Dec. 6, 1882

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IS PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Company 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription per annum (in advance)....\$150 Dergymen, Teachers & Post-Masters...\$1.00 Clubs of 5 or more (per annum each)....\$1.00

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MONTREAL, CANADA WEDNESDAY...... DEC. 13, 1882

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

DECEMBER. THURSDAY, 14 .- Of the Octave. Cons. Bp. Brondel, Vancouver, 1879. FRIDAY, 15 .- Octave of the Immaculate Conception. Fast.

SATURDAY, 16 .- St. Eusebiur, Bishop and Martyr. SOMDAY, 17 .- Third Sunday in Advent

Epiet. Phil. iv. 4.7; Gosp. John i

19.28. Monday, 18,-Expectation of the B. V. M. Tomsbay, 19 .- Feria. WEDNESDAY, 20 .- Ember Day. Fast, Vigil of St. Thomas.

TO OUR SUBSORISERS.

It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large number of subscriptions which remain unpaid after repeated appeals for prompt settle. ment. Prompt payment of subscriptions to newspapers is an escential of its continuance and usefulness, and must, of necessity, be emforced in the present case. Good wishes for the success of our paper we have in plenty from our subscribers, but good wishes are not money, and those who do not pay for It, and render more difficult that success which they wish or want to be achieved. All who really wish success to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS must realize that it can only sucoeed by their assistance, and we shall con. sider the non-payment of subscriptions now due as an indication that those who so neglect to support the paper have no wish for its prosperity. We have made several appeals trouble and expense of enforcing collections. | tolerance. Money can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter. We hope that not one will fail in remitting at

It appears that there are rich coal fields in the Northwest, and that the eyes of the specplators are upon them. The Government is being urged not to grant mining privileges, which would be used for the purposes of speculation and not for the development of such mines. Coal mines should be made a source of weslth for the country at large, and not for the individua!. Licenses to work and develop mines should be granted only on the express understanding that they will not be made the basis of speculation which would prove detrimental to the country.

THE Irishmen of the present generation are evidently losing all taste for military service in the British army, and they are stopping at home "with a vengeance." It takes duction in the customs as is universally more than the Queen's shilling to entice them under the Union Jack, for we find the Secretary of the War Department stating in the House of Commons that he "should gladly welcome any addition of Irishmen to the army of the stuff of those who stormed the entrenchments of Tel-el-Kebir." The high as fifty per cent. With this unanimity times have changed when the Hon. Secretary | the Democrats will not have much difficulty for War is forced to use fistery whereby to in wiping out the glaring inconsistencies of secure recruits from Ireland. It remains to be seen whether Irishmen can be seduced by such adulation to enter the British military service.

CANADA, and especially Montreal, cannot be excelled in the line of winter sports. That the coming Carnival which is to take place in the fourth week of January next, will be a delightful demonstration of the facts is already a foregone conclusion. The project rast with enthusiastic appprobation from the start, and it has had the hearty support of our most prominent citizens. What the Exhibition is to the city in the summer, this Carnival will be to it in the winter-a profitable attraction for the citizens and an enjoyable one for the thousands of visitors that will be sure to gather in our midst. The outside world will be made to see that Canadian vitality and enjoyment of life are not checked by the pure white snow and the chilly blasts of winter.

WHEN a murder takes place in Ireland, it is at once set down as agrarian, and the entire Government of the Castle is on the qui vive for the murderer. Proclamations are issued offering large rewards to those who will give information that will lead to a conviction, and promising those who did pardon. This conduct of the Government just been brought under the notice of the statistics of all the manufacturing industries effects, and if enormous surpluses in the whole being and body of our ac-

a nolle prosequi as a reward of the convictions obtained with their assistance, is decidedly prized right was perpetrated by the head hands employed the amount of wages paid, immoral and disgraceful. Its only effect is of Eton College, and is as flagrant as the value of materials used and the value of upon the information of persons guilty of venerable school, Mr. Joynes, had travelled atrocious murders, by giving them a free pardon, when they know that their hands are as stained with the blood of the victims as the man who actually fired the fatal shot or delivered the fatal blow.

