THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co. MONTREAL CANALL.

WEDNESPAY. JUNE 25, 1894.

CATHOLIC CALLNDAR.

 $J \Gamma \geq \Gamma_{c}$ THURSDAY, 26. 7 S. John and Prel Martyn FRIDAY, 27. Of the Octave of St. John

B. ptist. SATURDAY, 23. St. Iren.us. Bishop and Martyn, Bas. Lines (1) 39. and St.

Martyr, 145, 1416, 1650, 665, 85, Palais (1877). Vir contest of d.
SUNDAY, 29...-Fourtheamed synthesis bars. Acta-SS, Peter and Paul, Aporthes, Lars. Acta-xii, 1-11; Gosp. Main, xvi, 15-19; Larst Gosp. Luke v. 1-11. Cons. Bp. Enous-trong. Cons. Web 1875.

baner, Green Bay, 1875.

Moxbay, 30. - Cambonogation of 4. 2 u AULY,

TUESDAY, L. Ocheve of St. John Baptist. WEBNESDAY, 2. - Visitation of the B. V. M.

The landly and evistoeratic gamblers of Europe who Back to Mongeo during the summer season are dropping of rapidly. The thirty-second spicide since the opening of the season has just taken place.

REMENT statistics give a startling view of Wales. There were 25,664, or ten per cent., fewer farmors in 1881 than in 1871, and eighten per cent, more farmers' bailiffs, | enviries, There were also ten per cent, fewer farm laborers.

sists on giving the post to a Liberal.

The statement of the Dominion Post-Office Savings Dank for the month of May shows the amount of deposits to have realize the difference between liberty in Ireland and in their own more favored part of the Empire.

crease in the death, paurer, and emigration namesake, the "cheralier same peur et same r .te.

The Gauetic prides itself in the fact that | in railroad extension Camida's progress last in working order of 7,505 miles and since then 2.310 mileshod been added." Thoughtful commitses view this expessive railroad entension with regard as for too many money has been tooked up in completing promning and not-paying lines. We have too taxus refronds, English andtalists tell us, and there is the alies the fit and in the assortion as the Constitut Page 1 hours to its cost Pathon is how any non-product method per orgen distanced and yet there are desensed persons in New York and Funderal solution it. obtain many for new lines of refire 1.

Felt meaningated hypogrisy dollar Corlag. the mineway bank mesident, who is the objust of so-much social and legal activation in Quebey, is entitled to a nest-cleas condicate. Soudor Sherman the other d 7 or second in the United States Senate a copy of a resolution which he sold Enc official at a meeting of the directors of his beak in December 11st. and which was unonly observation of expressing their emphatic dis approval of the prictice of dealing in speculative ventures by officers of banks, and expressing retermination not to employ as an officer any person guilty of a 5 conduct. At the very moment Eno drew up the decolonce of farming in Englant and this resolution, and had it caused by the Board. the was up to his eyes in speculation, and had even then made a big hole in the bank's se-

The workingmen of this country, considering the present state of business, are justified The Queen and Gladstone are said to be in remonstrating against the importation of constantly quarrelling about trides, which is imperunicas immigrants to the older prostill to be the old lady's way of avenging i er vinces. As THE Post has frequently advoimpotence to direct the old man's policy. cated, all immigrants should be sent through Their last trouble is about the appointment of in bond to the Northwest and not allowed to a bord in waiting. The Queen wants a man be landed here. The city at present is full of of her own, who is a Tory, while Gladstone in | immigrants ready to work for a time at any price, and our charitable institutions are crowded by foreign paupers unable to take care of themselves. If the steamship companies were compelled to maintain for a time all those they bring here who have no means, they would be more careful as to whom they bring out. They manage these things better in the States, and when a steamer brings out namers the authorities compel the vessel to return them. Steamships would then be more careful in regard to allowing their agents to delude immigrants with flattering lying re-THE MOST REV. DR. BUTLER, Bishop of ports regarding the country and its available

district, the city of Dublin. They thought it motion, and this explains why Irish Citholics an outrage to treat subjects of the Queen in fillseveral of the most prominent and respon. that fashion, but they were thus enabled to sible positions in the Cauadian Pacific.

