

## SEVENTH ANNUAL

Irish Catholic  
PILGRIMAGE

To Ste. Anne de Beaupre,

For Ladies and Children only.

Under the Personal Direction of the REVEREND  
FATHERS, of St. Ann's Church,  
Montreal.

SATURDAY, 18th JULY, 1891.

Per Steamer "Three Rivers" leaving the  
McCord Company's wharf at  
FOUR O'CLOCK P.M. sharp.

Number of Tickets Limited to 600.

Tickets: Ladies \$2.10, Children \$1.05.

Tickets for sale at the following places:—D.  
A. J. Sedler & Co., 1600 Notre Dame street; Jos.  
Johnston, 166 McCord street, and in the vicinity  
of St. Ann's Church.STATEROOMS can be secured at St. Ann's  
Presbytery, Basin street, on SUNDAY, 31st  
JULY, from 2 to 5 P.M.Applications for Staterooms, Tickets, etc.,  
addressed to Jos. Johnston, No. 166 McCord  
street, Montreal, will receive prompt attention.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1891.

MASINTOSH must be getting settled fairly well. The acreage under crop in that province this year is two hundred and sixty-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-three acres in excess of what it was last year. A fact like this is worth more than a dozen speeches in parliament.

We presume that no government would interfere with the course of justice without the gravest reasons, and those so clear as to justify the unusual step taken. But the public have a right, when such interference takes place, to be made acquainted with these reasons. The extraordinary announcement that the prosecution of a notorious liquor seller has been stopped "by order of the government" needs some explanation which the community at large has a right to demand. It is a precedent, bad and pernicious in itself, and may be followed to an extent which will be injurious to society. The public should be heard on this subject in a decided manner. We have a local government that needs very close watching.

It is a little strange to note the statement, freely made in some of the organs of the Opposition and uttered by one or two of the leaders of the party, that the idea of the Premier sitting in the Upper House of Parliament is contrary to British precedent and the "spirit of our institutions," whatever they may mean. No such objection has ever been raised. Of the thirty ministries that have held office during the present century in England sixteen have been led by prime ministers sitting in the House of Lords. With such a phalanx of able statesmen and powerful debaters as the present ministry possesses in the Lower House it is perhaps as well that Mr. Abbott should remain in the Senate, and in future sessions the government business might to a great extent be initiated in that chamber and time saved.

The announcement made on the authority of Sir Andrew Clarke, that Mr. Gladstone may not recover from the effects of his recent attack of influenza, will cause a feeling of profound sorrow throughout the civilized world. Apart altogether from the position he occupies in British politics, Mr. Gladstone has a place in the hearts of all, not so much on account of his genius, his learning, his eloquence, his achievements, as on account of his noble, single-hearted devotion to those principles of religion, patriotism and humanity which are everywhere among civilized people regarded as supreme ideals. He has faults and has made mistakes: of these his political foes have made the most, but after all is said, the name of Gladstone will stand forever in British annals as that of the best type of Englishman produced in the nineteenth century.

The death of the Bishop of Waterford and Lismore deprives the Church in Ireland of one of her most learned and devoted prelates. His illness was so brief that his death may almost be classed as sudden. The Bishop had been suffering from gripple and on the 9th returned to Waterford very ill. The aid of his physicians availed nothing and he died on the morning of the 10th. Dr. Egan was nominated by the Holy See in October 1889, and was consecrated the following January. He was born in Roserea in 1839, and was educated in the old Waterford Diocesan College, whence he passed to Maynooth, where he gained a Durbayne Studentship. After his ordination he became curate of Tulla, county Clare, and with the Most Rev. Dr. MacRedmond, now Bishop of Killaloe, was active in the foundation of the Diocesan Seminary at Ennis. Dr. Egan was appointed Vice-President, and Dr. MacRedmond, President. Dr. Egan soon became well and favorably known in educational circles. He was transferred after some time to Dublin, to the headship of the University College. He has

taken the most lively interest in matters pertaining to education. His unexpected death is generally deplored.