THE political out-look in Germany is by no means reassuring; the condition of the people is not ameliorated by the arbitrary and iron rule of Bismarck; coercion in Germany leads to the same results as it does in Russia or Ireland, to secret organizations, conspiracies, and to the employment of desperate means whereby to accomplish an object. The greater the coercion the greater the peril to the State, but the German Chancellor falls to recognize the truth of this maxim founded on experience. He is daily forcing the people into the ranks of the Socialists, whose object is to make sad havor of the Government institutions as modelled by Bismarck. The laws which he had passed in the Reichstag for the purpose of stamping out Socialism have miserably failed in their object, for there are more Socialists to-day than ever, and there is a corresponding amount of discontent among the messes with the existing state of things. This has been proved to be a fact by a Committee appointed to report on the execution of the Socialist law, and which says "the conviction is irresistibly forced on the Government that the repressive measures must be continued." It is no wonder that so many Germans leave their fatherland to seek elsewhere that freedom which is so persistently and unwisely depled them at home.

Is there is anything that a New Yorker cannot tolerate, it is to be forced to algidly observe the Sunday. On the 1st of December a new Penal Code came into force, the provisions of which made all servile labor on the Sunday, except that done in the name of charity and necessity, a misdemeanor. The results were distressing, and ever since, the male portion of the penulation who have got beyond boyhood, are uttering the loudest complaints that they could not get their faces shaved, nor their boots blacked, nor their live cant algar, nor their ice cream, nor their morning paper, but they acknowledge they got their beer and whiskey by means of side doors. their paper, only add an additional weight to | The entire press cordially sympathize with the unfortunate New Yorkers, who never before kept the Sabbath, at least inside of fifty years. The press declare that the new Penal Code outrages public convenience and private rights by its despotic and Puritanical provisions. Just imagine any law forcing a New Yorker to go through Central Park or up the avenues with a black face and grey boots on a Sunday afternoon. The very before this to our subscribers; but we hope thought of it ought to be enough to force a the present will prove absolutely effectual, and | repeal of the obnoxious code. It is rather we confidently expect to receive the amount late in the day to ask New York to wership due in all cases, without being put to the the relics of old Puritan fanaticism and in-

> PROTECTION in the United States has evidently seen its day of usefulness, and the people of a solid and flourishing Republic are no longer in love with it. They have no further need of protectionist duties which weigh heavily upon the many while enriching the few and creating all-powerful monopolies. The reaction against the protective tariff is undoubted, and the Democrats owe their recent victory to their promises to abolish it. That they intend to fulfil these promises is a matter of fact, for the principal subject of public and legislative discussions is the tariff. In fact, the sentiment of the tribute to his genius in establishing such country is so strongly in favor of a radical change, that the Republicans dare not raise either finger or voice against the levelling down of the whole revenue system. President Arthur, in his Message to Congress, had to toe the popular mark. although he did not favor such a general reclamored for. The Tarlff Commission waich was appointed by the last Congress, and which was confidently expected to report in favor of retaining the protective tariff, turns around and sides with the majority recommending reductions of twenty-five per cent, and as the tariff and of reducing the duties to the lewest possible figure.

FREEDOM OF OPINION IN ENGLANDS

It has been generally accepted that in England, at least, if not in other parts of the British Empire, freedom of opinion was the inalienable right of even the humblest individual. No man should be made to suffer for his thoughts or speech while on English soil. In fact, utterances which would be punished as treason in Ireland would command the applause and approbation of the English populace and Press. Nihilists from Russia, Socialists from Germany, revolutionists and incendiaries from to the showing of the American officials who France and Switzerland, Carbonari from Italy, have had to prepare and issue the census. and rebels from Spain, can flock to London Ask a Canadian operative why he emigrates where their tongues are never bridled nor to the United States, and he will invariably their pens ever stayed; they can preach and answer that it is to better his condition by publish their diabolical doctrines with the procuring more work and higher wages there utmost impunity under the protection of the than he can on this side of the line. He may English flag, although England very incon- obtain greater facilities and opportunisistently complains of the United States ties to work, but he certainly does parmitting an O'Donovan Rossa to not get any better pay, for we use the same liberty as is accorded his Euro- find that the general average of wages for to be the cause of all that is reckless and ex- in the kindly spoken word and felt in pean confreres in London to fulminate his re- operatives is less than a dollar a day. This travagant in the expenditure of the national the noble generous deed of meroy. volutionary decrees. This liberty of opinion sum is much less than what workmen in the runds, the source of dishonesty and corruption can look out, and through which we may look which is so sacred in the eyes of English | States were generally credited with receiving, men 15, however, occasionally violated and t will no doubt cause surprise to many. not actually commit the crime, a free trampled upon. An instance of this kind has That part of the census which deals with the justly taxed.