> WITH Mr. Tilden definitively out of the Presidential race, and with the Democracy

unwilling to select a standard bearer from a The following are some figures from the doubtful State like Ohio or Indiana, the proreport of the Registrar-General, showing the bable chances for the Democratic nomination marriage, hirth, death, pauper and emigra- at Chicago next month narrow down to either tion rate in Ireland during the past year. some popular and able Democrat of New It will be remembered that at the beginning York, or to Senator Thomas Francis Bayard, of 1883 the population of Ireland was about of Delaware. In New York the three Dem-5,160,000. Marriages during 1883, 21,492, ocrats that have come to the front against a yearly average for the decade of are Governor Cleveland, Hon. Mr. 23,811; births, 113,224, against 135,014; Flower and General Hancock. If the deledeaths, 96,388, against 95,964. There were gates from the Empire State cannot unani-56,019 paupers in the work-houses in 1883, mously fix their choice upon one of these as against 51,262 for the preceding year. three, there is not the slightest doubt but after examination, pronounced it to con-And the emigration out of the already fright that the tide of popular favor throughout the fully diminished population was 108,724, Union will instantly turn with irresistible amusing incidents of police sharpness against a yearly average for the decade of force in favor of Bayard. The favorite son of 64,214. Thus it will be seen that with a Delaware is a statesman and a gentleman ; he decreased population, there is an alarming in- has often been likened to his historic French reproche." He is clean-handed and conscientions, and his political record is one of honorable and unselfish aims. Senator, Bayard is o is of the few men whom the bolting Repubbeen remarkable. In 1881 there was a total licens express a willingness to cordially support. With Ben. Butler, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, the senator from Delaware is about the strongest and ablest candidate the Presidency.

> MANY Presbyterious and Methodists are beginning to see the folly and the Indicrousman of the ducants made by their churches to "evengelize" the French Canadian people in the Province of Quebec. In the General Assembly of the Presbyterians, a strong discosition was manifested to question the exbeliency of spending so much money and time in the effort to convert French Canadians to some one or any of the Protestant sects. A Toronto correspondent of the Dully Wilness, in giving an account of the proceedings, has to admit that the work will have to be given up as a had and unprotitable job. He takes a sensible view of the situation, and says :-- "It is worthy of notice multis connection that the Methodist mission of similar character and aim is losing its hold also on the minds of the laity of that church. They can be induced to make sacrifices to semi-the dospel to the heathen of foreign lands who have never heard of it, but they grow restive under demands for money to support a mission to their next door neighbors in Quebec. Moreover, in all our citics there is a large mass of people who are as much outside of the Gospel pale as the French habitants can possibly be, and a growing number of both ?resbyterians and Methodists think that from the point of view of highest ecclesiastical expediency the expenditure of money for their evangelization would be the best kind of investment."

> FROM present appearances it seems not improbable that Governor Cleveland, of New York, will receive the Democratic nomination for the presidency, and ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, for vice-president. New York College. These are two of the most power

population. This result is attributed to the improved state of the tenantry and of sgricaltural affairs generally, an Lalso to the warning cry of the Episcopate and the national leaders against emigration.

An American citizen name | Joyce was arrested on the arrival of the steamer "filinois" at Queentown the other day. The detectives discovered in his luggage a peculiar brass tube which they declared to be an infernal machine of a novel and ingenious pattern. It resombled a wooden log, but was found to be hollow, a hole having been pierced through it, and which was filled with a liquid supposed to be an explosive. The shrewd detectives at once forwarded the machine to the Inspector of Explosives in London, who, tain nothing but "common ofL" These are of frequent occurrence across the water. Last week in the House of Lords a noble member rose to complain of the rigid search to which his baggage had! been subquaintance in England. The British detec

as well as of low degree must learn to put up 2,639 ; in New Jersey, 2,000 ; and in Oregon, with painful inconveniences for the public good.

