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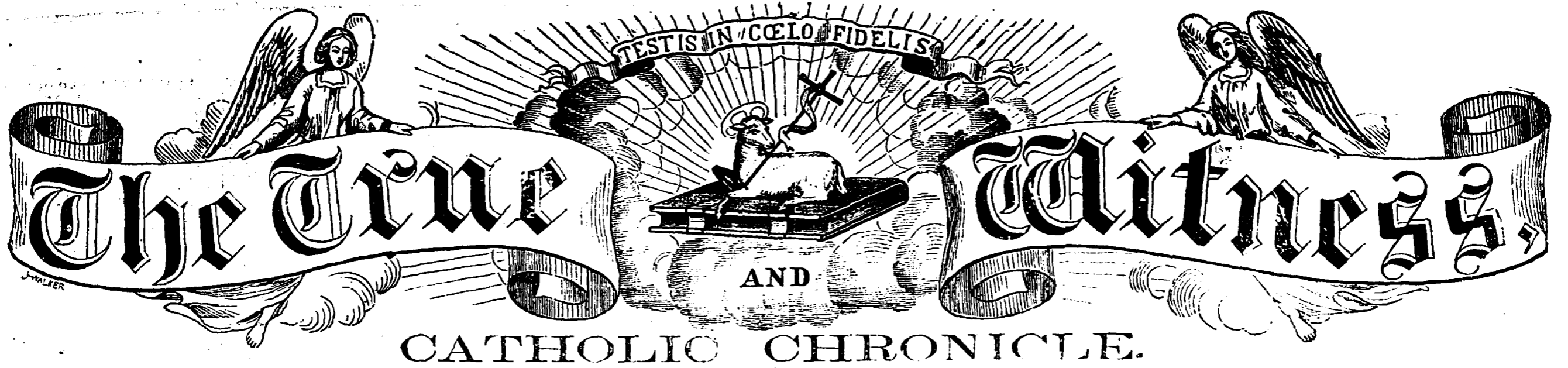
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VOL. XXX.—NO. 48.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE LAND AGITATION.

Compensation for Disturbance LANDLORDS CRYING FENIANISM.

LONDON, July 8.—In the House of Commons last evening, in the debate on Mr. Collins' bill granting a loan of £30,000 for Irish fisheries, Mr. Parnell said that the Irish had their own Parliament and that it was their duty to see that they were not in a worse position by its refusal of Home Rule.

A Dublin correspondent says there is no doubt Fenianism is engrafted on the land agitation, and imparts to it its most effective organization and formidable character. It is impossible for those who reside in the West not to feel alarmed at the signs of danger which are plainly visible. There is no reason to doubt that many of the peasantry have been trained to move in military order and understand how to act together as disciplined bodies, and that every opportunity is taken to collect arms.

EDINBURGH, July 8.—A London correspondent has heard that the Government has received information from Ireland that unless the compensation for disturbance in Ireland bill is passed, public tranquillity will be endangered. It is said a number of peers are anxious to substitute for the bill a measure extending the Ulster tenant right system to the distressed districts. A Dublin despatch says the opponents of the bill believe if its true character were understood by the people of England it would never be allowed to pass, and that all that is required is a little time to enable them fully to expose it. They say the natural inference will be that it is only intended to apply to a few districts where there is extreme distress, and where there are a few landlords of a very hard type, whose powers of eviction every good man should desire to check. The fact that the scheduled districts comprise over 11,000,000 acres in the whole country, shows the bill is far more sweeping than might be supposed from the statement of Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland. Although only seventeen counties are named in the schedule, other counties may be partially brought within its operation, for the poor law unions in many instances overlap adjoining counties. The bill is also felt to be peculiarly hard upon small struggling landlords who have to deal with the tenants whom it is meant to protect. It will reduce many of those landlords to want. Those who have given most and lost most by the bad times and bad tenants will suffer most severely, while the class whom it is intended to restrain, namely, the iron-handed, who have used the utmost pressure to extract rents, can afford to wait until the fetter which the Act puts upon them is removed. They will then go to work with a vengeance upon the defaulters. The Land Committee, who have been for some time organizing for the defence of the landlords, are working strenuously to enlist public opinion against the bill, and it is contemplated to give expression to their feelings by a public manifestation.

