THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE S PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BYERY WEDNESDAY. BY THE Post Printing and Publishing Company,

48

AT THEIR OFFICES.

761 CRAIG STREET, - - MONTREAL TERMS:

Delivered in City ... \$2.00 " " " Single copies 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES; 10 cents per line first insertion. " for every subsequent insertion. 5

CONTRACT BATES. 1 Year \$1.50 per line. Months..... 1.00 " 50 per cent on these rates.]

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.

CATHOLIO CALENDAB

For August, 1881. THUBSDAY, 4 .- St. Dominic, Confessor. FRIDAY, 5.—Our Lady ad Nives. SATURDAY, 6 .- Transfiguration of our Lord. SS. Xystus and Companions, Martyrs. SUNDAY, 7 .- Ninth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Cajetan, Confessor. Less. Ecclus. xxxi. 8.11; Gosp. Matt. vi. 24-33; Last Gosp. Luke xix. 41-47. MONDAY, 8.-SS. Cyriacus and Companions, Martyrs. Cons. Bp. Watterson, Columbus,

1880. TUESDAY, 9-St. Alexius, Confessor (July 17). Vigil of St. Lawrence. St. Romanus

Martyr. Bp. Verot, St. Augustine, died, 1876. WEDNESDAY, 10.-St. Lawrence, Martyr.

ANOTHER blow has been given to British prestige in Afghanistan. The puppet Lord Lytton set up has been met on the field of battle by the renowned Aycob Khan and sent whirling into space. There is great alarm in India over the unexpected event, as may be supposed. We shall soon hear of another invasion of Afghanistan in all probability. Meanwhile it is well for Gladstone's Government that the battle in which Abdurahaman Khan has been defeated was not fought before the vote of censure moved by Sir Michael Hicks Beach over the Transvaal.

A late despatch says that Ayoob Khan has entered Candahar without opposition. We can sympathise with the Jingoes in their wrath at this news. What? the city which was so lately garrisoned by British troops now in the hands of Russia's ally! And poor Abdurrahum Khan-what about himl This world is surely nothing but a fleeting show. an over shifting Kaleidescope, showing us new scenes as strange as they are evanescent. Where now is Disraeli? where is the army of Afghanistan? Where is the scientific frontier? All gone, my masters. Step in ladies and gentlemen and see the grand panorama, &c., &c.

IRISHNEN of all political ways of thinking,

to the States in preference to Canada. As we have scores of times remarked, we would like to see the Irish people stay at home, but if they will emigrate it would be better for them go to our North-West than elsewhere, and this we sincerely believe.

THE census, as might be expected, shows a steady increase in all the citles and counties of Canada except a few of the latter. in which there has been a failing off, and one of the former. This is noticeable in the district containing the united countles, especially Glengarry, for instance, has increased very little, Dundas has decreased, South Grenville has increased only three hundred, while North Leeds and Grenville have fallen off. Of the cities, Toronte has gained the largest percentage, 553; Hamilton comes next with 34, Montreal. has 31, Ottawa, 27, while old Quebec must be content with 41, and Kingston 14, not much for a city of such towering ambition. St. John, N. B., is the only place that has decreased in population. Of towns, now citles, St. Thomas and Guelph have made the greatest advances. The following is the population of Canadian cities, not including those lately promoted to

that nonor :					
1671	1881	Incr'se.	Pr.		
Montreal107,225	140,682	33,457	31		
Toronto 56,092	86,445	30,353	55		
London 15,826	19,763	3,937	25		
Ottawa 21,545	27,417	5,872	27		
Hamilton 26,716	35,965	9,249	34		
Kingston 12,407	14,093	1,686	14		
Quebec 59,699	62,447	2,748	4		
Halifax 29,582	36,102	6,520	22		
St. John 28,805	25,128	-2,677	-9		

No matter what difference of opinion may exist in Canada as to how the sum of \$100.000 granted to the Irish famine sufferers was disposed of, credit is given the donators by Mr. Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the Land Lesgue. The following is an extract from an interview with the Treasurer by Mr. James Redpath :--MR. REDPATE-" But why did not the Bri-

tish Government build these piers and harbors itself, instead of accepting assistance from the people of Canada? Our Government build our piers and harbors."

