LETTER FROM QUEBEC. QUEEKC, Feb. 10, 1882. We have a Scotch Lord down here calling himself Dunmore, none of your shams, but the real ding dong. I don't know what his name is, but presume it is "Mac something or other" with a pedigree running back to some individual that had a private flood of his own in pre-historic times. However, the "Hielan mon" speers a bogie in the future of landlordism in the "Land o' Cakes," and thinks it a good spec to buy up a lot of acres

from the simple Canadians as a standby when the Scots will join in the Gaelic "Faugh a-ballage" now heard by the land thieves in Ireland. The noble earl (thats proper is it not) is connected with a Colonization Society here, having for its ostensible object the settling of emigrants on farms in this Province at reasonable terms. With this view the Society concluded to buy some 50,000 scres of the G. B. Hall property, which was known to be in the market at \$2 per acre. While they were congitating over it an enterprising, 6 Months what I might call a very enterprising notary, 3 Months either on his own behalf or representing some "dark horses," closed with the Hall estate for the 50,000 acres at \$2, and then sold the land to the Colonization Society at \$3. I may aid that the principal local director was absent in New York when this purchase was made, and, it is said, refused to have any hand in so transparent a fraud. Fortunately for intending settlers the enterprising notary having, to all appearances, brought the negative and positive ends of the wire together, learned the old experience of many a slip twixt the cup and the lip. He went to the manager of the Hall estate, and said to him that, as he had already seld the fifty thousand acres to the Colonization Society, it would be just as well to deed it straight to them, giving him the difference in money. The manager of the estate smelled a rat, and thought if the notary could make one dollar an acre on so recent a bargain, he, the manager, must have been blind as a bat, and as studid as an owl to have so easily missed the handsome profit of fifty thousand dollars. No doubt his temper must have been a little puckery on the occasion. He declined to accede to the notary's request. If the notary was prepared to pay down the price agreed upon in the contract it was all O.K., but if he failed to do so the contract with the Colonization Society was at an end and a fortiori, as the lawyers say, the contract with the Colonization Society was also up the spout. Then the ground was open for a direct transaction between the Hall estate and the Colonization Society of Lord Dunmore. The notary could not pony up, and fity thousand dollars was lost to somebody-Hinc lachrymae illae! as the Roman poet used to say instead of the modern "Darn the luck anyway! The Colonization Society saved its bacon, but there was something suspicious in the way the "Hielan mon" was beset by our Quebec "half Sirs." It looked as if the unsuspicious child of the heather was going to be bled, and if he was not, he can thank fortune more than prudence. Anyway the noble Scot says he

Inflammation of the lungs has been very prevalent here for the last month or two, and has carried off a large number of our citizens. Well that is the end of us all, and in some ports it is a consolation.

will not be " Dun-more" than he can help,

and prefere to be "Don-ough more" for the

When the wood-pile is growing small and my coat the worse for the wear, and the mercury is ten inches below zero. I often envy Jay Gould and his millions. Then the thought will occur to me that in a few years the little grab-all won't fill half as big a hole as "Diogenes." Rank and power, poverty and misery, prince and peasant, all will find the common level in the bosom of mother earth. It is bitter fruit indeed from squeeze a drop of sweetness." which von car

STRATFORD, Ont., Aug. 1, 1874. Having become almost entirely cured of extreme debility through the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, I feel it but just to put the fact on record. My case had resisted all other Medicines, but succumbed to three bottles of Fellows' Hypophosphites.

CHAS. H. ROBERTSON.

HONORS TO AN AMERICAN INVENTOR. PARIS, Feb. 12.—Mr. B. B. Hotchkiss, the American inventor of the revolving cannon adopted by the principal Governments, has received the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, on account of his services to the French marine. The Spanish Government has also conferred upon Mr. Hotchkiss the Cross of Denmark for similar services rendered to its artillery.

Mr. Lett, who is backing Trickett in England, writes a letter to the London Sportsman, in which he is very severe on Hanlan. He says the champion is bound in fairness and honor to meet Trickett and row for the same stakes they rowed for before. He plainly hints Hanlan is a little bit stuck up, and also that if he adheres to his determination to demand £500 as the stakes, it will be forthcoming for Trickett.

A RINT.