Government has given notice of an amendment by which tenants having the privilege to sell their interest in holdings will not be entitled to compensation under this bill. This Mr. Parnell bitterly denounced, and last night announced that Irish members would no longer assist the Government in passing the bill.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Under-Secretary for India, has succeeded from the Ministry, because he disapproves of the Government's Irish policy. It is rumored that other members of the Ministry will follow him.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY ON THE STATE OF THE ARMY.

At the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund at Willis's Rooms, London, England under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester, Sir Garnet Wolseley made some strong and startling remarks on the present state of the army. He declared that "the press alone can bring useful light to bear upon the dark parts of our military system not in unison with the spirit of the age or with modern military science," and in appealing to public writers for support to reform military abuses, he said:

You alone have sufficient power to enable us to correct and reform what we believe to be wrong, and to remove from the path of progress those great boulders, prejudice and superstition, which now impede the way. You alone can enable us to put new wheels to the military coach which by its creaking tells us of its present dangerous condition, and which is only with difficulty maintained in an upright position at all. I refer to this subject because I feel that if the army is really to be the efficient instrument that it was many years ago, under our great captain, great changes and reforms are needed, and that those changes must not be of a retrograde character.

Coming from so great a military authority, such a warning as to the need of the reorganization of our army will startle the country almost as much as when the great Duke of Wellington, in a letter addressed to General Buxton, declared that the undefended state of the English coast invited an invasion from a French army, the landing of which and its march on the metropolis were totally unprepared to resist. The public also will gather from Sir Garnet Wolseley's allusions

that the necessary army reform is likely to meet an obstinate resistance. Sir CHARLES GAVAN DEFFY proposed "The House of Parliament," and, alluding to the complaint that the press did not receive proper acknowledgement at the hands of the State, pointed out that at this moment a journalist was Prime Minister of New Zealand, and in past times journalists had held similar positions in New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, and Canada, whilst the present and late head of the English Government might fairly be described as men of letters.

Lord HORTON announced that the subscriptions amounted to over £1100.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

On Saturday morning, July 3, about six o'clock, the captain of the steamer *Empress of India*, in coming up the lake, and when about fifteen miles east of Toronto, sighted a small boat to the southward. In the boat were discovered two persons who were waving their coats in the air and shouting at the top of their voice, evidently with the object of attracting the attention of those on board the steamer. The captain at once called the mate, and headed the steamer for the craft, out of which they quickly got the occupants, whom they took on board the steamer. They then bore away for this city, whither they were bound, towing the small boat astern. The rescued proved to be Captain Maurice Fitzgerald, of the schooner *Mercie E. Hall*, and a lad about 17 years of age, named William Clarkson, one of her crew; and the boat was the yawl of that vessel. They both seemed quite exhausted and completely drenched with water, the boat being almost half filled when they were picked up. Captain Fitzgerald and his companion were as quickly as possible provided with refreshments, of which they partook in a manner that belokened a long fast.

After the cravings of hunger had been satisfied the captain commenced a wild and incoherent story. He averred that he had been chased by pirates, who kept up a steady fire on him with needle guns. He had seen a light on the lake, and heard voices calling, "Sailor, come here!" "There is one of the pirate boats now!" he said to the mate. Mr. Ackerman, who, however failed to see the object pointed out by the strange captain, who moreover, stated that while on his own schooner his crew had conspired to rob him of \$150 and to murder him afterwards. Some of them were in favour of cutting him up and packing him in a barrel, while others, who were less merciful, were for stowing him overboard. All these statements he called upon the boy to corroborate, cautioning him to tell the truth, even if he (the boy) should implicate himself, and even if it would "rob him pretty hard."