MR. EGAN-" The Government, after considerable pressure, consented in some cases to give a proportion of the amounts needed to build these piers and harbor shelters, which are absolutely indispensable for the protection and even existence of the fishing industries, on the condition that the people of the neighborhood should advance another portion. But the local landlords-in most cases absentees-refused to contribute, and the people, as you know, were starving and half baked all along the western coast. The Canadian representatives and Irish National Land League, by advancing the necessary proportion, enabled this destitute population to obtain the Government grants and carry on the works."

It will be seen from this that the fault lies with the British Government; they would not construct piers, and so Canada's money was dedicated to that object in conjunction with the friends of the National Land League. If piers were required in England-but where is the use in going on.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

demanded a plebiscite. He is the nephew of

Prince Jerome Bonaparte has spoken, and

people might vote for a Bonapartist or any other factionist in their anger against those who embarked them in an inglorious campaign, forgetting that there was, no choice in the matter. If any, but a genninely republican Ohamber of Deputies were elected France would have to go over the same dreary round of civil commotions, and, perhaps, civil wars again, and Heaven only knows where the thing would end.

> INCAPACITY OF THE CELT FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

There appeared in Monday's Montreal Herald, a long article taken from the International Review under the heading of "Why Ireland has been misgoverned." It was written, so the Herald tells us, "by our old and Que Nov esteemed friend, Mr. McIver, advocate of this city," and the writer signs himself "Celt." Perhaps it is because he is a Celt himself that that Mr. McIver takes such a liberty in traducing that great branch of the human amily, but be that as it may, his knowledge of ethnology, as it appears in his article, cannot be very great.

It is Ireland's misfortune that within the past few years especially she has had many commentators upon her history, many-too many_critics on her condition, who had only a most superficial knowledge of their subject. One class of writers ascribes all the misfortunes of the people of Ireland to her religion, another to the humidity of her climate, and still another to the fact that they are of the Celtic race. Our esteemed Montreal advocate belongs to the last named. He dives pretty deeply into history to prove his theory, quotes Cessar and refers to Hannibal, and after taking his unfortunate reader over upwards of twenty centuries, leaves him in the most beautiful confusion. He takes care to state that he does not deem the Teutonic superior to the Celtic race in many respects. but then we are led to infer that while the Teutons can govern themselves the Celts cannot This is his argument as we understand it, and what he is driving at is that because of the governing powers of the Anglo-Saxon Ireland should be content, if not happy, in having England to manage her affairs. He admits that the O'Donnells, the Nugents, the McMahons and others made figures on the continent, but his induction from all the propositions he has strung together is that Celtic Ireland is incapable of taking charge of her something over nineteen per cent. It is a good own destinies. The Germanic is the ruling | shewing considering all the circumstances, but race, and though the Celtic has many admirable, many commanding qualities, and is perhaps superior individually to the Teuton, still the latter has the collective superiority. He is particularly strong in contrasting France and Germany. He informs us that so ong as the Germanic element ruled France, which was from the time of Clovis to the revolution of 1789, that country had a strong Government, and so by inference had all countries controlled by the German element. Mr. McIver's reasoning show us it is, just as easy to misquote and pervert history as the | the cause of a pretty extensive movement to-

in, for , the blame and the fickle, volatile They did govern Ireland from 1782 to 1800 to such advantage that England grew alarmed for her supremacy and brought about the Legislative Union. If ever some great calamity overtakes Great Britain, If some unforeseen accident or movement of her children at home or abroad gives Ireland the complete independence she requires to carry out her destiny, it will be seen that not only can she govern herself, but that she will do it well, and become one of the most prosperous countries

in the world. $\times V$. THE CENSUS.

