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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER.

THURSDAY, 11.—Of the Octave, SS. Protus and Hyacinthus, Martyrs.
FRIDAY, 12.—Of the Octave, Bp. Barron died, 1854.
SATURDAY, 13.—Of the Octave, Cons. Bp. Hogan, Kansas City, 1868.
SUNDAY, 14.—Fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Epist. Phil. ii. 5-11; Gosp. John xii. 31-36; Last Gosp. Luke vii. 11-16. Cons. Bp. Vertin, Marquette, 1879.
MONDAY, 15.—Octave of the Nativity. St. Nicomedes, Martyr.
TUESDAY, 16.—SS. Cornelius and Cyprian, Martyrs. SS. Euphemia and Companions, Martyrs.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Stigmata of St. Francis of Assisi. Ember Day. Fast.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

A REPORT comes from Newfoundland that famine is raging on the northeast coast of the Island. The codfish catch, on which the population depend for their maintenance, is short half a million quintals. About 800 families are said to be fast falling the victims of starvation and are only sustaining life on squids.

THE Dublin Freeman's Journal avers that the Government is well aware of the truth of Casey's confession regarding the Maamtrasna murders and the hanging of innocent "suspects" for the crime. It, in consequence, again demands that an official and public inquiry be made into the facts.

FINE estates are now offered for sale in Great Britain, but no purchasers can be found; land appears to have become a drug in the market. The Lincolnshire estate is up for sale but the highest bid made is only \$100,000. Ten years ago the landlord refused to consider an offer of \$300,000 for the same property. English as well as Irish landlords must be getting down to hard-pan at that rate.

ACCORDING to the Dublin correspondent of the London Daily News, a significant step has been taken by the government in the withdrawal of police protection from a large number of people in the West and South of Ireland. Police protection will be afforded to any one who may desire it, but it must be at their own cost and not at that of the taxpayers. During the past ten weeks eight gentlemen, land agents and others, who have for years never stirred abroad without their special body-guard, like the Emperor of Russia, are now moving about in the old-fashioned style.

THE convention of the Irish National League met in Dublin on Saturday. The proceedings were exceedingly harmonious and the fullest confidence was expressed as to the ultimate success of the movement for the amelioration of the country and the self-government of the people. The organization throughout Ireland and Great Britain was found to be in an extremely satisfactory condition. The election of Patrick Egan to the presidency of the American League was regarded and accepted as an indication that the full sympathy of the Irish in America was with the national party at home.

THE town councillors of Limerick are bricks. For over a year they have steadily refused to levy an unjust tax upon their constituents for the payment of the ultra police with which Dublin Castle thought fit to saddle the city of the violated treaty. There was no use for them, and the town council said there would be no pay for them. It has for twelve months defied Earl Spencer and the English Government to collect the tax; but the red Earl has got mad in earnest and has just sent in his ultimatum, stating that if this extra police tax is not levied within thirty days the law would be rigorously enforced, which amounts to saying that the plucky councillors will be given a cell each in Kilmainham or some other British Bastille in Ireland. As soon as Spencer's notification was received the Council passed a resolution to leave it untouched.

MR. RILL, a Conservative member of the British Parliament, has written a letter to the London papers in which he expresses the fervent hope that he will be able to reach America in time to dissuade the Canadians

from enlisting for the Egyptian service, which would end in their certain death. Experts declare it will be simply murder to take these men into the Nile region, accustomed as the latter are to a cool climate and a meat diet. The heat will kill them as frost kills flies. These are fair enough warnings from Englishmen to our Indians and lumbermen not to undertake the inglorious and perilous journey. We see it stated that the Government at Ottawa has given orders for several hundred outfits for those who will make up this Canadian contingent. Does the Government intend to foot the bill and defray the expenses of this expedition out of the Federal treasury? They certainly have no right to put the public funds to any such use.

MR. NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN, who acted as Secretary of the Chinese Commission to British Columbia, has, like his chief the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, given expression to his views on the question; but unlike the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Commission does not profess much admiration for the heathen. Mr. Davin states that there was found to be a very strong feeling among certain sections of the community against the Chinese. The Commission visited the Chinese dens in daylight, and after dark, and the sights on the latter occasion were disgusting in the extreme. Beautiful white women, adds Mr. Davin, were to be seen in these opium dens. It is this detestable vice which some of our Canadian statesmen would willingly introduce into the country and tolerate to secure cheap labor for wealthy corporations. A thousand immigrant paupers from Europe, against whom there is such an outcry, would not be half as bad an importation as one Chinese opium smoker.