The boy, who was nearly scared to death when picked up, told an entirely different tale, of which the following is the substance.—The *Mercie E. Hall* left Oswego on Tuesday last flying light, bound for this port, and the variable and adverse winds she met so retarded her progress up the Lake that it took her until Friday evening to get within the distance of some fifty miles of her destination. The captain, the boy went on to say, had been drinking very heavily for about two weeks, and had left Oswego with scarcely any provisions, so that they subsisted on the passage almost entirely on potatoes. At eight o'clock on Friday evening the captain came on deck, went forward, picked up a 'norman' (a large iron bolt to insert in the windlass to keep the cable in its place thereon when they 'let go anchor'), and, walking aft, also seized an axe. He then went aloft the main rigging to the cross-tree, where he kept waving the axe and the norman in either hand, vowing that he would kill any one who would attempt to come near him. He also threatened to cut away the main halyards and let the sail down by the run. After some considerable time, the boy narrates, the captain came down on deck; and about twenty minutes to two on Saturday morning ordered him into the yawl. He then commenced to cut the tackles which suspended the boat to the davits. The mate tried to prevent him, but got knocked down with the norman, so the man succeeded in getting the boat into the water, not, however, without partly filling her with water. At first the captain let him (the boy) in the bow of the boat, but after a time released him, saying, "Oh, this is you, is it Willie?" The boy at once went aft and seized the only oar they had, and sculled for dear life for the north shore in the hope that he would be picked up by some vessel. The poor lad was nearly exhausted when rescued, and could hardly have held out much longer. Under the circumstances he behaved very coolly, for he was in fear every moment that the captain would brain him with the axe and throw him overboard.

Captain Fitzgerald was arrested. The unfortunate man was suffering from an attack of delirium tremens, which accounts for his extraordinary conduct.—*Globe*.

THE TORONTO AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

TORONTO, July 8.—And now there is another rumour here that Vanderbilt, the great railroad king of the United States, has some interest in the Toronto and Ottawa Railway being built, and that he has control of the charter. The rumour comes from South-Eastern Railway men, and may mean much or little. Few would be found to object, however, to its construction.

A community of Jesuits from Stonyhurst, England, are going to take charge of St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, P. E. I., when classes re-open after the summer holidays. It is rumored in this connection that Rev. M. C. Kenney, son of Edward Kenney of Halifax, at present Principal of an American Jesuit College, will be removed to this city to assume the direction of St. Dunstan's.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

The following able discourse was delivered by the Right Rev. J. L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, on the occasion of the Dedication of St. James' Church, Chicago. He took for his text the words of St. Paul:

"O, the depth of the riches of the wisdom and of the knowledge of God! How incomprehensible and His judgments and how unsearchable His ways."—*Romans, xi, 33.*

Religion rests upon belief in a mysterious world. Hence it is necessarily a faith, and can never be, except imperfectly, a philosophy. It must assume what we cannot comprehend, and for which, consequently, we can furnish no proof that will clear away all difficulty. What is the life of God? What is His essence? What are His judgments and His ways? They are incomprehensible. They are unsearchable. What is the life of man? What is his soul? What is thought? What is the ultimate value of all his knowledge? Faith may answer, science never can. Mystery for me and you; mystery for Plato and St. Augustine; mystery for the untutored savage and for the philosopher, who, with microscope and acid, searches for what includes the utmost reach of thought. In return, to the apprehension of this age, lies the weakness of religion. What cannot be adequately grasped by the mind the modern prejudice declares to be unknowable.