The Census of the Dominion of Canada a taken on the fourth of April last, shows the following figures.

l	1881.	18/1.	1901.
Untario1	,913,460	1,620,851	1,396,091
Quebec 1		1,191,516	1,111,566
Nova Scotia	440,585	387,800	330,857
New Bruns-			
wick	321,129	285,594	252,047
Prince Edward		. •	•
Island	107,781	94,021	80,861
Manitoba	49,509	11,953	
Brit'h Colum-		•	
bia and			
North West			
Territories	160,000	78,700	34,816
	•		

4,350,933 3,670,435 3,206,238

The increase in the population during the decade was 680,498, against an increase of growth, which is equal to 181 per cent. against an increment of only 15 per cent. in 1861-71, has been made in spite of the fact that in five years of the decade the country experienced the most severe trade depression which has ever befallen it. The actual fncrease and the per centage of growth in the several provinces during the past ten years

were as follows :---Actual Per increase. cent. Onterio..... 292.609 18 Quebec 166,953 14 Nova Scotia..... 52.785 $13\frac{3}{4}$ $12\frac{1}{2}$ New Brunswick 35.535 13,760 Prince Edward Island.... 15

414 37,556 Manitoba From the above it will be seen that our population has increased eighteen and a balf per cent during the past decade, as against fifteen the preceding decade. In proportion to population, the increase in Canada has been as great as that of the United States, the increment in the great Republic during the ten years, from 1871 to 1881, having been it does not reach the hopes of the sanguine who expected the census just taken would give us fully five millions population. If it were not for the exodus to the States for the past few years there is no doubt those hopes would have been realized. The wave of prosperity like the wave of depression always strikes the States a year or so before Canada, but while during the depression few Americans think of bettering their condition by crossing the line and coming North, prosperity to the South of us is always

Scriptures. The truth is that, as regards | wards the States, which is not confined to France, it was only when the German in- any one Province in particular. There is will be forthcoming to aid them, but millions, fluence began to wane and the German scarcely a family in Canada which cannot reand it will not be a barrack of a custom house element began to be absorbed in the Celtic member some relative or other having gone will be attempted, but the liberation of a that anything like cohesion of purpose was South since 1871, and we are afraid the same will be said of the decade which shall end in 1881. It will be said that an increase of 680,000 or over eighteen per cent. in ten The increase is only at the rate of thirteen hundred a week an increase which the statist or any one who has watched the deaths and births of the Dominion of Canada can almost account for by natural causes alone. no plague, no great disasters from which a wholesale destruction of life would result, and her population, suurrounded as they steadily improving their condition, until to- are on all sides by full and plenty, and wealthiest people in the ;world. But how increase should have the number specified in has it been with Germany, all this time ? | the census without the arrival of a single course we have had immigrants, but then we have also had emigrants,-the one pretty se divided and rent nto factions, which any | nearly balancing the other, and it is to natural one that pleases can term kingdoms, princi. | causes only we owe the 680,000 of increase. palities and grand duchies, as to become a But let us not repine; large infinxes laughing stock for the world. It was of emigrants cause temporary checks Victor Hugo who said, upon being notified | to prosperity, and though they increase the by some pitiful Grand Dake to leave his terri. profits of the wealthy, are often a source of tory, "I shall go, but take warning, I may annoyance to workmen, who see their wages reduced by trembling competition. Besides, we shall always be advancing without the aid is, of course, exaggeration, but it illustrates in | lar country which is the happiest. The Synwhat way Germany was divided. We hear of dicate will control the destinies of this coun-Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, Bavaria, try, in a measure, for the next ten years, and Wurtemberg, of six Grand Duchies, of five if then promises amount to anything, we