It is gratifying to note that the American papers indicate the fact that the hollowness of Mr. Wiman's shallow and frothy utterances are at last understood by the people to the south of us. It appears to be dawning on them that the extravagant theories of Mr. Wiman and the unworthy Canadians who have posed as his accomplices are purely illusory. Of course this has been amply pointed out in the better sections of our press, but only now is the truth becoming known in the United States. It has been brought out, so far as Americans are concerned, very largely by the recent publication of the correspondence with reference to the reciprocity negotiations, and especially by Lord Knutsford's despatch of last November, in which he said: "Any reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States would, as previously, be framed so as not to place imports from this country at a disadvantage, and it is presumed that Canada would wish to retain control over her tariff, with a view to the possible extension of her trade with the colonies and England." The Chicago Herald, commenting on this, comes to the conclusion that the "unrestricted reciprocity" cry is all nonsense and that those who have been so glibly talking of it may at once awake to the impossibility of their theory being put into practice. It also adds that "Lord Knutsford's dispatch should also be instructive to Mr. Blaine and his organ-grinders, who have all along been insisting upon a very near approach to the Wiman sort of reciprocity and asserting that no arrangement which does not involve Canadian discrimination against imports from Great Britain is to be thought of for a moment. What they are aiming at is the extension of the area of McKinleyism so as to cover all British America, as well as all Latin America. They may learn from Lord Knutsford's dispatch to Lord Stanley that they cannot accomplish this with the consent of the British government."

Political discussion in the press of the adjoining States has given place at present to considerations of a business matter of the utmost gravity and which has a direct personal interest for many people in Canada. Nor does it affect business men only, for it is generally described as an "unexpected crisis in Life Insurance." Unexpected it may have been to the general public, but we learn from an apparently well informed New York correspondent of the Chicago Herald that "certain men have felt for a long time that the extraordinary careers of some insurance companies could only end in a public and shocking scandal." He then goes on to state that the receipts of some companies are prodigious, and in the case of mutual companies, where dividends are supposed to go to the policyholders, it has required business ability of the highest sort to use up the profits that the directors, the officers and these favored persons who were on the inside, would be able to get a handsome share of them. The profits of one company, he asserts, are enormous and its receipts of cash so great that it requires greater efforts to invest the money, to loan it out profitably, to put it where the friends can receive some income from it, than it does to get the original business from the policyholders. Another company has invested in a restaurant, said to be rivalled only by one or two in Paris. A million dollars has been put into this restaurant, where friends of the company are provided with offices at handsome salaries. Still the profits of the restaurant are very large. So in a hundred different ways insurance receipts are invested, the salary list increased and the perquisites extended. Considering these things careful business men who have studied their development do not hesitate to say that the cost for policies and premiums could be reduced one-half, in the case of many of the companies, and even then the receipts would be amply sufficient to pay all legitimate expenses and the very handsome salaries which officers and directors receive. It is said that the directors in one company are paid one thousand dollars a fee every time a directors' meeting occurs, and this large sum is defended on the ground that the directors are business men of the highest sort and their services are fully worth the money. But the worst has yet to come. Managers of certain companies are charged with deliberately debauching legislators and with offering temptations to public officials. They are charged with contributing to the campaign funds of both political parties, and with having submitted to blackmail. It is notorious, says the correspondent mentioned, that lobbyists, failing to realize on other schemes, have caused legislation to be proposed for the sole purpose of compelling insurance companies to pay money to defeat it. We are told, however, that these charges do not apply to all the companies, but "it is certain," he adds, that "some of these esteemed the greatest have been talked about in

the manner indicated, and there are many of the best business men who believe that in the near future there will come such a revelation of methods which have prevailed in certain life insurance circles as will cause a prodigious public scandal and an entire revolution in the manner of doing business."

The arena for July discusses the rapid spread of heresy throughout the Protestant churches and the genuine dismay it is creating in many quarters. The fact that the ripest scholars and most representative thinkers in those churches freely preach doctrines at variance with the conventional creeds they are commissioned to teach, is warrant sufficient for that dismay. But we are assured that these preachers do not stand alone. The serious character of the Protestant theological revolution lies in the fact that "the pulpits and the people are honeycombed with the peculiar heresy which rejects the verbal inspiration of the Bible and the dogma of eternal damnation."