QUEBEC'S IGNORANCE.

The Hon, Mr. Blake in a speech at Knowlton on Friday, gave a very Emeutable picture 244,700, or about 201 per cent. of the whole population. In Ontario the non-readers numbered 57,400, or about 3½ per cent. of the population, and the non-writers to about $5\frac{3}{2}$ percent. of the population. The following table gives the comparison at a glance. Quebec, Ontario.

Non-readers..... -16 204Non-writers This is very mortifying, and shows that one-fifth of our population cannot write and one-sixth cannot read. It is for this reason. that art, science and literature have langnished in this province, and few outside of those who supply man's first wants are able to make a livelihood in ministering to his higher intellectual needs. No class feel thedisadvantage of ignorance more than do journalists, and it is for this reason that all endeavors to found magazines and literary journals, no matter how ably edited, have been such sad failures in the community where, if ignorance be bliss, it must be very happy indeed. For this reason also Quebec has been the graveyard of literary effort, and as the advocates of general education have a

mockery, and a farce. rugged hill to climb it will be another generahas 36 and Indiana 15 votes in the Electoral tion before this evil is remedied. A French writer says that a people may be judged by its literature. If this rule be applied to Quebec, then our people are far from reaching a high standard, as few books have ever gone abroad which have given us a place in the parliament of the grand republic of letters. The stranger coming here is woefully deceived in this respect, and cannot understand why in a splendid city like Montreal, the St. Petersburgh of America, that art, science and literature should be so backward. The statistics quoted by Mr. Blake may serve as a key to the situation.

it as a scheme "to establish for the benefit of the foreign Imperialism a sort of truce of is not an intelligent heathen; in all heather thirty-five to forty years, during which the dom that would not make exactly the same thirty-five to forty years, during which the able to draw the less erudite explanation. True, some of the less erudite of them might not be able to draw the fine to the chariot wheels of the British treasury." In other words, if Mr. Trevelyan's bill had but that might apply also within the Catholic been accepted, Ireland would have been mort- fold. After all, there has been a certain wis. gaged to England for another half century.

THE POPULAR VOTE AND THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

In view of the approaching Presidential contest in the neighboring Republic, it wil be found interesting to note a comparison the two parties in the last elections. In the election of 1880 Hancock and Garfield each nineteen going Democratic and nineteen Republican. In the popular vote there was jected on his arrival from Paris a few days or a popular plurality of 7,018 for the Repubpreviously. He also mentioned the case of a lican candidate. Here was an insignificant plays its old game of misrepresentation. friend who had recently been married in plurality of only a few thousand votes Nobody can assume to kiss the "actuality" France and sent a wedding cake to an ac- in the total popular vote of over nine millions. These figures are sugtives not only broke open the case containing gestive. They show how slight the differthe savory gift, but cut the cake itself into | ence is between the party that is on top and small particles to see if it did not contain the party that has been under during the Demogratic party could present for the dynamite. The noble lord considered such past twenty-five years. In several of the interference to be simply outrageous. His States the vote was so close that the figures lordship was told by Earl Granville, who almost balanced. In California the difference some level with heathen adoration of highs replied for the government, that men of high | was less than a hundred; in Connecticut only | Archbishop Lynch, touching on dort hour,