that there are two sections of them, one comprised of the old party which collected the \$100,000 and effected the escape of the Fenian prisoners from Western Australia by means of the "Oatalpa," and the other of O'Donovan Rossa himself and a few friends who are using the funds new being collected in futile attempts to injure-nothing at all. The first section-if the New York papers are correcthave constructed a torpedo ram which cost upwards of \$20,000, and is now lying in the North River for inspection. The British Consul is deeply interested in the ram, and never tires of admiring her. She is destined to blow British commerce into space, though in what manner no one, not even the inventor or the British Consul, can safely say. But no matter ; the ram is something tangible, as was the Catalpa rescue, and she is at all events stock which can be shown to the skirmishers when they grow impatient. Thus far the first section of the skirmishers have scored two points such as they are, although they have not yet succeeded in touching the British Empire in any vital spot. As regards O'Donovan Rossa's plans, all they have ac- of the incourse should be a complished as yet is getting two unfortunate matter entirely reserved for the complished as yet is getting the unfortunate matter in think that a royal comthey are likely to remain for a number of years. But we would like to know, supposing a few men of war and a number 464,197 in the preceding decade, and this of merchant vessels were blown up, what good to Ireland would result from fheir destruction? Or suppose a number of public buildings were riven from their foundations with the loss of life attendant, who would benefit by the calamity? Is there a man who subscribed to the skirmishing fund who would not be sorry to

hear of a wife made a widow, or a child an orphan for the sake of scaring the British ruling classes? We think not. If the hard hearts of the British oligarchy could be read it would be seen that they rather rejoice at those spasmodic and fruitless attempts as they give them a finer excuse for witholding justice from Ireland and showing to the civilized world with what kind of people they have to deal. One could understand if England were engaged in war to-morrow what terrible isjury it would be in the power of the Irish in America to inflict upon her life-that is to say her commerce-and what material assistance they could render their Irish brethren if they rose in arms, but one is at a loss to imagine how, in time of profound peace, any man pretending to sanity can imagine he is hurting one or helping the other by launching a solitary torpedo or blowing up a public building. There was method in the action of Guy Fawkes and his companions. If they succeeded, their oppressors-almost every one of them, including the Kingwould have been sent about their business, and oppression might cease, but there is none in that of O'Donovan Rossa. Depend upon it, if anything serious arise, such as a war between England and America, or between England and France, men of greater ability than O'Donovan Rossa will en ter upon the scene to strike a blow for Irish freedom, and it is not few thousand dollars

within those limits. I pray God, therefore that that imay prevail. I say it truly, and I believe it, that, under the guidance of your faithful bishops and clergy in Ireland, and by the way in which, for instance, the Arch-bishop of Cashel has lately spoken with such great force and minuteness, there is now a power to guide and direct the association of the Land League into a safe path., Having said that, I would say that as soon as I heard that there was a deputa. tion of Irish labourers coming to England, and that they would wait upon me, I answered if with great pleasure. The state of the labourers in England as well as in Ireland has been a subject which has had my most earnest sympathy, and those who knew me in London here know that I have given evidence of it. I know that so far as regards the Irish Land Bill, good though it may be it cannot deal effectually with the question of the laborers,

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It was disappointing that the laborers were not more closely identified with it. I am no politician. I speak as an independent pastor of the Church, and I know that the bill is so large, so unwieldy, and so complicated that it must be impossible to introduce so awkward a subject as that of the Irish laborer. It would as a representative of the labcurer. I believe the question of landlord and tenant is sufficiently large to engage a session, and therefore it is better for you that the subject

mission should be issued for the purpose of taking evidence as to the state of the labourers only. Now I think, if you ask me as to the way in which a royal commission should be sought for, it would be your wisest course to pursue and seek it in the next session of Par. liament. I have expressed my views-the cobblerought not to go beyond the last. I for one, decline to enter into questions of political economy. But I will say this first of all. that it is quite obvious that a certain amount of land being left to any individual that that individual is entitled to the receipts, and entitled to live by the proceeds, and entitled to live upon it. I believe this, that there ought to be hereafter, when I trust this land commission is in full exercise of its powers, or when there should be local county government on a large scale, there ought to be a sanitary commission. I should rather that that commission should be upheld in connection with a land commission, and not wait for a new session of Parliament. I think that there should be a law to compel those who possess interest in the land to provide under certain conditions proper houses in which the labourers should be able to live in comfort. I am not going into the question of political economy. My belief is this, that there is not a single mouth in Ireland that might not be fed, nor a single hand that might not be occupied. I know that those who have lived on the soil have been compelled to seek a livelihood elsewhere. Notwithstanding all this, I would be the last in the world to see one man leave Ireland until the soil entrusted to him had been carefully tilled.