An idea of whether Protestantism is drifting may be gained from the recent utterances of some of its leading professors. Thus the United Presbyterian, in a recent issue, says: "Dr. Briggs does not stand alone in the theological seminaries of the Presbyterian Church as a teacher of dangerous views of inspiration. Four of the professors of Lane Seminary have declared themselves as equally radical." At a meeting of the Alumni of the United Theological Seminary on the 18th May, the newly elected professor of systematic theology, Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, made the following remark: "If we cannot have orthodoxy and liberty let orthodoxy go and let us have liberty. Liberty has always produced progress." Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, of Madison Square Presbyterian Church, quoted these words of Dr. Van Dyke with cordial endorsement, and furthermore severely arraigned "orthodox" Presbyterianism, thus: "This question of inerrancy is not new, Calvin, Luther and many others (the idea of) quoting these arch-heretics as orthodox did not believe in the Bible's inerrancy. If this is not according to the Confession of Faith—I don't know whether it is or not—we had better square the confession with the truth rather than the truth with the confession. Let those who would prove that there are no mistakes in the Bible produce a confounding convey, and then we will consider the question of inerrancy. If the church is to go on in the way that some are trying to persuade us it ought to go the sooner it gives up the ghost that it cannot save the medical expense."

When Protestant ministers speak from their pulpits in this style can we wonder that the ranks of infidelity are increasing? And after these professors who have got through denouncing the Protestant Bible and stand triumphant amid the wrecks of Babel's edifice, what will they have left of their religion?

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

During the past week the long expected budget was brought down, and each side, the Hon. Mr. Fisher's coalition cabinet and the business of the policy assumed. It was found, in certain quarters, that such measures would be proposed, but such has not been the case, and the announcement that no sugar was to be home-produced admitted free thereby relieving the taxpayers of three millions and a half dollars per annum was received as it well might, by the public. This policy has staggered the Opposition, and even such an influential journal as the New York Tribune admits that the new tariff completely takes the wind out of the sails of Sir Richard Cartwright and his friends. That journal has been making common cause with the Liberal party in Canada, and it plainly tells its allies that they failed in policy and in generalship; that the Canadian Government has scored a point that must inevitably strengthen them with the people of Canada. It is, moreover, hinted that there is, even now, prospect of favorable trade relations between the two countries. If this should prove to be the case, then indeed the people of Canada will have good reason to congratulate themselves on the firm stand they have made in this autonomy. In all, under the new tariff regulations, which propose to raise another million, and a half dollars on spirits and tobacco, whilst they discharge three and a half millions on raw sugar, the actual saving to the people will be a net two millions of dollars.

The everlasting debate on the prohibition question was again before the House, and, for the present, is disposed of by the Government for once in such a manner as to satisfy all parties outside of the House. A proposition to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the whole subject, at home and abroad, and report at the earliest moment on all the questions mentioned in the amendment of Mr. McIntosh, M.P., fully set forth in last week's issue, has been carried. The question will now take a practical shape. The prohibitionists profess to be de-

lighted and their opponents are equally gleeful. Even the Daily Witness declares the move an admirable one. On the one hand, Hon. Mr. Vidal, chairman of the Dominion Alliance, asserts that the granting of a Royal Commission is the greatest onward step made by the prohibitionists since the movement was first inaugurated, and, on the other, prominent opponents of the measure assert that once the labors of the Commission shall have reached the minds of the Canadian people, the prohibition craze will have received a blow from which it cannot recover, or which will, at least, relegate it to oblivion for twenty years to come. Hon. Mr. Davies, M.P., of Prince Edward's Island, very incautiously let it be known that the policy of the Opposition was a plesite. The Government would not have it, the prohibitionists scouted the idea, and, once again, the party to the left of the Speaker was most unfortunate.

The debate on the motion of Hon. Mr. Laurier, declaring non-confidence in the Government, was brief, but very animated. The speeches were vigorous, but the move of the leader of the Opposition is generally admitted to have been a tactical blunder. In another column will be found the stirring speech of Mr. Curran, M.P., who might have supplemented his ammunition and had he referred to the course of the Hon. Mr. Meagher in his treatment of the Irish Catholics of this Province, as another illustration of Grit liberality and gratitude.