the occurrence. The violation of this much just been published; it gives the number of through Ireland during last summer. He and Territories. We find that throughout happened to be in the company of Henry George, when the latter was arbitrarily arrested, and whose arrest he shared. On is 2,738,950; of this number of operatives wo-Mr. Joynes' return to England, he gathered his notes together of what he had heard and seen and experienced in his travels through Ireland, and forwarded them to the Times, which 531,753; children and youths, 181,918. The published one portion and rejected the other. In the course of time Mr. Joynes embodied his experiences of Irish life in a little book, but before it left the hands of the publishers, he received a visit from the head master of Eton, who called upon him to suppress it. What was most galling to the writer was that the head master had ordered the suppression of the book without having read it. Poor Joynes had to at the expense of hard and honest labor, the obey or seek his bread and butter elsewhere. Anything favorable to Ireland, coming from Eton, was too much for this enlightened institution to permit even at the expenses of robbing an Englishman of his precious right. And this is the same school where Goldwin Smith only a few weeks ago told us that Irish boys were treated with the greatest impartiality and even favor. Smith has rather queer reminiscences; they generally lack versuity in the light of facts. In the meantime it is satisfactory to notice that this authority of the great English school is being pretty well rebuked for his petty lishment of industries, but in the meantime tyranny.

THE LATE SIR HUGH ALLAN.

The year eighteen hundred and eighty-two has marked the closing chapter of more than a usual number of men, eminent in the varions walks of life, and identified with either the intellectual or material progress and development characteristic of this century. bonorable death roll, and to-day the citizen | poor. who stands foremost in its commercial history has added the lustre of his name to it. Sir Hugh Allan, who was that man, has gone the way of all nature. The unexpected and sad intelligence of his death was cabled to his bereaved family in this city on Baturday last. He died suddenly in Edinburgh, and the announcement of the event caused the entire community to manifest a feeling of deep regret and painful surprise. The business capacity, enterprise and success of Sir Hugh Allan benefited him to a remarkable extent, but not more than they did his adopted country, which was the scene of his labors for over not grow rich at the expense of the country or the peorle; he prospered and developed with the rising colony, and the Dominion can in turn point to him as the most potent creator and fosterer of its commercial prosperity and development. Sir Hugh Allan's efforts were decidedly successful in establishing between the old and new worlds communication which stand second none in ocean traffic. His enterprise in this direction won for him the esteem and appreciation of his fellow citizens, who were ever anxious to support his magnificent line of steamers; the approbation of the Queen, who knighted him in recognition of his services to Canadian and British commerce; and the admiration of the citizens of the neighboring republic, who, no

sway over the Atlantic. The death of Sir Hugh will create an immense blank in almost every branch of our trade and commerce, for his name was assoclated with innumerable enterprises which were acknowledged to owe their solidity and success to the connection. The blography of the dead Knight is but the record of what can be realized by labor and perseverance, ability and honesty, when they are exercised and centered in the accomplishment of one grand object in life. Canada, which was poor, uncultivated and comparatively unknown when the young Scotch emigrant stepped for the first time on to the muddy banks of the St. Lawrence, performs but a sacred duty of gratitude when it stands by the grave of Sir Hugh Allan and mourns the loss of a laborious and successful son, who more than any other raised it into prominence, ensured its commercial prosperity and development. and secured for it whatever little influence it has among the nations.

later than last year, paid a marked public

PROTECTION AND WAGES. Our Canadian laborers and tradesmen have been accustomed to look upon the United States as a market where skill and labor are better paid than at home. This is not the case, but is a pure fallacy-at least according

manufacturing industry in each of the States the country there are 253,840 establishments, where the average number of hands employed men and children only form twenty-six per eent. The figures are :- Males above sixteen years, 2,025,279; females above fifteen years, amount of wages paid to this whole number of hands during a year is \$947,919,674. This would average only \$346.08 a year for each operative or less than a dollar a day. This low state of the labor market plainly indicates the gr ed of manufacturers and the inability of protection to better the condition of the poor workingman. The manufacturers have availed themselves of a protective tariff to grow rich laborer getting but an ineignificant share in cnormous profits. The laborthe man moreover is being pushed from bad to worse by bis employers, for his wages, according to the statistics, have actually declined inside of ten years more than eight per cent. This evil, which after a long lapse of time is only row being fully estimated in the United States, should be guarded against in Canada. We have a protective tariff in this country, which we need for a while yet to allow of the development of its resources and the estabit would be well that the interests of the laborer, who after all and in the end has to pay for the tariff, should not be overlooked or set aside by the manufacturers. Big dividends and enormous profits for manufacturers, with poor wages for the workingman, would force Parliament to burn the tariff much sooner and more surely than all the speeches of the combined Opposition. Protection should not slone mean riches for the wealthy, Canada has contributed its quota to this but also prosperity and competency for the