His Eminence afterwards expressed his strong approval of the action of the Land League, although he deprecated to a certain extent the course which the organisation had pursued.

City and Suburban News,

DR. HINGSTON has gone to Halifax for a few weeks vacation.

THE monthly revenue for July of the Becorder's Court was \$1 661.45.

THE St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society have unanimously elected Mr. Thomas O'Neil to represent it at the annual convention of the Catholic Temperance Union of America to be held in Boston to-day. Mr. O'Neil left last night.

The Secretary of the SLamrock Lacrosse Club received following letter of thanks

August 3, 1881.

Fenian, Land Lesguers, Home Rulers and Castle-hacks ignore those infernal machines. Even Rossa, who half admitted the soft impeachment of blowing up the Doterel, denies having any knowledge of them, and that should settle the business. It is now dawning upon the public mind that it is either a detective or a Government dodge. And thus it is that conscience oft makes cowards of us all. That of John Bull admits that Rossa or any other Irishman would be justified in blowing him shy high, but he cannot understand the chivalry of the Irish nature, which even at desperate odds prefers to meet its enemy in the open field to using dynamite or any other murderous invention of the Anglo-Saxon.

THE Irish Land Bill has now passed the first reading in the House of Lords. The great majority of the Conservatives refrained from voting, as did also some the Lower House, but that Mr. Gladstone ment has the power of interfering with what the ownership of lands in England itself.

from the pen of Mr. C. J. Sheil, to one of efficient one at that, charged that Mr. Foy, the Domision agent at Belfast, had scattered that Mr. Sheil was right, for according to

is uncle, Napoleon the Great, and the consin of Napoleon the Third, or the Little as christened by Victor Hugo. He appeals to time the great nobles did almost as they the Napoleonic sentiment and says the name pleased, as did the Celtic chiefs in Ireland, helm. The man in his sublime if that be good government which secures impudence forgets that the First the greatest amount of good to the greatest Napoleon left France smaller and poorer than he found it, and that the second or Third have been many changes of government for Napoleon almost ruined it, and still he, an- the reason that vast changes cannot be acother of them, without brains, without any- complished in a few years, but it must Canada has had no war since 1871, no famine, thing but the shadow of a name, cooly be admitted that whether under a Legitimist, demands a plebiccite in order that he may become Napoleon the Fourth. His uncle lost of government the people have gone on Alsace and Lorraine to France, and to reward the family the aspirations of this man day they are the most contented, if not the the other conditions which are favorable to

must be satisfied. We do not take much stock in the present Republican finally through the Commons, and obtained Government because of its infidel How have the self-governing Teutons got immigrant on their shores. As a matter of leanings, but it is notorious that what is left of the Napoleons are as infidel a set as is to be found in France to-day. But there members of the Irish national party, includ- is little fear of the Bonapartists governing ing Mr. Parnell, and Lord Randolph France any more; they are but a small Churchill made himself ridiculous. It is re- noisy faction. What hopes they entertained ported that the Lords will so amend the bill found a grave in South Africa last year. The as to adopt Mr. Henages motion rejected in | Legitimists, another French faction, ambitious of rule, had their last chance destroyed will not accept such amendment. But it by the chivalrous but erratic refusal of the hardly matters. The land bill of 1881, over | Comte de Chambord to accept the tricolor as | which such streams of eloquence have been the national flag of France. He preferred exile dry my shirt on your eastern frontier." This of emigration, and it is not the most popuwasted, will prove as ineffective for good as to empire, sooner than surrender the white its predecesser of 1870. The real reason of flag of his ancestors, and in this at least he Conservative opposition is not that the bill acted like a gentleman, like a true son of St will confer any advantage on Ireland, but Louis. After the Legitimists came the that it will establish the principle that Parlia- Orleanists, followers of the sons of Louis Phillip. They are neither the inheritors of are facetiously termed contracts between Legitimist Right Divine or Napoleonic glory, each other to pieces. Bismarck has landlords and tenants, and insert the thin but they are quiet, and are popular with a reend of the wedge for future radical reform in spectable portion of the middle class of French, and a small part of the aristocracy.