Beware of all the worthless mixtures, and give it interest. dirty, greasy combinations which are offered you in almost every store you enter, and which some unprincipled shop-keepers try to palm off as a substitute for Perry Davis Pain KILLER. These mixtures are gotten up expressly to sell on the reputation of the over twenty counties, and in this conspiracy be expected after Guiteau but brutality? In Pair-Killer, but have nothing in common the nationalists and the ribbonmen are, for

A MUSICAL GENIUS.

A new violin genius has suddenly appeared in Italy-a little girl, whose name is Tua. Her father, a very poor man, scraped a little money together to buy a violin for himself. His next extravagance was to buy his wife a guitar. When the little girl was 3 years old she taught herself, and played in such an incredible style on the violin that the father immediately undertook to produce her as a prodigy. When she was 7 she arrived in Paris. There she was brought to Massart, who was so struck with her precocious talent that he at once offered to take her into the Conservatoire. To this the father objected. But the sensation which the child created was such that a subscription was opened to secure the parents' existence during the time of her oprenticeship. She has now left the Conervatoire, a phenomenon.

A CROSS BABY.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and Young man, remember this,-Traveller.

The True Witness

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MONTBEAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, 1882

Special Notice to Subscribers,

All subscriptions outside of Montreal will be acknowledged by change of date on address-label attached to paper.

CATHOLIO CALENDAB

FEBRUARY. THUBSDAY, 16 .- Office of the Blessed Sacrament.

FRIDAY, 17 .- Feria. SATURDAY, 18.—Office of the Immaculate

Conception. Sunday, 19.—Quinquagesima Sunday. Epist. 1 Cor. xiii. 1-13; Gosp. Luke xviii. 31-43. Bp. Lorse, Dubuque, died, 1858. Monday, 20 .- Feria. Election of Pope Leo

XIII, 1878. Tuesday, 21 .- Feria.

WEDNESDAY, 22.—Ash Wednesday; beginning of Lent. Less. Joel ii. 12-19; Gosp. Matt. vi. 16-21. Bp. Cretin, St. Paul, died, 1857.

THE Land League of America is making arrangements to celebrate the centennial of Irish Independence on February the 22nd, Washington's birthday, in compliment to the great American patriot. The Dungannon Convention assembled on the 22nd February. 1782. We understand the Montreal Branch of the League will celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner.

On Sunday last the Globe reporters collecte I church statistics which must comfort the so il of Toronto. Those statistics show that out of a population of 86,000, 44,000 are church-goers, or considerably more than half. As a matter of course, the Catholics hold the first place as church attenders in proportion to population. They form twentyone per cent of the real attenders at church, according to the Globe. We hope Toronto will not grow too proud over those creditable figures, for they really are creditable, and we hope also that outsiders will not think they are ahead of Montreal in respect of religion, and give their trade to Toronto accordingly.

The Federal Parliament opens to-day under favorable auspices in a great many respects. The country is prosperous; trade is buoyant; late harvests were good, and, better than all, the Opposition is weak, not only in numbers, but in resolution and division. The elections which have taken place since the last session have, on the whole, been favorable to the Government. The Pacific Railroad policy of Sir John has been carried and is now such an established fact that, for good or for ill, it is one of the institutions of Canada. There is no prominent question before the country, except one, and that is the tariff. This tariff. or National Policy, is subject to revision, or abolition altogether, if the country demand it, through its representatives in Parliament. But the country, as it seems to us, does not require its abolition, or its revision, except it be that it desires a still higher protective duty on some articles. The National Policy has worked marvellously well on the whole, for while it operated disadvantageously against certain classes—such, for instance, as those drawing regular salaries-it has benefitted the people generally. About this there can be little doubt. We may assume, then, that the legislation of this session will be tame, except something unforeseen arises to

A CABLE despatch to the N. Y. Herald the first time in Irish history, united. The correspondent then enters into details, as well he might, for is it not known to all the world that from the organ of James Gordon Bennett no secrets can be kept whether by the Irish Republican organizations or the guardians of the North Pole. The moment a Herald correspondent says "open sesame," Sesame opens with alacrity and all secrets stand revealed. Nevertheless, there are yet some skeptics remaining who do not place implicit faith even in the utterances of the Herald, and it is almost with a feeling of humiliation we place ourselves amongst the number. The present national movement in Ireland is the Land Lesgue, and it is a movement which the sun shines upon and all men may examine at their leisure and their pleasure. It is ture there are ribbon societies in existence, always have been,-more is the pity,—and always shall be