THE commission appointed by the Federal Government to visit British Columbia and study the Chinese question on the spot, seems to have made a very unfavorable impression upon the Columbians. The Victoria, B.C., Times says: "At a heavy expense and outlay to the country, the wily Premier sent one of his colleagues to this Province for his summer vacation, accompanied by an eminent legal gentleman from the neighborhood of Ottawa, and an attaché in the shape of a secretary, with whom the liquids of this Province did not agree, completely incapacitating him for business for many days at a stretch, rendering it necessary for him at times to secrete himself from the public that it is reported official aid had to be called into requisition to ascertain his whereabouts. From the first we condemned the whole proceedings as a farce, and as only intended to humbug the people of Canada." The question with the Columbians will soon be whether the commission is any better than the Chinese themselves.

THOSE Indians and Canadians who intend going on that wild-goose chase to the Sudan would do well to take a good stock of provisions with them. They probably don't know that one of the loudest complaints of the soldier in the British army, at the present day, is that he is often made to feel what hunger is like. The present daily ration of three-quarters of a pound of meat, including bone and fat, and a small pound of bread, is quite insufficient for the growing and hungry lads now in the ranks. Even this moiety of meat is subject to curtailment in various ways (well-known in the army) before it reaches the barrack-room as a cooked ration. In fact matters have come to such a pass that the military authorities have it in contemplation to increase the soldier's daily bread and meat ration, but the great expense attending such a step appears to make it a very ugly and serious question at the War Office, which wants all the money it can get hold of for other purposes. If the youthful defenders of a wealthy nation are thus often compelled to go hungry to bed during times of peace, what will it be with simple colonists who are away down in Africa, far from bullocks and wheat?

INDIA is another important possession of Great Britain that wants Home Rule. At a banquet recently given in London by several Hindoos to a number of members of Parliament and other gentlemen interested in Indian affairs, the subject was seriously discussed, and India's wishes made fully known to the gathering. Mr. Lalmooh Gose, speaking for the Hindoo element, said important legislative measures were hurried through their sham legislative councils, even against the protest of the Indian people; and he claimed the free and impartial admission of his countrymen into the public services of their country. He contended that no country could hope to retain sway over millions of people daily advancing in knowledge and patriotism without giving them some voice in the management of their own affairs, and some representation in the councils of their country. These views were confirmed and endorsed by several other speakers. Sir Wilfred Lawson, who presided, said it would be necessary for English statesmen to make greater inquiry into the affairs of India.

THE reports of the Vienna International Seed Market, where delegates from all parts of the old world meet annually, to establish a fixed basis of crop statistics, say that throughout Europe the wheat crop is excellent, and India has a large exportable surplus. The English crop is ten above a hundred average; that of Ireland will be reaped from a largely decreased acreage. The prices are lowest within the century, so that the English farmers are dependent over their big crop. The French prices have dropped 5 cents a bushel within a fortnight. The same tendency exists throughout Europe. Wheat from the fields of Northern Russia is offered on the Baltic at 82 cents a bushel. The European crops of hay and rye are very short. Hops are a little below the average. Of

maize, an enormous yield is reported, there being 1,800,000,000 bushels. It is evident from these figures that grain cannot be exported to Europe without sacrificing it in the old world markets. If the latter can be stocked with domestic products at unprecedently low prices, it will be out of the question for the United States or Canada to try and unload their surplus wheat on European markets with any chance of receiving remunerative returns. This superabundance will force the surplus crops to remain at home, a condition of things which will bring prices down. This, of course, will give our farmers more cause for complaint. Last year the crop was short and prices fell. This year the crops are abundant and prices will be lower still.

WE had occasion the other day to criticize the views of the Rev. Dr. Potts, an eminent Methodist divine of this city, on Irish affairs and public men. They were uncommonly prejudiced and unjust, and we did not hesitate to condemn them as such. We see that the *Toronto World* is of the same mind, and also brings the reverend gentleman to task in plain terms. It says: "With strange inconsistency he (Dr. Potts) rejoices in the improved condition of the Irish farmers under the operation of the reformed land law, but denounces Parnell and his lieutenants, to whom is due the very improvement in which he rejoices. The Parnellites have their faults and weaknesses, like all politicians, but there is no equal number of politicians upon earth who can boast of having accomplished as much with such slender resources, in the face of such tremendous hostility, or at greater cost of personal discomfort and sacrifice. It is surely time that this fact was recognized by liberal men throughout the English speaking world, at least. The Rev. Dr. Potts of course believes that 'by their fruits shall ye know them.' On his own showing the Parnellites have brought forth good fruits, and are consequently entitled to the popular confidence which they enjoy."