No one can pronounce as to the lelative In the TRUE WITNESS of four years ago ap. strength of those parties, but it would be peared a series of letters on Irish Emigration | pretty safe to estimate that among them they would poll half the electors of France, while which Mr. Lowe, of the Agricultural Depart- | the Republicans would take the other half. ment, replied. Mr. Sheil, who had been an | The Republicans are also divided into facemigration agent himself, and a highly | tions, but then they are all for the Republic. We shall know the real strength of parties on the 22nd of this month of August, pamphlets broadcast among the Orangemen the day after the elections, and not to induce that special class to emigrate before, but the general impression is to Canada. From the accounts lately that the present party in power will be iect-Mr. McIver says little, for the reason, received from the North-West we would infer | sustained by a large-even an overwhelming perhaps, that he knows little. But, in fact, Ireland is not Celtic at all. Her population -majority, and that there will be little them Orangeism is rampant in Winnipeg | change in the personnel of the Chamber of and every other place of importance in the Deputies. Numerous reasons are put forward Dane and Norman, which, according to the always supposing of course that he is really territories. We would not like to see that | for having the elections thus early, but it would | writer, is the very cream of perfection; and it | the man at the helm, or if he is that he infine country become a second Ontario, but it appear that the real one is in order to have the Celtic element predominates only accordcannot be helped if Government agents en- them over before some calamity happens to ing to him, so much the better. If Irishmen courage it, and more especially if the Irish French arms in Notrh Africa. If a great mis- | can govern Eagland, as they have done, why | It is really hard to understand what the National party encourage Irish emigration) fortune did happen, the Republic would fall should they not be able to govern Ireland? | Skirmishers are driving at. It would appear words most carefully, therefore, distinctly

observable in France. Before Richelieu's of a government does not amount to a row of but it was only aiter the revolution that the years should be satisfactory, but we fail to pins, so long as a Bonaparte is at the people of France enjoyed good government, see why.

number. It is most true that since then there Napoleon, an Orleanist or a Republican form along in history since they assisted in breaking up the Roman Empire? They have been return some day at the head of two men armed with rifles, overrun your territory and Duchies, and of principalities and Margra- shall have ten millions in 1891, at least. vines innumerable, always engaged tearing changed all this, to be sure, but, when that statesman dies who knows what may other delusion Mr. McIver seeks to perpetuate and he amusingly enough points to Germany and Austria in contradistinction to Teuton. As regards Ireland-his real sub-

DYNAMITE AND TORPEDOES.

To a good many the capture of ten " infernal machines" by the Liverpool detectives happen? Why the Germans were numerous | presents itself in a comical aspect, but not so enough, had they been united enough, to to the people of England generally, who have occupy all Europe, from Ireland to the Ural a holy horror of anything which disturbs Mountains, from Lapland to Gibraltar. An- their quiet or their commerce. Dynamite is good for blowing up English public buildis that while the Celt went in for glory and | ings, and torpedoes for destroying English great chiefs, the Teutons settled into commerce, and as such are looked upon as law and order and adopted constitutions, emanating from fiends in human shape. The fact that the terrible engines of destruction generally fallinto the hands of the proper parties France and Spain. So much for the Celt and has however, a tendancy to allay the foars of the timid, and to impress intelligent people generally that no matter what fearful designs are entertained by O'Donovan Rossa and his skirmishers his lack of executive capacity has that admixture of Celt and Saxon, of renders him an object of pity and contempt, to the nerves of h's great enemy, John Ball.