believe to be a fact is, that the Government and manufacture outrages for sinister purit is possessed of enormous resources and an unlimited secret service fund, and that it is never slow in using both for the destruction of any movement tending to the political remoney in obedience to the circular we have referred to, which emanated from Dublin Castle by instructions from politicians, for it is in consonance Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland. Whenever there is plenty of gold to be distributed for information spies and informers will appear to gather the crop, and this in every country in the world as well as in Ireland. A government owes it to itself as well as to the country it governs that it use every means in its power to crush out conspiracies against the State, but none except a government ruling by force and fraud will create secret secieties in order to check national aspiration for freedom. And yet this is what the British Government is doing in Ireland and what it has been doing for centuries. It could not do otherwise and exist, because, owing to its nature, it has slwavs been detested by the Irish people. But we imagine that the whole powers of ever; indeed, it seems almost impossible to Government, military, police, landlordism, spies and informers will never be able to conquer the Land League, for the reason that it is an open organization strictly constitutional, and, therefore, impenetrable to the informer.

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THE British Parliament was opened yesterday. The Queen's speech was really interesting, which is more than can be said of speech breathes peace and comfort all round. It congratulates the country on the withdrawal of the troops from Afghanistan (alas, poor Beaconsfield), that is to say, from the scientific frontier; also, on the peace with the Transvaal, on India, on Egypt, even on Ireland, which is improving; in fact, upon almost every mortal thing. If the Tories were in power the speech would have a far different ring attached to it; indeed, it is possible it would be calling for more troops, or congratulating the Empire upon the annihilation of the Boers and the capture of Herat. Who knows? There are a great many things shadowed in the speech which, as a matter of course, will never be anything else but shadows; but in this respect it will be nothing worse than former speeches. The Queen's speech proposes but God disposes, and if Gladstone be beaten on the Bradlaugh question the whole pot-pourry will vanish in thin air. Our old friend. County Government, is to the fore for the second time, but wrapped in such beautiful ambiguity that one can't prophecy anything about its future. There is nothing said

speech is interesting. THE State of Mississippi dishonored itself yesterday in allowing the gladiators Ryan and Sullivan to night within its borders. It is a poor excuse that the "bill against prize fighting Las not yet become law in the State." Surely there is law enough without a special enactment to prevent two men pummelling each other almost to death, and a riotous crowd assembling to witness the exhibition. We do things better here in Canada. There is nothing about prize fighting to be proud of. there is everything to be ashamed of. The ancient Roman gladiators were gentlemen when compared with the modern prize fighter. They fought against wild beasts and against each other, but they did not fight like wild beasts. We regret exceedingly that the contestants decided Irish names, butchering each other, to paraphrase the words of Byron, to make an American boliday. Prize fighting, which had fallen into disrepute, will come into fashion for a season after this exhibition, for which we have blame American depraved tastes, assisted from its own precious correspondent, says that by its press, which has given such fame and there is a conspiracy in Ireland extending advertising to the pugilists. But what can Wilde's are required in the States to introduce a little metheticism into the national character. The English-the founders of they are adopting other discarded English customs, such as the adoration of a live baron or baronet. Let them sucer less at the Spanish matador in future.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

All the Democrat and three-fourths of the Republican papers are now abusing the late Foreign Secretary for what they are pleased to term his bombastic foreign policy. Mr. Blaine wrote a painfully plain note to the English Government on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and sent a memorandum to the American Ministers, accredited to the South American Republics, the object of which was to bring about an American congress at Washington with the view of establishing until its complement, the monstrosity of more direct trade relations and greater harlandlordism, he removed. But what we sb- mony of action as against European enleavens Irish national politics; and what we Mr. Blaine attempted to enforce the Monroe take second place-no doubt, excellent men suggest that there be a number of represent- | nual motion and speech upon Home Rula

doctrine. Unfortunately for him. Guiteau in their way, but their lives in the past did atives defined beyond which we cannot go, of England has called into existence (by shot President Garfield, Arthur came into not qualify them to meet in Parliament the no matter how rapidly the population in circular) a whole battalion of spies and in- power, a Stalwart Cabinet was formed, and trained debaters of England. Making a creases. American Republic. It will be well to remember that the man who endorsed Blaine's policy was Garfield, elected by the majority of the people, and the man who discredits it generatian of Ireland. The cases of the in- is Arthur, a President by accident. Neither famous Connell and the still more infamous should it be forgotten that the Stalwart proofs of the truth of our assertion. Those the enemy and rival of their leaders, Grant wretches created crime and then perjured and Conkling; as fer the Democrats, the themselves to obtain English secret service | hostility is easily understood. Blaine's policy

is endorsed by the vast majority of Americans, leaving out the mere with American traditions and aspirations. No one knows this better than Blaine, who is himself one of the most brilliant intellects in the United States. He also knows its full value to him as a candidate for the presirepublics not have the same right to hold a conference as the European monarchies?