SCIENCE is now helpful in a thousand ways to the common and passing wants of man, and hence popular opinion, which delights in extremes, makes it an idol and the supreme arbiter of all life and truth. To it, all things, in heaven and earth, are made subjects; and it need not excite surprise that those who minister at its altar should, with haughty brow and scornful breath, deal damnation upon all those who refuse to bow the head to this new service. And there is, indeed, nearly everywhere, among the defenders of religion even, an implied acceptance of the supremacy of science. What is the noticeable preachings of the age but an apology for religion? What is thought to be so desirable as to show that it is not in contradiction with science? What other means than a reconciliation between these two realms is held to be a remedy for the unbelief of the present time? What more certain warrant for a creed is there to be than the fact that science supports it? And where there is real and apparent conflict between the two, art not most men prepared, without hesitation, to pronounce against religion? I read in a thousand books that if God and the soul are not to be found at the bottom of some chaotic, crumble they are not to be found at all, and on all sides I hear of the need of a religion which, based on science, shall be in harmony with culture. Hence

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHERS have come to possess an importance far greater than can be claimed for any physical discoveries which may result from them. The public mind is filled with eager expectancy that at any time the inner secret of Nature may be disclosed to the peering eyes of some tireless investigator. The goddess hope that it shall be made plain that matter and force are the equivalents of all life and thought; while the religious have a vague belief that the soul's faith is to receive its final and all-sufficient confirmation at the hands of the empiric. This, I apprehend, is the hidden charm which makes science popular. The multitude are eager to learn the properties of the matter, because they fancy this knowledge may throw some light upon the mystery of human life—may explain our hopes and fears, our loves and longings. There is also the superstition that a truer knowledge of the laws of matter will bring on the golden age. Is the opinion, now so prevalent, that scientific tests are the ultimate criterion of religious truth, well founded? In other words,

CAN SCIENCE BE SET UP AS A STANDARD OF CERTAINTY TO WHICH RELIGION MUST NECESSARILY CONFORM?

This, as I take it, is a radical and previous question, in current controversies, concerning the supposed conflict between science and religion; and the practical result from correct views on this subject will be to show that such disputes are generally idle and often hurtful. I have often stated that religion rests upon belief in a world which is mysterious, which we cannot comprehend, and which we can only vaguely and analogically imagine or describe. Hence religious truths are often mysterious, which, when formally expressed in words, seem to be inconsistent with our natural knowledge or even to involve a contradiction in terms. Here at once we come upon the deep and inexhaustible mine from which the objections of the irreligious have in all ages been drawn. In thinking of God, for example, we necessarily ascribe to Him all attributes of perfection; and the notes of criticism are able to show that the very idea apparently exclude one another, and that the attributes themselves seem to be in conflict with each other and with the facts of nature. How to reconcile absolute being with personality, or infinite power and goodness with the existence of evil, are problems as old as human thought. A child can perceive the difficulty, and the meditations of the philosophers have left it unexplained. The obscurity is inherent in a defect of the human mind. And the same is true, though in a smaller way, of questions of the soul and a future life; and when this is rightly appreciated such mental difficulties are seen to stand in no logical relation to religious doubt. But the psychological fact remains that, obscurity is hateful to the intellect, which, in proportion as it is keen and strong, will be tempted to hold that it can compass Heaven and earth, and make itself the measure of all things. Now,

to the superficial and casual view, this mystery which inheres in religious belief—is absent from scientific knowledge, and this at once accounts for the assumption, so general in our day, that science is more certain than religion, and that any conflict between the two must necessarily prove fatal to faith. Fortunately, it is only to the superficial and casual view that this is so.