THE *World*, like THE *Post*, takes a square and honest view of things and is not afraid to express its sentiments. It is much the better way in the end.

WE have been hearing a good deal lately about the "enthusiastic demonstrations" and the "warm expressions of loyalty" to the Duke of Edinburgh and officers of the channel fleet which is at present engaged in a junketing trip around the Irish coast. The people were depicted by the cable correspondents as going absolutely wild in the presence of royalty, and as swearing eternal allegiance to the throne and the British Government. It is needless to say that all this loyalty, enthusiasm, etc., said to be manifested by the people, is pure fabrication. The municipal authorities of Dublin and Kingstown have politely refrained from offering to the Duke and the officers of the fleet any hospitality on the occasion of their visit to Dublin Harbor. It is by incidents of this nature that the true feelings of the people and of the country are made manifest. The loyalty dodge in Ireland is played out as much as it is in England or Canada. The Castle and Government officials have been greatly nonplussed by the action of the municipal authorities in regard to the Duke, and they are making silly endeavors to counteract the effect it is calculated to produce. They have got the English correspondents to attribute the ignoring of His Royal Highness to the fact that no official intimation of the Duke's visit was received by the municipal councils, and not to the fact that the majority of the aldermen in both cities are members of the Nationalist party. This is too transparent. If there was no official notice of the Duke's presence sent to the councils, it was for a very good reason—to avoid receiving a more marked snub by having the notice tabled *sans cérémonie*.

HON. MR. CHAPLEAU ON THE CHINESE.

The commission appointed by the Federal Government to visit British Columbia and investigate the Chinese question, which causes that Province so much irritation, has returned home. Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, who was chief of the investigating body, has neither hesitated nor delayed in unboasting himself and giving his views on the results of the inquiry. The charms of the Chinese were singularly potent, and their usefulness was made so manifest that Mr. Chapleau could not resist falling in love with the heathen.

In answer to a question by a reporter if he had been favorably impressed with what he saw of the Chinese, he said: "I am of the same opinion as Mr. Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific, that up to the present time they have been an absolute necessity for developing the industries of the country. They make exceptional domestic servants, and indeed but for them this luxury could not be indulged in. They are extensively employed in the fish canning industries upon the Canadian Pacific Railway and elsewhere."

Being of the same opinion as an employer of cheap labor will not help to increase the confidence in the impartiality of a Report on the very element which supplies that cheap labor. Mr. Chapleau is even ready to forgive the Chinese for that most abominable vice, opium smoking and opium eating. He says that the use of that terribly debasing drug is probably equivalent to whisky drinking amongst other nationalities, in fact that the only difference between them was, that one was a Christian habit and the other was a heathen vice. We are afraid that Hon. Mr. Chapleau will get pretty well roasted for such flippant utterances. We all know that excessive whisky drinking is bad but we also know that even moderate opium smoking or eating is very bad, and when a federal minister, to protect

the heathen and to make the latter entry into the country easy and smooth, undertakes to "coax the hideousness of a vice by comparison with another, he leaves himself open to serious objection and gives ground upon which to impugn his fitness and impartiality as a judge in the matter of Chinese immigration."

"COMMON SENSE IN EDUCATION."