EXCLUSIVE OF THE SHAMROCKS." There is at present on the tapis a proposed lacrosse tour to England during the coming summer, and the subject is attracting considerable attention in sporting circles. team, which would have to uphold Canada's honor and maintain lieving the mind from tediousness and tendits reputation on the lacrosse field! in foreign countries, was, according to points of the subject. His effort was an unthe idea expressed by Mr. McNaught, Secretary of the National Association, to be composed of representatives from all the first-class clubs in the Dominion. This would make filty-six years. He was unlike many of the the team an All-Canada twelve, which would before that in these public entertainments great commercial figures of the age; he did at once make the tour one of national importance, and this, it will be admitted, was a step in the right direction. The picked skill, science and endurance of the Dominion if it was only a local club who undertook to career was as honorable as it was useful; his demonstrate the merits of our national game. | your intellectual profit. The Catholic Club name was never mixed up with business Having this fact generally recognized we expects every man to do his duly. The scandals or doubtful transactions, while his fail to see why the following should be tele-

"The lacrosse team which it is intended shall visit Europe next year will be composed of players from the cities of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. The best players in each of these cities (exclusive of so well that there is really nothing for me to the Shamrocks of Montreal) will be selected, and 15 in all will be chosen."

Why should the champions of the game be excluded from the composition of an All-Canada-team? No answer seems to suggest itself; for no answer can be given which would not reflect obloquy upon those who would attempt this scheme of boycotting against the best and most gentlemanly players in the Dominion. come from any responsible party in whose power it might lie to effect the unfair ex-

THE SURPLUS IN THE NATIONAL REVENITE.

During the fiscal year of 1881, the revenue Minister of Finance caused one portion of the country to go into ecstasy when he announced that there was a surplus of fifteen millions in not be persuaded to view such a large surplus with a favorable eye, as they maintained it hension over a surplus will have a chance of becoming more pronounced, as five months of the current fiscal year shows a remarkable increase of close on two millions over the same period of 1881, and if balance of the year, the revenue for 1882 will he is the immediate vicinity of five millions more than the budget of 1881 was able to show. A surplus of fifteen millions was not bad, but twenty millions will be better. Comparatively speaking, this beats the record of our wealthy Republican neighbors. They in population, and, they say, in everything else, and they can only point to a surplus of about one hundred and some odd millions, which, at the most, is only six times the amount we can show. But our neighbors are not in love with such enormous surpluses, for they consider them | seen in the clearly expressed thought, heard in the public service, and an unnecessary in. The eyes, are the windows of the soul; weight upon the people who are thus un the poet says, the eye is in itself a soul, in entering, regarding accessories of a crime, British public, who are quite indignant over of the country (to the exclusion of gas) has United States are productive of prejudicial tions. He, who said this can see

results, in Canada they will not fail to create a similar state of affairs. The most desirable and that Beauty is noblest and best which is state the national finances could be in is to breed crime, because it puts a premium it is unjustifiable. An under master of this the products for all the establishments of to have the expenditure, and revenue fairly, if not equally, balanced in favor of the latter. A big surplus is too tempting for politicians to handle, and besides it represents so much capital that has been unnecessarily squeezed out of the people. Then it must be remembered that a body His hands had made. But why does surplus is no indication of the administration being honest and economical. There never was such wholesale robberles nor extravagance of the funds of the United States Treasury than when the surplus was the largest. No government should take millions of dollars out of the pockets of the people which are not required for the proper administration of public affairs. The Dominion is too young to be borne down by the weight, not of heavy and only the dark side; the beautiful mind but of unnecessary taxes. A people should not is big enough and bright enough to see be like an individual who amasses a fortune to leave to his heirs; the people should be asked to meet only the needs of the present and not it selzes on the substance and the essence of to fill the exchequer with millions for the things, and from the substance of things that benefit of posterity.

Enough of its glory remains on its sword, To light us to victory yet.

The fifth volume of Donahoe's Magazine (Mr. Donshoe is the founder of The Pilot) commences in January, 1883. It is devoted to the Irish race at home and acroad. Only \$2.00 a year. \$1.00 for six months. Sample copies sent free. Address Patrick Donahos 21 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

An Interesting and Idstructive Enter-tainment—An Eddress by Father Eyan on the Phiosophy of meanty.