As matters stand attpresent, the two wings

of the Republican party are more divided than unite them, and the probabilities are that to blame for it but Arthur, who allows himself to be used as a puppet he must take the consequences. It was easy tor him, if he wanted to make harmony, even speeches from the throne generally. The if Blaine did overstep his authority, to overof the President de jure. Had Garfield lived, the ex-Foreign Secretary would have been ligitimate right as partizans to throw as much discredit as they possibly can on Blaine from we believe the Irish here do not wish to suffered in every country, in every this time until the next nomination, but dictate to the people in Ireland, still it is after that people will be much disappointed only fair they should know our opinion upon if the star of the advocate of the Monroe this very important subject. Seventy or doctrine does not rise above the political horizon boldly and luminously.

> IRISH REPRESENTATION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

While the present legislative union exists between England and Ireland, it is the duty of the Irish people to choose for representaabout extension or assimilation of the fran- tives men of intelligence, force of character, chise, but there is a stab at the aristocracy, and national integrity. They should be very nearly as good in the way of the pro- selected for their fitness to perform the counposal to abolish the law of entail, and, it is try's work in an assembly which has at all to be presumed, primogeniture as well. The times been more or less hostile to the will of the majority in Ireland. Up to a very recent period the standard of a candidate's qualification was family or other influence, the possession of land, which was often mortgaged to its full value, and a little money judiciously distributed through the constituency, with a promise of appointments for the sons and nephews of the most important wirepullers. It is about time this criterion of a candidate's eligibility was abolished, and a wiser and more statesmanlike one established in its stead. Ireland, in the British Parliament, should be represented by men whose object would be the welfare of their country, and not their own social aggrandisement, which, we are sorry to say, was in years gone by too often the case. For this the electors themselves are to blame, because as a rule they returned diletanti who had were Irishmen, or, at all events, men with neither sympathy for Ireland or ability to express their views in the House of Commons. God and nature intended Ireland to be an independent nation either totally or legislatively, and to bring that result about should be the duty of her representatives in the Parliament of London Hitherto it was not easy to find men of determination and ability to become candidates, and even if put up, they would not be elected, because the people were not suffigood soothe it is not one but a hundred Oscar | ciently democratic to understand the difference between statesmanlike intelligence in a poor man, and pompous mediocrity in an aristocrat. A dozen leading men taken the P. B.—have become disgusted with it, from each of the great English politibut the Americans have adopted it, just as | cal parties in the British Parliament would materially reduce the intelligence of that assembly, thus showing what little brain power governs the Empire. and a fact like this should not be lost upon the people of Ireland at the next election. Those who in the present Parliament are standare by the Irish cause are nearly all comparatively poor men, and yet they did more by their steadfastness to principle and force of character to bring public opinion to hear on the condition of their country than all her representatives since the Union. Justin McCarthy, T. P. O'Connor, James O'Kelly, Thomas, Sexton, T. M. Healy, Frank Hugh O'Donnell, Lysoght Finnigan, Redmond, T.