> G61. But when it came to the division of the popular vote, the Republicans had no less says, was shown to be 191,990, or about 16 p.r. is something radically wrong in the mode or president is Hable to represent the minority instead of the majority of the people. As a matter of fact, such a case has already occurred in the history of the United States. Eight years ago the total popular vote stood : Tilden, 4,284,885; Hayes, 4,033,950; giving Tilden a haudsome majority of over a quarter million, but not the presidential prize. Hayes, the minority candidate, was given the reins of government by that absurd institution, the Electoral College. At the present moment no less than 25 out of the 38 States are under Democratic rule, having elected either Democratic governors or legislatures ; but this fact is no guarantee that the Electoral College will not again squelch the majority for the benefit of the minority. It is about time for the American Republic to protect the Presidency from minority aggression and manipulation, and to make it a condition, sine qua non, that no citizen shall occupy the chair without having a positive majority of

> > CHARGING CATHOLICS WITH IDOLATRY.

the popular vote. Otherwise a Presidential

election is liable to result in an injustice, a

unexpected opposition, the bill was with- addresses, to wit, talking about what he does unexpected opposition, the bill was what not understand and 'slandering -that is his drawn. One of the Irish members described word-slaudering his fellow-men, to wit, the heathen, who he says know ho better. There distinction between to venerate and to adore, dom in the custom of the Roman Catholic Church in this Province in publishing the Ten Commandments with the second left out.

uue 25 84.

The Witness must, indeed, be lamentally ignorant of the value or meaning of terms, to pretend that there is little or no distinc tion between "veneration" and "adorathe actual division of States and votes between tion." The distinction between these two is, as great as between the two terms 'love" and "esteem." Our conten, had exactly half the number of States, porary pretends to discover only a "fineness" of distinction, so as to make a point against the doctrine and practice of the Church. The almost the same equality, for in the whole Witness states an absurdity, when it says country General Hancock polled 4,442,035 that Catholics assume that they are kissing votes, while General Garfield had 4,449,053, the actual body of the original when they kiss a picture. Here, again, the William of any object, when such object is out of existence. Does our contemporary know what it is talking about? It evidently tries hard to get ideas, but they are of a mermaid order, much mixed and badly contorted. The Why. ness also endeavors, with much malice, to place Catholic veneration of images on the says : " Catholics pay to God alone sovereign worship, and only give to the Blessee Virgin, votes in the Elect) al College, it was a very 1 the Apostles and other saints, that vouc ation different matter. While the two parties were and honor which is due to them, as the friends equally divided as to States, and also in the of God and benefactors of their race in the spiritual sense. Would Cardinels Manufag than 214 electoral votes to elect their candi- and Newman, nearly three hundred Profes. of the discressing ignorance which prevails in date, while the Democrats had but 155. This that ministers, Lord Ripon and Gray, Gor. this province. The number of non-readers, he result ought to be conclusive proof that there ernor-General of India, some other basis and earls, and such a large number of the English cent of the population, and of non-writers system of electing the Chief Magistrate nobility, as well as some of the most illinsof the nation. Under this system the trious citizens of the United States, have renounced Protestantism and embraced Cathalicity to become grovelling idolators ?"

We wouldn't put it past the Willies to say 'they did." In the mean time we would beg to inform our pious conffere that it is losing its time and wind in trying to persuade any decent or intelligent portion of this community that "Catholics are idolaters."