On Wednesday evening last this Club gave its firstpublic entertainment of the season in the Academic Hall of St. Mary's Callege. The excellent programme and the popularity of the speakers of the evening, with the wellearned fame of the Catholic Club, attracted a large and very intellectual audience.

The President, Dr. Guerin, introduced Mr. Purcell, B.CL., who read with fine effect John Boyle O'Rielly's poem, "An Old Dragoon's story," elicitieg rapturous applause. Dr. Mignault then delivered an excedingly interesting lecture on "Flowers and their The learned doctor has a unique Gnesta." style, which immediately catches the attention of his audience and holds it captive to the close. His exposi-tion of the subject is clear and attractive, his occasional humorous sallies reing to rivet the attention to the more serious mistakable success.

FATHER RYAN'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Father Ryan then came forward and was greeted with applause. He said :-Ladies and Gentlemen :- I think I told you we simply wish to give a specimen of the work we do in our ordinary weekly meetings. You show by your large attendance here this evening the interest you take in our work. We are most grateful for your kind encouragewould command more attention and form a ment, and we hope to merit for our future more profitable attraction in England than efforts the reward of your distinguished patronage. In return we shall do all we can to increase your pleasure and contribute to members have this evening done their work well, as you have testified by your remains for the Moderator to do his duty The official work of the Moderator is to direct and control the thought and action of the Club, but the members do their work moderate; and so my occupation is goneor would be had I not determined in self-defence to give at each of our meetings, a short and simple talk on Mental and Moral Philosophy. I think these talks will be useful to the members of the Club and indeed, to all who may do us the honor of attending our weekly meetings. This evening I had intended to give you a little talk on the Beauty of Philosophy; but, inspired by the audience, I have changed my mind and will talk instead about the Philosophy of Beauty. The apostle It is to be sincerely hoped that the news of the withetic, who has lately passed contained in the above telegram does not through the country as "the comet of a season," talked much about the Beautiful, but never condescended to tell us what the Beau. tiful really is. He is reported to have told clusion of the Shamrocks. We hope that the the public what the Besutiful he preached is not: he said it had nothing to do with the morally good. I do not at all agree with those who think Mr. Wilde is a fool, and believe that under his wide awake hat was a wideawake head that knew well what is to traverse the island from St. John's to its owner arrived at; he simply played on the of the Dominion was at its highest, and the craze which he partly created, took the poet's advice and " put money in his purse." differ with Mr. Wilds in our definition of the beautiful, and we say it is the morally good. There are three kinds of beauties, the treasury, while the other portion could material, spiritual, and moral. Philosophy is the love of wisdom; wisdom considers what is highest, noblest and best in everything. The best kind of beauty was the fruit of Tory extortion. But this is moral beauty; we are talking philosophy year, Conservative ecstacy and Liberal appre- and must therefore consider the beauty that St. Thomas tells us that the is best. beautiful in general is "that which pleases when seen," ea pulchia sunt quae visa plathe revenue of the Dominion for the first cent, and he goes on to say that beauty has three constituent parts, integrity, order and visible harmony. As there are three constituents of beauty in general, so are there three kinds of moral beauty-the beauthat rate of increase is kept up through the ty of the mind, the beauty of the heart and the beauty of the peaceful home-beautiful thoughts, beautiful words and beautiful deeds. It may seem that the definition St. Thomas gives cannot be applied to mental and moral heauty. That is beautiful which pleases when seen.' But how can the soul be seen? A popular preacher of this city has lately astonished his friends by publicly professing his disbelief in are from twelve to thirteen times our number | God. But he has astonished more than his friends by saying that he does not even believe in himself. According to his confession he believes in only halt of himself, and that not his better half-he does not believe in his soul, and the reason he says is because he can't see it. Now, we would tell him for his comfort that