D. Sullivan and A. M. Sullivan are journal-

ists, and they are the brain power behind

Parnell, because of their intellectual

training. The so-called country gentle-

formers, whose duty it is to create crime Mr. Blaine had to step down and out. It speech at a hunt dinner or brow-heating a few would be a great mistake, however, to credit unfortunate paupers at a Board of Guardians poses. Whatever else may be said of that the newspapers in their attacks, or to imagine is a very different thing from holding their importance. Communication is promised terrible Government it must be admitted that that they voice the public opinion of the own on the benches of the House of Comup to the study of public questions. Let us county of Cork. From those two constituencies there are eight members sent to Parliament. Yet there is only one (Mr. Parnell) Donohue, of recent notoriety, are strong organs are hostile to Blaine because he is who is in any way distinguished or made a reputation above mediocrity. Kinsale sends a Mr. Collins, who, as a representative from Ireland, is useless. Bandon returns another nonentity in a Mr. Allman, who, we believe, is a local distiller. Youghal sends a Sir Joseph Neal McKenns, who, to get his name into the papers, makes annually a set speech on banking and finance. Mallow which is said to be the most corrupt constituency in Ireland, returns a Mr. Johnson, law adviser to Dublin Castle. The shoneen dency. He has distanced Grant and Conkling; class of electors, who always choose reprehe has captured the American heart, and if sentatives of this stamp, are worse enemies he be not the next President it will be be- of Ireland than the most feudal of feudal cause it is the Democrats who will win. And landlords. The county is represented by Blaine's policy is reasonable. What busi- Mr. Shaw and Colonel Coulthurst. Mr. ness have the English interfering with inde- Shaw is a nominal Home Ruler and Chairpendent territory so closely connected with man of the Munster Bank. On the whole, the United States, and why should American he is a decent man, and, be it said to his honour, declined to accept office as one of the Chief Commissioners of the Land Court. His colleague, Colonel Coulthurst, as a National representative, is simply useless. Mr. Parnell's colleague for the representation of the city is a Mr. there may be before the next Presidential Daily, who, as a dry goods merchant, and upelection three parties in the country. If this | holsterer is a success, but as a member of Parshall prove to be the case, no one is liament from a great Irish constituency is a failure, or, at all events, so close to a failure as makes no difference. What we have said by both Grant and Conkling. Arthur of Cork will apply to almost every county in has offended Blaine beyond forgiveness and Ireland, some of them sending a few good men, the remainder, mediocrities, political tricksters, and like Mallow favourers of coercion. Fortunately a remedy for this condilook the matter and not be so eager to publish | tion of affairs can now be applied without it. Besides he knew very well that during much difficulty, because in all parts of Ire-Garfield's long illness Blaine was really land the Land League has developed men America, but then the small attempt at President defacto and had the full confidence | capable of doing her work in the House of | persecution there is scarcely deserving of the Commons. That antiquated and somewhat name. Why are the Jews persecuted? This had Guiteau not been "a Stalwart of fossilized chamber, has, during the last question is not so easily answered as may be the Stalwarts," no one knows better two or three years been quickened into life imagined at the first glance. Religion than Arthur that Blaine's policy would by the intelligence and activity of a few has undoubtedly something to be accepted by the country and that while I rish members to whom, indeed the English with it, race something also, and their people themselves ought to be exceedingly employed stubbing British Governments and thankful because Parliament was formerly strengthening American republics, both more of a high class club than what it should Arthur, and Conkling would have sunk into be-the Legislative Assembly of a great gradual obscurity. It is, of course, their Empire. From this continent the Land Egyptians. For century after century they League received a deal of support, and while were oppressed and maltreated. They

> spected at home and abroad. There are now indications of a general election before long | period, closed all the avenues of distinction as there are some shoals ahead upon against them, the municipalities confined likely to be badly wrecked, consequently we circumstances over which they had little or would suggest that Irish constituencies should lose no time in selecting proper candidates. Knowledge of public questions, times and manners changed, but the Jew ability to express that knowledge in a clear and practical manner, determination to act remained, and if there is anything in the with colleagues in the furtherance of the national cause, and a total disregard of English party politics should be the qualifications of future lrish members of Parliament. Let dinners, parties and little private arrangements, bribes to schools and charities, and promises of appointments to sons and nephews be done away with, because if public men in Ireland are selected on so low a standard of patriotic morality, she will have a deal of up hill work to gain what she has undoubted right to, and must have, namely, autonomy.

eighty active men from Ireland in the British

Parliament-men who could use both pen

and tongue in the interest of truth and

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The Speech from the Throne this year is rather interesting than otherwise. As might be expected, it dwells chiefly upon the resources and developement of the Great North-West, and also, as a matter of course, it is sanguine that in years to come millions of Her Majesty's subjects will inhabit its fertile regions. We hope so; we hope, at all events, the millions will be there whether Her Majesty's subjects or not, but certainly Her Majesty's subjects, if it be found necessary to their happiness or the greater improvement of the vast region.

Another interesting subject introduced in the speech is the promise of Civil Service reform. This is really welcome news, and to none more so than members of Parliament, Senators and others having influence with Government, whose lives are tormented by place-hunters. It is to be hoped the reform will be real, and that loopholes of entrance will not be left for the friends of Ministers who are incapable, and whose incapacity would throw the work on the capable and increase the public expenditure. There must always be left in the hands of the Government a certain number of situations-great and small-but no one will grumble at this so long as competition for positions in the Civil Service is made the general rule.