WE reprint in another column a remarkable article from one of the leading organs of public opinion in England, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, on the Institute of the Christian Brothers. The article is worthy of a careful perusal by all fathers and mothers, and especially by all those who are actively interested in the spread of useful and practical education. The system of the Brothers is simply common sense applied to education, and, says the *Gazette*, however unflattering it may be to the English nation to acknowledge it, every one who is anxious to make the educational methods of the country efficient, may accept the assurance that until its principles and ramifications have been fully mastered they have no small amount yet to learn. Now what would be good for England in the line of education, would certainly be a source of benefit elsewhere. Most Catholics are already acquainted with the origin and working of the Christian Brothers, but there are many in all countries to whom the name of La Salle is unknown and who will marvel to be told by an authority who is equally competent and impartial, that a Catholic educational society should be democratic as well as religious in its constitution, and should be in possession of the best mode of educating the youth of a nation. It is commonly supposed by those who do not know that the principal or sole object of the schools is religious propaganda, and that the schools are nothing better than proselytizing institutions. But the *Pall Mall Gazette* rises to testify that "as a matter of fact this is not the case. In the European schools the pupils are chiefly Catholics. In schools elsewhere, however, a considerable proportion of non-Catholics attend; for instance, at a college in St. Louis, Missouri, there were 85 young men non-Catholics out of 250." On this head the *Gazette* quotes the experience of two of the most eminent Brothers of the Institute: Dr. O'Reilly declares, "I have been teaching for twenty years, and have never made a convert yet;" and Brother Noah exclaims, "I can only offer full corroboration of that statement." The subject is rendered the more complex by the information volunteered by Brother Noah: "Some of us teachers in the American schools are converts; I was educated in the public schools of New York."

But what specially wins the admiration and approval of our London contemporary is the spirit of common sense which pervades the administration of these Christian Brothers' schools. It is this which at once constitutes their charm and accounts for their success. Utility is the end of teaching; practical demonstration, wherever possible, is the means employed. The industries and pursuits characteristic of the districts in which the schools stand are always kept in view; the teaching is made to suit the wants of the people. In the schools in Canada and the United States special attention is given to the commercial side of education. The first class boys learn shorthand, the Morse alphabet, the use of the typewriter. Bookkeeping is carefully taught, and in some of the schools attempts are made to realize the actual conditions of commercial life, a "bank" being conducted at which cheques are presented and cashed and bills negotiated, the pupils filling the various positions in counting-house and bank in turn. These and other methods of teaching followed, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, once understood must in most instances impel imitation where the spirit of imitation has not already been at work. All this is undoubtedly strong and valuable testimony to the efficiency of the educational code of the Christian Brothers.

STEALING LAND BY THE MILLION ACRES.

The people of the United States are deeply indebted to the vigilant and wide-awake newspaper man. During the past year sharp reporters and correspondents have made astounding discoveries in regard to the wholesale pillage and robbery of the national territory by wealthy corporations and individuals. They laid the facts before the public in their respective newspapers. Honest settlers on the public lands had been outraged and driven away from their rightful holdings. Immense tracts of land were taken without the sanction of the State and illegally fenced-in. All this has been taking place under the eyes of the easy-going officials of the Land Office; but as the revelations progressed, a threatening public sentiment was awakened, and in obedience to it a survey was ordered by the Land Commissioner, as also an investigation into the complaints of the humble settlers. The result of the survey shows that between five and six million acres of the most fertile lands, which are supposed to be still the common property of the people, have been illegally appropriated and fenced in by the cattle companies and rich ranchmen in the West, while several million acres more were fraudulently entered. Among the cases of robbery in Colorado, reported by the inspectors and agents of the Land Office, are the Prairie Cattle Company and the Arkansas Valley Company, which each stole a million acres; a Mr. H. H. Metcalfe and a Mr. J. W. Torrens, who each stole 200,000 acres, the Lenessy Brothers who grabbed 150,000 acres, and numerous others. In Nebraska 125,000 acres were fenced in by the Brighton Ranch; in fact whole counties constitute parts of the plunder. In Nevada, Kansas and Wyoming one hundred large cattle companies have fenced all the land, they could find stakes and wire for.

When fencing was impracticable, false entries were resorted to. The annual report of the Land Commissioner shows that the number of fraudulent entries that have been investigated during the past year, and approximately the number of illegally fenced acres in the various States and territories, be as follows:—Arkansas, 70 entries; Dakota, 480 entries; Colorado, 80 entries and 2,800,000 acres illegally fenced; California, 139 entries; New Mexico, 827 entries and 1,500,000 acres illegally fenced; Minnesota, 311 entries; Washington Territory, 109 entries; Idaho, 92 entries; Nebraska, 170 entries and 300,000 acres illegally fenced; Montana, 24 entries; Wyoming, 10 entries, 350,000 acres illegally fenced; Alabama, 153 entries; Wisconsin, 10 entries; Florida, 71 entries; Oregon, 83 entries; Kansas, 182 entries and 200,000 acres illegally fenced; Nevada, 60,000 acres illegally fenced.