the soul can be seen and heard and felt : It'is

The soul has its windows through which it

or other section and the section of the section of

without windows and hear without words most pleasing to His all-seeing eye. He saw all, things which He made in the beginning, and He saw that everything was beautiful and good, and He said so. He said so of every-thing except of His last and greatest work, the body and soul of man. He saw that body, for He fashioned and framed it from the dust of the earth. He saw that soul for He breathed it into the He not say that He saw both body and soul were beautiful? The reason is that the true beauty of man is not beauty of body, not even beauty of spiritual being, but it is the beauty of mental and moral action. And so God waited as it were, to see if man would make himself beautiful before He would praise him. The action of the soul is thought, the object of thought is truth. There are little minds that see things by halves; there are crooked minds that see always the wrong side, and sombre minds and sad that see always see all sides of the surface; it sees as a soul should see, beneath and beyond the spriace; are seen it ascends to the great first cause; it "looks through nature, up to nature's God." That philosopher was wrong who said the soul in this life sees all things in God; the soul must make itself beautiful by seeing God in all things before it can be blessed by seeing all things in God. But you may say to me, if we see all sides of things, must we not sometimes see what we cannot approve? Now there is no greater obstacle to the integrity of beauty, than this one little mischievous word, "but" you admit your friend has some most excellent qualities_" but," &c., and then begins what is not beautiful. This "but" is a word of the head, he heart has nothing to do with it. The beautiful heart is blind to the "bute." The poet is a preacher when he says "a friendly eye should see no faults." Do not tell me you cannot help seeing them, say not you are bound to see them. Remember that the best beauty of man is the beauty of the heart, that the beauty of the heart is charity, and that the most beautiful charity is the charity of mercy. The beautiful mind gives integrity, the beautiful heart gives order, and this order is most perfect when charity rules. The union of beautiful minds and beautiful hearts give the bright harmony that is seen in the happy home. We may wish for beautiful bodies, or beautiful clothes, but we cannot have them for the wishing-by willing and working, we may have beautiful minds, beautiful hearts, and beautiful homes. Let us begin to so will and so work that we may all have a "bappy Christmas."

NEWFOUNDLAND-ITS PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENTS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Sr. John's, Nfld., Nov. 30, 1882.

It is a strange fact that the Island of Newfoundland—the oldest of the British colonial possessions—is so little known, and yet there are many places worse, and, I may say, few better. To some Newfoundland is known only as a fishing station, or, in the words of the immortal Burns,

"Some place far abroad,
Where sailors gang to fish for cod."
Many visit St. John's, the capital, en route to Canada and the United States, and form their ideas of the island from their hurried stay; but those whose fortune it has been to spend some months in the country and mingle with its warm hearted inhabitants, have carried away pleasant memories of our "Island

True it is (but as a native it pales me to gay so) that Newfoundland can claim but a sarnest attention and hearty applause. It now | small place among those countries which are ever advancing in works of civilization and progress. While the neighboring colonies were building extensive lines of railway, settling their wild lands, promoting immigration, and carrying out great works of public utility, we clung to the one industry—that of fishing-and left our forests to rot or burn, our fertile lands in possession of the wolf and deer, and our coal and mineral treasures undisturbed. This is the secret that has held the country so long stagnant and non-

progressive. In the interior of Newfoundland there are millions of acres of agricultural land which if cultivated, I venture to say, would produce crops equal, if not superior, to those raised in Canada and the United States. In proof of this we find that in George's Bay, on the Western coast, the land hay, without receiving manure. Fine crops of wheat are also grown on in the Codroy Valley, on the west coast, and the day is not far distant when we will grow and grind our own flour. The island is now being rapidly developed

by the introduction of foreign capital. A railway is in course of construction which George's Bay. It is in the hands of Americans, who are aided, however, by a handsome subsidy from the Newfoundland Government. Over forty miles of the road are already completed. This great enterprise will open up the country for cultivation and unfold the slumbering resources of the interior.

The emigrant will then be welcomed to our shores and find a home in a smiling and prospercus land, and thriving homesteads will spring up where the deer, the beaver, and the wolf now reign supreme.

Woods of the finest timber, suitable for building and for ship's spars, stud the interior of the island, and one day it will form an im-

portant industry in the colony.
In many parts of the island splendid specimens of lead, silver, and sometimes gold have been found, and already in Little Bay, on the north-east side of the island, an extensive copper mine is being worked with profit to the owners.

The railroad is to connect with this great mineral region, which is supposed to be the centre of our buried treasures.

At some future period I shall give your readers an account of the opposition met with by the Government while passing the Railway Bill, and of the famous battle fought at Foxtrap Bridge between the sturdy matrons of Foxtrap and some of our celebrated politicians and judges while the rails were being laid in that direction.

At the mext monthly meeting (of the St Henri Council the question of drainage will be brought up. The same question will also be discussed by the St. Cunegonde Counoil, and some of the members of the Cote St. Antoine Municipal Council have announced their intention of having the matter discussed

at an early date. -Starke's Almanac and General Register for 1883, J. Theo. Robinson, 54 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal, is to hand and is as sploy as ever. There are few pocket almanacs issued of more utility than Starke's and fewer still that contains more useful information to

the general public