THE MENTAL DEFECT, of which I have spoken, affects not merely our ideas of God and the soul, but our ideas of the whole material universe, as well. The visible world seems plain and intelligible only so long as we are content to be thoughtless and shallow. The moment we strive to get below the phenomenal, our heads grow dizzy and our sight dim, and yet in order to reduce science to a logical system we must get beyond appearances; for no thinker accepts the crude realism which imagines that the phenomenal is the real. What are called properties of matter are but subjective impressions made upon us by agencies which we are bound to believe exist, but of which we can form no mental image. Sound, color, size, and weight are not in matter, but in our consciousness. This is not a metaphysical refinement, but a simple truth which may be said to be almost self-evident. When we try to get beyond these models of consciousness, in order to determine

WHAT THE ESSENCE OF MATTER IS, we at once find ourselves in a world where the obscurity is as great as the mystery with which the ultimate truths of religion are clothed. Matter, that it may become intelligible, is transfigured by the mind into spirit; and we perceive the full meaning of Descartes' teaching that our knowledge of the soul is more intimate and certain than our knowledge of the body. The language of the experimentalists, when we get at its underlying philosophic meaning, is found to be as purely symbolic as that of the metaphysicians. The ultimate particles of matter which are assumed in all the researches and deductions of the scientists, are surrounded by all the mental difficulties which inheres in metaphysical entities. The mind cannot form a real image of an atom of oxygen any more than of God. The same may be said of force, of chemical affinity, of magnetism; and it requires but little reflection to understand that it is quite as difficult, to say the least, to prove the existence of corporeal substance. That we all have this consciousness of color, size, form, and motion is of course perceptible; but these are merely modes of perception or existence. That we have an irresistible impulse to believe in an underlying reality which produces these impressions is equally indubitable, but our propensity to believe that the harmony and order of the universe are the result of intelligent contrivance is not less strong; and in the one case and the other our belief is stronger than our reasons.

IN SCIENCE, AS IN THEOLOGY, OUR IGNORANCE IS INFINITE, OUR KNOWLEDGE FINITE.

It is not to our purpose to say that our idea of God and of a contriver of the universe is anthropomorphic. Without doubt it is so; but so are all human ideas. This can't phrase, which is now so frequent in the mouths of free-thinkers and apostates, is a shallow truism, which has no more meaning when applied to our idea of God than when it is referred to our idea of any other object of thought. We are human, and we think, as we feel and love, like human beings, and belief reflection is needed to persuade us that this limitation is the result of a law of our nature whose action we cannot possibly escape. Our ideas of matter, of force of space, of time, are symbols of modes of consciousness, and consequently are anthropomorphic. We know the world as it appears to us; but that there is any essential likeness between its real nature and our mental images cannot be perceived, and it known to us at all, must be known as an inference from principles which cannot be verified by experiment. In spite of this intellectual difficulty all men accept as a fundamental belief that the apparent world is for us the truest representative of the real world. Ultimate scientific ideas are therefore involved in the same obscurity in which ultimate religious ideas are shrouded; and if this is not generally recognized, the cause is to be found either in the superficial view which men take of science, or else in the passion which religious controversy is apt to awaken. The remark has often been made that if mathematical truths involved moral obligations, the critical acumen of sceptics would not lack reasons for doubting them. It would be easy to give further proof of the intellectual difficulties inherent in sciences as a local system by entering into an examination of its necessary postulates, as, for instance, the uniformity of nature, the persistence of force, the indestructibility of matter, and the law of causation; but, in attempting to embrace so wide a field in a single discourse, I can do little more than suggest. In order to reduce

SCIENCE TO A SYSTEM OF PHILOSOPHY which I shall give an explanation of the origin and nature of the material universe, our thought is fatally carried beyond the realm of science, and passes under the control of the pure reason. Materialism cannot formulate a denial of metaphysics, except by undergoing a metamorphosis which makes it metaphysical. Let us take, for instance, the materialistic dogma of the eternity of matter. Is it possible to imagine more manifest absurdity than to suppose that this dogma can be experimentally proved? Can any one conceive of a series of experiments, by which it would be shown that the material world had a beginning or that it had no beginning? The question is ridiculous. By the method of induction the problem of the origin of the world cannot be solved; and here at once we perceive that science cannot set up a denial of the supernatural, for it cannot deny that the universe may have had a beginning. And, if so, that beginning, from the very nature of things, was supernatural.

Let us proceed to practical results of these general principles.