nation and the destruction of its enemies or the ocean and in the battlefield according to the recognized modes of warfare. We write in this strain on the supposi-

tion that the scare is a bona fide onethat Rossa and his friends are in earnest, and that there is no connivance between the British Government on the other and their paid agents on this side the Atlantic. Such things have been. Many a just and noble cause has been killed by ridicule. That is why we hear so often in British history about a certain battle in a cabbage gaiden in 1848. Besides, O'Donovan Rossa's words are as good at least as those of the rampant Sir Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, and the former declares that although he did not send the machines he knows the parties who did, that it is purely a matter of speculation that the machines are worth but \$50 each, and are perfeotly harmless, while the British Consul in New York has given the sender \$10,000 for information which might lead to their cap. ture, thus showing a clear profit of \$9,500 in British gold which will be thrown into the Skirmishing fund. This is the humorous side of the story, and it must be admitted that there is an air of probability about it. We sincerely hope it is true. And we hope, whether it be true or not. that this kind of skirmishing will cease for the honor of old Ireland, who, however poor and miserable her powerful enemy has made her, has never yet stooped to dishonor. There was a moment in her history when Sarefield saw the French fleet coming up the Shannon, and yet did not tear to pieces the treaty held in his hands, although he might if he could have foreseen the future.

CARDINAL MANNING AND THE LAND LEAGUE.

On Saturday the labour deputation had an interview with Carainal Manning at his residence, Westminster. Having stated their views with regard to the land, the Cardinal, in reply, delivered an address, from which we take the following passages as reported in the Freeman :-

I assure you that I believe that every class has a perfect freedom and right to associate and band themselves together for that which is their common interest. I have always felt, too, that what they call " trades' unions" are legitimate associations to protect the common interests of the men. I have also feltand not only falt but written and published my opinions-that the Land Lesgue operating within the limits of the law, human and Divine, is a lawful association, and I have always in every way, as those who are near me now well know, regarded the Land League as tends anything more than a harmless shock a legitimate organization, and one which, so long as it does not transgress against the laws of God or man, should never have one word of discouragement from my lips. I limit my

from the American Society of Civil Engineers, for the courteous invitation extended to them while in Montreal, to witness the lacrosse match between the Shamrocks and Montrealers :---

NEW YORK, July 27, 1881. Mr. Snow, Honorable Secretary Shamrock Lacrosse Club, Montreal, Canada:

SIR,-I am instructed by a vote of the American Society of Civil Engineers, assembled in convention at Montreal, to tender to you the thanks of that society for your courtesy and attention on the occasion of the visit of the society to Canada.

1 am, very respectfully yours, JOHN BOGARD Secretary Am. Soc. C. E.

SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB. OUARTERLY MEETING ---- THE REPORTS SUBMITTED----

FLOURISHING CONDITION OF THE CLUB. The Shamrock Club held their quarterly meeting on their grounds last evening. The chair was filled by Mr. Fitzgibbon, 2nd Vice-President.

The application for the use of the grounds on the 6th of August was received from the Cornwall Island Indians, which it was decided to grant.

A letter was read from the American Society of Civil Engineers, tendering their thanks for the courtesy shown them by the Club during their visit to the city.

The Secretary then informed the meeting that the arrangements with several of the crack teams of the Dominion and the United States to play a series of matches would be perfected at an early date.

The reports for the past three months were presented.

The Secretary and Treasurer's reports showed a balance on the 1st of April \$3 36, income \$1,983 44, total \$1,987.80; \$1,881.35. The large expenditure is accounted for by the fact that \$1,014.73 has been paid to clear off an old debt.

The financial standing of the Club is now of the most solid and assured, and it must be congratulated on having cleared off all old debts in so short a time.

The statement of the Auditors, Messrs. T. Butler, H. J. Cloran and J. Wall, certified the accounts to be correct, the books to be in excellent order, and the Executive Committee to have performed their duties with all due regalarity.

On the motion of Mr. C. J. Maguire, seconded by Mr. P. McKeown, the reports were adopted.

There were on the 1st of April 34 life members, 6 honorary and 87 ordinary, total 127; there had joined since 3 life members, 1 bonorary and 174 ordinary, making in all 305. The Club has played 6 matches and won 5; in these matches 26 games were played, 18 of which were won by the Shamrocks. The Committee, which is composed of 15 members, had held 25 meetings, and there was a general average of 11 members present at each meeting. Reference was made to the complaints

made by some against the action of the Secretary in writing, to members in arrears asking for their fees. It was decided to uphold the action of the Secretary." Several other matters were discussed and the meeting was declared closed.

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