These are amazing and tremendous frauds to practise against a people. The rascality of the thieves is only equalled by the audacity of their operations and the shameful neglect of the officials that would permit such unlawful quatering up of the national domain.

THE PAPACY AND DIVORCE.

DIVORCE is the one great crime which modern legislation sanctions, and even facilitates and encourages. The divorce law is nothing but the acknowledgment and legalization of the inconstancy and the infidelity of the individual by the State. By divorce the most sacred family ties are loosened and desecrated, the keystone of society is broken, and the whole social fabric is threatened with ruin. In the present, as in the past, the unerring voice of the Pope of Rome and the strong arm of the Holy See have been put out to force lustful men and women, if not into the path-ways of purity, at least into those of public decency and morality. The news from Rome that Leo XIII. is said to be engaged in preparing a protest against divorce, on the occasion of its re-establishment in France, has given some of our esteemed contemporaries an opportunity to attack the record of the Catholic Church and her Supreme Head in asserting and maintaining the inviolability of marriage. Among others the *Toronto Telegram* goes wildly astray and falls into lamentable errors. We have frequently cautioned our Western confrères to exercise more care when it desires to attack Catholic doctrine or practice, and not to depend on chance to have its assertions borne out by facts; but admonition has seemingly no more effect upon it than upon Peck's bad boy. After acknowledging, with an air of displeasure, that the influence of the Roman Catholic Church has, until recently, been felt in the direction of preventing the adoption of laws providing for the complete and permanent dissolution of the marriage tie, the *Telegram* makes a most stupid and reckless charge against the Church, which reads:—

"One of the most famous divorces of history was that of the Emperor Napoleon from Josephine, which was the work of the Catholic Church. It has been said that never was a greater blow given to the sanctity of marriage than that divorce, or never was morality more openly prostrated before policy and power. There was an ecclesiastical pretext for the divorce, of course, but nobody, looking to its history, doubts that it was a pretext and nothing more, so that falsehood and hypocrisy were added to the breach of the moral law—that moral law of which the Papacy wishes to present itself as the special guardian. The fact is that the time never was when the Papacy could not be kind to the vices of its faithful liegemen and compromise for the purposes of its policy."

We don't know what history the *Telegram* writer consulted in getting up that piece of information; but we do know that it is about as brazen a specimen of historical falsification as we have ever seen presented to the public for digestion. At the same time we cannot suppress the suspicion that the writer was more in league with his imagination than in communion with any historian when he penned that most slanderous accusation against the Papacy. That the divorce of the Emperor Napoleon from his lawful wife, Josephine, is one of the most famous in history, there is no question; but that it was the work of the Catholic Church, as the *Telegram* asserts, there is every question and a plump denial must be given to the wholly unsupported statement. It is exaggeration to say that there never was a greater blow given to the sanctity of marriage than that divorce. Where does our contemporary leave Henry VIII? The bigamous inclinations of that monarch, which the Pope refused to gratify, led to the foundation and consolidation of Protestantism, which yielded up the sanctity and inviolability of marriage to human passion and opened up the road to unlimited divorce. Now, as to the history of the Napoleon divorce. What are the facts? In 1809 Napoleon had resolved on separating from the good and amiable Josephine who had been crowned Empress with him in 1804 by Pius VII. His eyes and ambition had fastened on a royal princess of Austria, Marie Louise. How to effect the separation was the next question. The haughty conqueror did not dare to approach the Pope for an annulment of his first marriage. Pius VII. was a prisoner of Napoleon's at the time, and was held captive at Savona. Rome had passed into the hands of France because the Holy Father refused to join the Emperor in his crusade against Protestant England. The Cardinals were largely present in Paris. So that if Napoleon wanted the Holy See to sanction his divorce, the Holy See was quite hand and sufficiently in his power to make it yield to his desires, if such were possible.