CRIME IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIES, M.P., editor of United Ireland, the organ of the National League, has succeeded in making life utterly miserable for two or three prominent Castle officials, by exposing their villainy and criminal practices, which stand unsurpassed in the annals of human iniquity and depravity. The gentlemen referred to are Mr. Ellis French, Inspector General of Constabulary; Mr. 6. C. Cornwall, Chief Secretary of the Irish Post Office, and Mr. George Bolton, Irish Crown Solicitor. For some months past Mr. O'Brien depicted the character of these subservient tools of a Coercion Government in a series of leading articles, which have thrown the Castle precincts into a state of utter consternation. United Ireland mentioned them by name, and described them as ruffiaus, swindlers, libertines and blackguards, pronounced them to be infamous both in their public and private relations, and with respect to French- charged the Lord Lieutenant with conniving at his rascalities. These charges of immorality against public officials had a sharper sting for the Government than any denunciation of their oppressive mis-rule. French was prevailed upon to prosecute Mr. O'Brien for libel, but the latter, so far from being frightened by this action, repeated the charges in stronger terms and challenged the officials to go into court. French's game of bluff did not work, and, after the initiatory legal steps were taken on his behalf, he evinced a decided reluctance to appear before the judges, and kept applying for postponements from term to term until at last the case was dismissed at the request of French's counsel. This was a victory for Mr. O'Brien, but it was not sufficient to repay him for his trouble. In his capacity of member of Parliament, he undertook to bring the case to a higher tribunal. He accordingly gave notice of a motion in the House of Commons that he would bring the conduct of French, Cornwall, and Bolton to the attention of the Government, but the Ministry took advantage of a technical informality in the notice and succeeded in staving of the discussion. Mr. O'Brien is in possession of an overwhelming mass of documentary evidence in support of his terrific charges against the Castle officials, and it is the fear that a public exposure will gravely compromise Earl Spencer that makes the Government object to have the subject debated in the House of Commons. Mr. O'Brien and the whole Irish party are determined, however, to proceed with the exposure, and the constemation in Government circles is increasing accordingly.

been \$525,199, while the sum withdrawn was \$522,329. This would represent a very meagre saving for the very busy month of May. The total balance to the credit of the depositors is, however, much larger, reaching the sum of \$12,580,223, as against \$11,433,937 for the same month last year.

resources. Limerick, has come out straight and unequivocally for the Irish National party. Addressing a deputation from the National League, His Lordship said he was fully in accord with the Nationalists and their platform, and especially approved of the convention to select candidates for Parliament. Bishop Butler also strongly impressed upon his hearers the necessity of electing Parnell adherents only-men who would be true to their pledges and to the cause. No Castle "Cawtholics" nor sham Home Rulers are wanted in the city or the county of Limerick.

THE Herald says :- "Our American friends may now be met on our principal streets. We welcome all such visitors. They are an important factor in the revenue of our hotelkeepers, retail men and cabmen." As the Herald acknowledges this to be the fact, would it not he well to refrain from insulting Americans by calling them Yunkees and making invidious comparisons, as was done in the Merchants Bank yesterday by Mr. Morrison, between Canadian perfection and American corruption. Are we, indeed, so perfect ?

MR. JOHN ENNIS, an immigrant agent, in a letter to Mr. Van Horne, says, "I have never yet seen in the New Zealand, Australia or United States pressanything at all approaching the virulence which has been exhibited against immigration by the press of Canada." The Canadian press knows that labor is scarce here, times are bad and wages low. Also, that many have to emigrate to obtain employment. These are not the conditions of New Zealand, Australia or the United States, but if they were Mr. Ennis would soon find the press of those countries protesting against the importation of immigrants to lower wages and share the laborer's half loaf.

A NUMBER of stalwart Scotchmen paid a visit to Dublin the other day in their pic. turesque national costume. Their first experience of British hospitality on theshores of Erin was far from agreeable. They had no sooner landed than they were surrounded the management of the road in hand. His by a squad of police and marched off to jail. These pleasure-seeking Scotchmen had gone to Ireland to take part in the Caledonian games held in the Irish capital, and, as part of their dress, carried their swords and dirks. rival 'railroad--the Canadian Pacific-has It was on seeing these ornamental weapons shown commendable wisdom in this respect. 1. A. A.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following clipping from an evening contemporary and asks us to indicate the point of the "joke":

The Philadelphia Times says :-"Monsignor Capel has at longth secured a dis-tinguished convert. Some disappointment has been expressed hitherto that the labors of this eminent prelate hrd not brought forth as abundant fruit among the rich and great of the United States as had been anticipated."

We hope our esteemed contemporary will not have to write Monsignor Capel's obituary or it will refer to him as the distinguished prelate who converted so many thousand dollars.—The Star.