If our inability to form a satisfactory theory of the universe has no tendency to make us doubt its existence, neither should the mental difficulties which inhere in our ideas of God and the soul make us skeptical of their existence.

THE REALITY OF THE PHYSICAL WORLD is for us as much a matter of belief as the reality of God's existence, and in both cases we are forced to recognize that there are causes of belief which are not reasons, and which are stronger than any assignable intellectual arguments. The idealist doubts the reality of the material world as well; and though partisans on either side may affirm that it is impossible that there should be a sincere materialist, the critic perceives that those who set out with the assumption that intellectual reasons are the only sufficient grounds of belief, altogether ignore the fundamental condition of the problem to be solved.

Continued on sixth page.

Mr. Fawcett, M.P., on Catholic Appointments.

A grand celebration *soiree*, in honour of the return of the present Liberal members at the late general election, was given in the Shore-ditch Town Hall, London, England. After tea a public meeting was held. There was a large attendance. The chairman was accompanied to the platform by the two members, the Right Hon. H. Fawcett, M.P., and John Holmes, Esq., M.P. The chairman, in the course of a few remarks, introduced

The Right Hon. H. FAWCETT, M.P., who, at the conclusion of a lengthened speech, speaking of the Marquis of Ripon's appointment, said as to the subject of India he did not know that he should have spoken to them that evening upon it were there not one particular question that he should feel wanting in courage if he did not refer to. Mr. Gladstone had been bitterly attacked because he made Lord Ripon, a Catholic, Viceroy of India. Well, now, he as a member of the government over which Mr. Gladstone presided, to say the least, should be wanting in courage and in loyalty to Mr. Gladstone if he did not frankly tell them what his opinions were on this question. The very last time he had spoken on that platform it was on the eve of the election at which they won the triumph they were celebrating that evening. He remembered standing on that very spot when that room was crowded from floor to ceiling, and he had said that from that platform that he would again some day

UNFURL THE BANNER OF RELIGIOUS EQUALITY (cheers). And he never should forget the enthusiasm with which the announcement was received. So that evening he would unfurl the banner of religious equality, and unfurl it with this maxim emblazoned on it—that the religious equality which was not based on religious toleration was an empty phrase and an idle name (loud cheers). One-sixth of the people of the United Kingdom were Catholics. Mr. Gladstone in forming his government had to fill up some forty or fifty offices. One-sixth of our population was Catholic, and Mr. Gladstone had given two places out of forty or fifty to Catholics, and there was an outcry against what he had done; and by whom? By the very people who would shout with enthusiasm in favor of the principle of religious equality (cheers). If it was said that the Marquis of Ripon and Lord Kenmare were appointed to important offices by Mr. Gladstone, when he could have appointed more capable men to offices—then, he said, there was a legitimate subject for political comment; but so far as he could gather, and he had read every speech delivered on the subject, no single person who had objected to Lord Ripon and Kenmare being admitted to Mr. Gladstone's government had based his objection on the political incapacity of these two noblemen. No;

THE SOLE OBJECTION WAS THAT THEY HAPPENED TO BE CATHOLIC

(cries of "Shame!"). Well, now, he wished them distinctly to understand his own opinion on the subject. They might abolish their religious tests, they might sweep every religious disability that Parliament had ever imposed—nay, even they might destroy every Church and carry out the principle of disestablishment (cheers), and when they should have done all that they would still never have breathed the breath of religious equality if they were so intolerant that they could not away with all legal disability, but yet suffer intolerance and religious bigotry to remain. They might in that case enact that no Catholic, whatever his ability, should hold high office and serve his Queen and his country. They might as well cast seed on to the barren rock and expect it to take root and bear fruit as to expect that religious equality could exist in a nation unless based on the great and sacred principle of complete religious toleration (loud cheers).