The clause referring to new territories and the redistribution and readjusting of Parliamentary representation might have been ex. pected. Settlers are pouring into the North. West, new territories and new provinces are being formed, which, in order to be taxed must be represented. Still, with all due submission to the superior penetration and solutely believe to be false is that ribbonism croachments on this continent. In a word, men who follow that great leader judgment of the Speech framers, we would

The Canadian Pacific Railroad occupies space in the Speech, commensurate with its by next July between Prince Arthur's Land. mons when confronted by opponents brought | ing and Winnipeg, and progress is reported generally in this great enterprise. So far as take a case in point, say that of the city and the work is concerned the report is enconraging no matter what we may think of the undertaking itself. A bill for the winding up of the insolvent banks is required and it is promised, as also are bilis for compelling deposits from insurance and trading companies, no matter of what nature. We are curious to see the amendment to the Supreme Court bill. If it be to make its decisions final and irrevocable so much the better, but we doubt this, it is too good to be true. The Speech from the Throne is, on the whole satisfactory.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

Russia has yet to learn the art even of semi-civilization. No country having a respect for the public opinion of the world and a control over its own destinies would permit its ignorant classes to persecute the Jews as they are now persecuted. The Jews are not popular in the world, but it is worth observing how differently they are treated in different countries. The Americans, the most highly civilized and freest people in the world, carry their dislike of them only to the mild extent of excluding them from the Man. hattan Hotel; the Germans, less civilized, mob them in the streets and exclude them from society, while the Russians, least civilized, rob them and murder them. When we say the Americans are most civilized we must qualify our assertion, for France pretends to march at the head of civilization and does not persecute at all, but, on the contrary, allows the Jews into the front rank; neither does England, but then it must be considered that the descendants of the tribes are not numerous enough in these countries to compete in the manual labor market, and thereby come into contact with the masses. The same may be said of isolating of themselves as a caste in the heart of peoples so different from them. selves, and growing wealthy there, has still more. Wherever they go they prey upon the clime; the Christians vied with the Mahomedans in abusing them, and yet such is their vitality and love of race that they would neither consent to mingle with the "infidels" nor to be annihilated. Thus they became the singular people they justice would soon make the Irish name re- are. The governments of Europe after Constantine and down to a comparatively late them to certain quarters in the cities, an no control forced them to be the old clothesmen and money lenders of Europe. The remained the same. Their traits of character evolution theory, it will be impossible to change before several centuries of adaptation to the new conditions surrounding them. They are a highly gifted people; they are intellectual and they are of pure race. It is no wonder the English philanthropists hold meetings condemning the Russians for their persecution of the Jews. It is a habit the English have got of calmly turning their backs to Ireland and her persecutors, and lecturing the other nations of the earth on their wickedness. It is possible, however, that they may be right in some cases, as they are so, undoubtedly, in the present instance. It is decidedly wrong to persecute the Jews: it is wrong to persecute any body or sect for their opinions or their faith, or unbelief. But we cannot agree with all of what the philanthropists say in praise of the Jews. We do not believe they are the creators of wealth, neither do the Germans, who allege that they do not create but attract it towards them by virtue of their blood. Let a new country be opened up, a country something like California, for instance, let a hundred Jews enter it, and after ten years the probabilities are that they will, in the aggregate, own a hundred million dollars, and that without one of them having broke up a square foot of the soil. They make fortunes by usury and speculation, but they do not enrich the country, except in the very indirect manner of lending money to those who wish to start : business. Perhaps, it is this more than their race or religion which has excited the ire of the Germans and Russians.

IRISII AFFAIRS IN THE IMPERIAL

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PARLIAMENT. No one is disappointed at the turn affairs are taking in the British Parliament, nor is any one surprised because the Irish members are prolonging the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. It should not be thought of that the spirit of the Irish members was broken because 50,000 bayonets coerced their country, or that the cloture would frighten them. On the contrary, they are as firm and as outspoken as ever; they know the reward of their sacrifices is coming and that it is which sustains them, besides

the love and trust of their constituents. Mr. P. J. Smythe came out with his usual amendment to the Address, just as Issae Butt used to amuse the Britishers with his and