But Napoleon had recourse to another tribunal besides the Catholic Church to obtain the divorce. He gathered around him a few complaisant and obsequious Parisian clerical officials, and laid his case before them. It was what we would call to-day "a hole and corner meeting" where evil things are generally planned and carried out, by dark and

devious ways. From that irresponsible tribunal Napoleon obtained an annulment of his marriage with Josephine. On the 2nd of April, 1810, the emperor married Marie Louise in the grand hall of the Louvre amid imposing ceremonies. A place had been reserved for the Cardinals. Napoleon remarked the absence of the Cardinals, who did not attend. He grew furious, for their absence was nothing less than a protest against his second marriage and the manner in which he obtained the divorce. Napoleon, three days after the ceremony, proceeded to wreak vengeance on the cardinals. The doors of the palace were closed to them. He next declared and ordered that the thirteen cardinals who opposed his will be stripped of their purple robes, and that they should henceforth only dress in black. This is the reason of the distinction between black and red cardinals. They were next deprived of their income, and eventually were all exiled from Paris.

These are all historical facts, and if the *Telegram* wants to learn about them more fully, we would refer it to the 12th volume from page 420 to 423 of the General History of the Church, by Henrion, a French historian of good standing, and an acknowledged authority. Certainly if Napoleon's divorce was the work of the Catholic Church, the emperor took a mighty queer way of showing his gratitude. The *Telegram's* assertion is entirely false, and our contemporary ought to have manliness enough to correct its error. With the *Telegram's* infamous slander that "the time never was when the Papacy could not be kind to the vices of its faithful liegemen and compromise for the purposes of its policy," we will not trouble ourselves. It is totally unwarranted, and, in fact, is beneath notice. When a man falls into error, either through ignorance or a misapplication of knowledge, we are always ready and willing to help him to correct it; but when he takes to deliberate and vilify slander, why we part company with him.

BRIBERY IN OUR COURTS OF JUSTICE.

SOME of our citizens, who are men of position, intelligence and of supposed respectability, do not seem to realize the enormity of the crime of corrupting the source of justice. They approach our judges for the purpose of influencing judicial decisions and of getting the dispenser of the law to view their side of the case in a favorable light, and this is done with singular effrontery and without any sense of shame. It is but a short time ago that two of our judges of the criminal court had to warn bank directors or their friends not to further approach them in reference to their decisions. Instead of diminishing, this terrible evil seems to be spreading. The Court of Queen's Bench has been in session since the 1st of the month, and during this time the Grand Jury, which is the fountain head of justice in all criminal cases, has been the object of persistent onslaughts from respectable and intelligent citizens who have friends to shield from the law. In plain terms, the charge is publicly made that the members of the Grand Jury, in the discharge of their duties, have been unlawfully approached by outside parties, and that successful attempts have been made to influence the decisions of that body. It was at the afternoon sitting yesterday that this charge was made. The foreman of the grand jury started the court by making the announcement that "some of the jurors had been approached by a certain lawyer with a view to influence them in their decision, asking them to find no bill against certain persons indicted more especially as the English-speaking jurymen had managed to have some of the English-speaking prisoners acquitted." The foreman concluded his statement by saying that the grand jury thought it their duty to mention this extraordinary fact to the Court. It was undoubtedly the duty of the jury to mention the fact, and it was equally without a doubt the imperative duty of the Court to have taken immediate action as soon as the crime was revealed. But the Court strangely remarked that although the charge was a serious one, it could take no action in the matter. Well, if the Court, whose dignity and justice are thus offended, cannot take action on such a revelation, who can? To bribe the officers of the Court or to interfere with its dispensation of the law, is an act which comes directly and immediately under the jurisdiction of the presiding judge. It is but right to add that after the foreman had made the charge, one of the English-speaking jurors rose to repudiate the foreman's statement as far as his English confrères were concerned and to deny all undue preference on the part. There is evidently something wrong somewhere, and it is the duty of the Court to open an investigation at once and place the wrong where it belongs and then root out the evil. It was on account of similar crime that the outraged people of Cincinnati lost their angry passions and destroyed much life and property. That Cincinnati's lesson should not be so easily forgotten.

An Italian doctor has adopted a new and successful method of treating diphtheria. His treatment consists in wrapping the patient in a cold wet sheet, repeating the packing three or four times a day, according to the height of the fever. Cold compresses are kept continually at the throat. He uses gargles of the alkaline sulphates, carbolic acid, etc., disinfectants, but never caustics. In 1876 six cases so treated all recovered, the disease lasting on an average ten days. This treatment is well borne and much liked by the patient. Stimulants at the same time are freely administered.

Crime is increasing so rapidly in India under English rule that the head-line "Even man a robber" is not a great exaggeration.

The latest fancy of Parisian ladies is to have landscapes and miniature portraits painted on their finger nails by talented artists.