If our contemporary intended a joke by the above, it is too thick to see through, and what'we can't see through we can't point out to others. If no joke was intended, then there is nothing to see through ; and where there is nothing to see through, there is nothing to point out. We hope our correspondent will see our point. We would, however, remark that it is rather an ungenerous feeling to entertain towards the Philadelphia Times, to express the hope that it will not have to write the obituary of Mgr. Capel, as the realization of such a hope would mean the premature extinction of a bright and able confrere-" all on account" of an obituary notice.

Owns to the appointment of Mr. W. J. Spicer to the position of manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad in place understand, a general change and promotion of the Grand Trunk Railway employes in the various departments. This would therefore be an opportune time, for the general manager to consider the merits and reward the able and intelligent services rendered by its Catholic employes to the company. There question, if the employes happened to belong to a nationality and professed a creed which were not in favor with the ruling spirit of the Grand Trunk. But that time has for tunately passed, and the order of things has been changed since Mr. Hickson has taken policy has been to recognize and regard ability and honesty, no matter who possessed them, and we hope that on the present occasion the same course will be pursued. The that the police promptly took the strangers In its relations with its employes, creed and factor in this decrease, as she contributed an crease in price which would necessarily the good archbishop maning the same mistake cent scale and which do honor to the in charge for carrying arms in a proclaimed nationality are not made a barrier to pro-

ful States in the Union, and it is almost certainty that each candidate can a carry his own State by a sweeping majority. Governor Cleveland has a strong hold on the independent vote in New York ; and, as Indiana is an October State, its local election for Governor taking place in that month, it will then go Democratic a month later, when the Presidential election takes place. Mr. Hendricks is spoken of for Governor, and as he is of immense popularity, being Tilden's

Vice-President in the presidential race eight years ago, the chances are that his great prestige and able management of the campaign will carry him into the gubernatorial seat. It is difficult for a party to rally immediately after a defeat, as the old adage holds particularly good in politics that nothing succeeds like success, and a victorious party will always gather around it after victory the doubtful and many of the opposition. The Republicans would hardly have time to reorganize for another change a month later, although in 1880 at the local elections in Maine the Greenbackers and Democrats carried the State, which went Republican in the following November. Cleveland and Mc-Donald will make an exceptionally strong team and have more cohesive power than that of Blaine and Logan, which in these early stages of the contest show weakness, disruption and much bolting by powerful elements

THE British Board of Trade returns show that the total number of people who left Great Britain and Ireland during the month of May was 48,270, of whom 35,385 went to the United States, only 8,017 to Canada and the rest to Australia or SouthAmerica. These figures show a considerable falling off in the of Mr. Calloway, who has gone over to the tide of immigration compared with the same Union Pacific, there will be, we are given to period last year when 47,357 departed for the United States, 12,708 for Canada, the aggregate for the month being 67,570. In the five months ended the 31st ult. 92,823 persons left the British Isles for the United States, and 18,198 for the Dominion, while 26,263 departed for Australia and other places, the total number of emigrants in the furnish them with sufficient purchase money. was a time when promotion was out of the five months being thus brought up to 137,-284. In the corresponding period of 1883 the aggregate was 187,061, the United States being the destination of 122,296 of this number, and Canada of 24,116. On analyzing the above figures we find that the total emigration for the month fell off 28.5 per payment of the annual sums. This made it a cent., and for the five months 22.9. The decrease in the number that left for the United States was 25.2 per cent. as a great gift to Ireland. The bill failed to for the month, and 24.1 for the five meet with the approbation of the Irish party, months, while the departures for Canada in who pointed out that if it were used to any the month were 36.9 per cent. less, and in extent by the farmers, the object of the landthe five months 24.5. Ireland is the heaviest lords would be realized at once, viz., an in-

THE LATEST LANDLORD SCHEME.