## MR. CLORAN JUSTIFIES HIMSELF.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:—Sir, You reproduced, in your issue of last week, a correspondence that has taken place between Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, and Cardinal Manning, of London, regarding a statement which I made in a letter addressed to Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, on the reception of the Parnell envoys who visited this city last month.

The statement objected to and which I made is that Cardinal Manning gave it as his opinion that Parnell's retirement from the leadership should be demanded, not on moral, but on political grounds.

In the correspondence referred to His Grace asks His Eminence if he ever gave expression to the at-tributed opinion, and Cardinal Manning replies that the statement is without shadow of foundation, and hopes that the Archbishop of Montreal was not deceived by the audacious falsehood in which the name of His Eminence occurs.

Now, Sir, I neither invented nor fabricated that statement. That statement was made in the columns of the London Chronicle, a reliable English paper, which had an interview with Cardinal Manning on the Parnell leadership question.

That interview with His Eminence was published in the London Chronicle of December 5th, 1890, and the following day was copied to and published in nearly every important newspaper of Canada, the United States and wherever the Associated Press dispatches reach.

In that interview, which I take from the columns of December 6, 1890, I find the following utterance as coming from His Eminence:—

"Parnell's followers, however, were justified in demanding his Parnell's resignation on political grounds alone." This statement has been challenged and contradicted during the past six months. I may say that it was this expression of opinion by His Eminence which largely determined my attitude in the contest between the Parnellites and the McCarthyites, and on the following day, December 7th, 1890, at a public meeting of citizens held in this city, to take action regarding the disputed Irish leadership, I had the honor to submit the following resolution:—

"That this meeting agrees with Cardinal Manning, who says that Parnell should be deposed only on political grounds, and this meeting agrees that no political grounds upon which to demand the deposition of Mr. Parnell from the leadership of the Irish people."

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

Now, Sir, you will remark that my quotation of Cardinal Manning's opinion, in my letter to Archbishop Fabre, is not nearly as strong as the words of His Eminence originally published in the interview.

That interview remains on record and has guided the action of many in the present agitation over the Irish leadership. If it is untrue, it is a pity that it has not been formally and officially contradicted and disavowed before now.

The London Chronicle that published the statement and the papers that reproduced it, would, I do not doubt, be only too happy to publish a distinct denial and contradiction of it, and of course I need not add that I would be governed accordingly with the most respectful readiness.

Yours obediently,

H. J. CLORAN.

## The Harbor Works.

A deputation headed by the Mayor, waited on the Government on Friday, with reference to the progress on the Montreal Harbor Works. In February last the government agreed to the proposed plans for the improvements of the harbor, and it was expected that work would have been begun early in the summer, but for some reason there has been unforeseen delay. This delay causing considerable indignation among the city patriots, who held the Government responsible, and accordingly they invaded the capital a score strong to ask that Government should guarantee a loan to carry on the work, the interest on which was to be paid by the harbor commissioners of Montreal. Their mission was, however, a needless one, for a few days previously a conference between Mr. Balmer, the chairman of the harbor

## CANADIAN TRADE.

A Marked Increase in the Volume of Trade for May.

OTTAWA, June 26.—The trade of Canada continues to prosper and progress even despite the blue ruin theories and pessimistic sermons preached by the Liberal party. The statement of exports for May, just issued, shows the enormous increase of \$3,098,820 in the value of Canadian products exported over the figure for the month of April just preceding. Of course a large proportion of this increase is due to the fact that May was the first full month of navigation of the St. Lawrence, but still this doesn't account for it all, because a comparison with May last year shows the gratifying increase of \$802,020. The chief increase on the month are in lumber and cattle, but there is also a satisfactory increase in agricultural products. When a comparison is made with May 1890, one very satisfactory feature is discovered, viz. that despite the barrier to trade with the United States set up by the McKinley bill the exports of agricultural products more than in the corresponding month a year ago, while the product of the fisheries, which it was feared would be seriously injured by the McKinley tariff, has also increased by \$188,585. These calculations include only the products of Canada, the figures relating to products of other countries having been omitted in order that a true view of the Dominion's trade might be obtained. The detailed figures of the exports for May are as follows:—

