAGO, November 7.—The Evening Journal, for many years one of the staunchest of Republican papers, in the course of a demagogic editorial on the political situation this afternoon, says: "What now shall be the Republican party's course. Simply this, that it must live up to what are its real principles. The McKinley bill must be steadily discharged. It must be modified in almost every feature. A national conference of the party has been held, and its leaders must obey the dictates of that caucus. There is no occasion for a delay until a Democratic Congress has been assembled and a Republican senate gives assent to the changes required. The Republican party is the party of the people and one of reform in itself. It has now its opportunity."

CINCINNATI, Texas, November 7.—Roger Q. M. states that he will be a candidate for Speaker of the House in the fifty-second Congress.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The Tribune says the latest election returns from the several states give the Democrats a majority in Congress of from 120 to 130.

The Herald gives the Democrats (including Farmers' Alliance men) 141 majority.

CHICAGO, November 7.—Official figures from all but eleven counties in Illinois and the meeting counties estimated show that the majority for the Democratic state ticket will be from 11,000 to 33,000, varying as to candidates.

The Congressional delegation from Illinois will stand fourteen Democrats and six Republicans. In the present house it stands thirteen Republicans, seven Democrats.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., November 7.—The latest returns from South Dakota show the result to be an Alliance victory and that Loukota is elected governor. The Legislature will also be Alliance.

PORTLAND, Oregon, November 7.—Returns from but three counties in the State of Washington (Wilson (Republican) for governor) show a majority of between 7,000 and 8,000. The Legislature stands: Senate, Republicans, 31; Democrats, 2; doubtful, 1; House, Republicans, 61; Democrats, 17.

A Serious Fire at Platoon.

PICOT, N.S., November 8.—Fire originated this morning in the warehouse on the South Market wharf, part of which was fitted for the "hookup." A single prisoner was in the cell, a sailor belonging to the Norwegian hawke Prima Donna, in port, but in several days ago to prevent his running away from his ship. The fire probably originated in his cell, as people in his vicinity heard his cries, but before any one could reach him that portion of the building was enveloped in flames, and help could not be given him. Nothing was found but his ship bones. The fire gained considerable headway before the engines could be got on the ground, and quickly spread to the adjoining warehouse, causing a loss of about \$400,000.

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Sincerely yours,

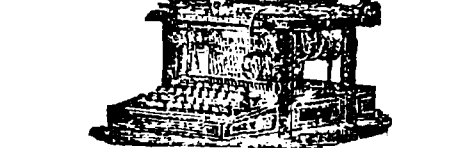
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## Grand Jury System.

OTTAWA November 8.—The question of the expediency of abolishing the functions of grand juries in relation to the administration of the criminal law has been brought to the attention of Parliament, and insinuations have from time to time been made to the Government by municipal bodies, judges and others interested in criminal jurisprudence that their abolition would be in the public interest. Therefore, it is the intention of the Minister of Justice to lay before Parliament a bill codifying the criminal law of Canada both as regards substantive law and procedure, before submitting it, however, Sir John Thompson has addressed a circular to all judges in Canada who are charged with judicial functions in criminal matters, as well as to the Attorney General of each province, to get their views on the question.

## A Dose of Their Own Physio.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Information was received here to-day that Peru had imposed a prohibition tax on imported lard. The law created quite a stir on the London Exchange as Peru takes \$300,000 worth of the best quality of lard from this city yearly. The Peruvians have passed a new tariff law to take effect February 1 next, and a tax of 5 cents per pound is imposed on all foreign lard.

## A Protest.

DUBLIN, November 9.—Canon Doyle has published a fiery letter exhorting Irishmen to reject Mr. Parnell's suggested alternative of any other land purchase scheme leaving out one-half of the tenantry, as Mr. Parnell's scheme does. He protests against Mr. Parnell's proposing such a scheme without consulting the Nationalist party and declares that the very notions of Mitchellstown and Tipperary, red with blood of their murdered brothers, would rise in the mutiny at the thought of such a re-establishing of naked landlordism. The letter has caused a sensation.