The last proposal to add to British law for the special benefit of Ireland was in the shape of another Land bill, which its promoter. Secretary Trevelyan, assured the House would "positively be the last." It did not evoke anything like the enthusiasm the Government seemed to look for, owing doubtless to the fact that land bills have become so common. A few years ago the offer of a loan of one hundred million dollars, as was provided for in the bill, to the Irish farmers. to enable them to buy out their farms, would have been jumped at with avidity. To-day, instead of the farmers, it is the landlords who are eager to have purchase arrangements facilitated. The price of land is falling. There are hundreds of estates in the courts for sale, but nobody will buy. The farmers are taking Davitt's advice-waiting till land values find their bottom. Of course, capitalists in England will not buy land now in Ireland. Some years ago they would do so without hesitation, in the excellent landlord days, when rents could be increased at pleasure and collected at the point of the bayonet; but, with judicial fair rents, land commissions and the supervision of the League, there is little in-

ducement for capitalists to invest in Irish landed estate. It was in view of this discouraging state of things and to draw the landlords from their sad plight that Mr. Trevelyan came to their rescue with his bill. The bill was seemingly drawn up in the interest of the farmers. It proposed to to buy their farms, and gave them thirty three years to pay it back, and on such moderate terms as to interest that each annual payment would be less than the ordinary rent. The bill, however, required the rate payers to give a guarantee for the very safe sort of financial transaction for the Government, though it was proposed

During the session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held in Toronto last week, Archbishop Lynch found it necessary to address an open letter to that body, to protest against the utterances of some of the divines respecting the doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church. These divines, in open assembly, had raked up the antiquated and ridiculous calumnies about idolatry and immorality being a part of Catholic doctrine and practice. Year in and year out these charges, which are born of the grossest ignorance and launched by vile prejudice, are paraded by so-called divines before the assemblies of certain sects and in some of our pious contemporaries. On the ground that these atrocious calumnies were worked into many of the leading newspapers of Ontaric, Archbishop Lynch concluded it was about time to brand those that uttered them as "slanderers" and to contradict their wild, assertions in plain but forcible language. His Grace apparently convinced the General Assembly that its divines were in the wrong, for no answer was ever returned to his refutation of the malicious charges. But there is one who will take neither denial nor argument, our esteemed Contemporary the Daily Witness. It persists in charging Catholics with being idolaters. On this question of idolatry, Archbishon Lynch wrote to the Presbyterians :- "In the first place, it is not the creed of the Catholic Church to adore or worship images, which would be in a Christian a more gricvous sin than in a pagan, who knows no better. If we have statues and pictures in our homes and in our churches, they are merely to remind us of the great example which the saints have given to the world of the higher virtues, operated in them through the mercies of Christ. * * * * We do not call Protestants idolaters when

they fill Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's and adorn their highways with statues and busts of their heroes in war, literature, and statecraft, though the morals of many of them were by no means edifying. Nor do we call a mother an idolater when she kisses the photograph of her dear son in a foreign land. The kiss is relative. It applies to the original. So with Catholics, when they venerate the images of Christ and His saints."

There is no equivocation or mystery about this language; the explanation is plain and intelligible to all who want to see, but the Daily Witness does not want to see, and it accordingly gives vent to the following :----

"Here, then, is the fine distinction-they do not worship, they do not adore, they vene-rate. When they kiss a picture or a statue they assume that they are kissing, the actual body of the original. Now, in all this is not

Our new serial, "LOVE AND MONEY," commenced in this week's issue, is an interesting and instructive work of fiction It is from the pen of the author of "Hard Cash," "It's Never too Late to Mend," "Put Yourself in His Place," etc., etc.

Owing to the necessity of sending the TRUI WITNESS to press somewhat earlier that usual this week, we are unable to give any account of the grand semi-centennial celebration of St. Jean Baptiste, which is now it progress in Montreal. In our next issue we propose to give a full description of the sev eral demonstrations, which are on a magnif cent scale and which do honor to the French