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other countries.	Total.
Produce of the fur trade	\$420,047	\$17,228	\$437,275
Produce of the fish trade	79,517	9,401	88,918
Produce of the forest.....	2,046,804	115,024	2,161,828
Animals and their pro- duce.....	1,710,880	61,196	1,772,076
Agricultural products....	1,157,129	221,483	1,378,612
Manufactures	602,319	78,596	680,915
Miscellaneous articles.....	12,511	4,503	17,014
Totals.....	\$6,557,211	\$397,768	\$7,054,979
Com.....	18,170	17,436	35,606
Billion.....			18,186
Grand total	\$6,575,381	\$415,204	\$7,120,585

EVERY ITEM SHOWS AN INCREASE. Every item in the table shows an increase over the previous month, the gains in May over April being:—

Mine	\$2,332
Fisheries	85,065
Forest	1,807,287
Animals	1,327,770
Agricultural products	270,493
Manufactures	4,632
Miscellaneous	9,961

Compared with May, 1890, there are increases in fisheries of \$158,585, in the forest of \$49,418, in animals of \$84,478, and in agricultural products of \$376,338, while there are decreases of \$137,121 in the mine, of \$82,550 in manufactures and of \$26,048 in miscellaneous.

The issuing of the export statement for May allows an estimate to be made of eleven corresponding months in 1890 and 1891, which shows as follows:—  
July 1 to May 30, 1891.....\$84,572,833  
July 1 to May 30, 1890.....\$8,960,639

Increase in exports this year \$906,194  
The value of imports for May shows a total of dutiable goods of \$55,546,400, coin and bullion, \$89,492; free goods, \$9,284,043; total, \$65,926,935. The duty collected was \$1,981,702.

In April the total of dutiable goods was \$53,091,818, the free goods \$2,226,739, and the duty \$1,619,540.

In May, 1890, the total dutiable goods were valued at \$5,967,741, the free goods at \$2,120,684 and the duty \$1,745,901.

The eleven months of the fiscal year shows a decrease in the value of imports of \$1,243,683, the surplus being, 1890, \$66,010,977; 1891, \$8,837,721; decrease, \$1,252,698.

## Very Unfortunate Indeed.

The London Times, commenting on certain recent statements, alludes as to the succession to the premiership of Canada, says:—

"It will be exceedingly unfortunate for Canada if objections of this kind are seriously pressed against a man otherwise eligible for high office. Sir John Thompson is a Roman Catholic, and on that ground is denounced by some of the Protestant members of the Conservative party. But prescription on account of religious opinions is a game at which both sides can play. Roman Catholics are numerous and influential in Canada, and should they display the same impracticable spirit that is now shown in ultra-Protestant quarters, it would be hard to settle limits to the confusion and mischief that may result. It is much to be regretted that Dr. Dooglass, whose eighty years give him great authority among the Wesleyan Methodists, should have set the evil example of religious bigotry. Happily more liberal views are entertained by other men of light and leading in that body, and every friend of Canada must hope that they will succeed in extending religious strife from the discussion of a question already sufficiently difficult. Government cannot go on in Canada without the most scrupulous impartiality between opposing sects whose strife once stirred into activity will be embittered by differences of race and language. Even without the introduction of that potent solvent, the diverse interests and prejudices of the different provinces call for the most delicate and dexterous handling."

## Parnell's Proposed Carlow Visit.

DUBLIN, June 27.—The National Press says of Parnell's proposed visit to Carlow: "Carlow will revolt against the visit. Parnell is devoid of moral sense and cannot comprehend the mental attitude of religious people toward his crime. Carlow will make it plain that the hero of the squalid scene at Steyning is impossible as far as decent men are concerned. Parnell only added crime to crime by the performance of the registry office."

## DIED.

WALSH.—At St. Charles Hospital, on Wednesday, 17th June, 1891, Thomas Walsh, Esq., formerly of Lacolle, P.Q., a native of County Roscommon, Ireland, aged 90 years.