THE MOTHER'S REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES WITH WHICH CHILDREN ARE AFFLICTED IS MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It regulates the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

ANYONE IS LIABLE TO BE SCALDED, and everyone may find relief from the agony by simply holding on some of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. As the Liniment walks on the pain walks off!—If anyone doubts, try it on and see how it works; but be sure to keep a bottle in the house.

GOING OVER TO INGERSOLL.

The ardent members of the various Protestant sects are animated with liveliness over the backsliding condition of the followers of their various "isms." They complain that there are not so many persons attending church on Sundays as there should be. They put it in plain light, and assert that one-seventh of the so-called Protestant population never go to church. This does not come from prejudiced observers who are not Protestants. It dwells not only from conventions. It breaks the studied phrases of sermons, and the religious newspapers team with letters on the subject. The Rev. Washington Gladden, of Springfield, answers the question, "Why don't the masses come to church?" by asserting that they do, or that proportionately there is more church going now than there was last century. At the time of the revolution, he says, there was one church to every 1,538 inhabitants, while the present rate is one to 485, and he thinks the churches are as nearly filled now as then.

There are only one or two little errors in the Rev. Gladden's calculation, which are first, that he counts in his bill every little shanty set up by wandering preachers as a church, and secondly, he counts in the Catholics. If he goes over his figures and takes out the Catholic population, he will find his churches more numerous still by his data, but by any other data he will find that his churches are very scarce. This, however, does not alter the fact that you may take a horse to the river and find he will not drink, so you may build Protestant churches, Mr. Gladden and find them neither frequented or paid for. Bob Ingersoll could fill any hall on the same night, and on the same terms, fuller than any Protestant preacher to be found in a church. The fact of it is clear that Protestantism has led to a want of religion, an indifference to its forms, an indifference to its practices. With the Protestant it is optional to go to church or abstain from it. He can keep away from it for one Sunday or all the Sundays of his life and be a good Protestant all the time. With a Catholic it is not so. He must go to church under pain of mortal sin. He is permitted no choice. Nothing can be acknowledged as a cause to keep him away except positive inability. Catholicity leaves no duty of man to God a thing of human option. She sternly commands obedience, and her churches are filled not by one congregation, but by many on the Sabbaths. They gather like children at their mother's knee. They pray because their souls are awake to the consciousness that God hears them. They come before Him as to one who will comfort them, ease the pangs of their hearts, and make their burden light. Protestantism makes the Church no such asylum for the relief of sorrow, for the Communion of Saints, for the companionship of the lost, and the ever mysterious presence of God. The Catholic kneels to a pres-ent God and in His house. The Protestant with a great effort, if the preacher and the congregation are out of it, knows that the house reminds him that there is popularly supposed to be a God. If the preacher is there he sees that he is a preacher; if the congregation is there he knows it is a well-dressed congregation that gazes a good deal. Those are the houses for worship and leaves them empty. These are the kind of ideas that people Bob Ingersoll's lectures.—*Louisville Paper*.

IRISH AFFAIRS. Mr. Gladstone's Land Policy—The Recent Resignations—Mr. Forster's Bill.

LONDON, July 11.—Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy has produced an alarming revolt among the aristocratic Liberals, and inducements to the great land owners to accept the legislation on the land question which is proposed by Mr. Forster, have signally failed. Two important resignations of members of the Government are already announced and others are expected. It was rumored in Conservative circles that the Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal, will follow the example of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and that Lord Listowel and the Marquis of Hartington have only agreed to support Mr. Forster's measure on the condition that an amendment, which renders compensation for disturbance in the bill illusory, should be adopted. In yielding to pressure from the landlords the Government has lost the support of the only party in the House which was sincerely interested in the bill. The Parnellite members claim that the bill as amended would facilitate the eviction of small farmers in the distressed districts, for whose protection it was originally provided, and they have therefore withdrawn their support from the measure. In its new form it has failed to conciliate the landlord class because it contains principles which, if once applied to the distressed districts, must eventually be applied to all parts of Ireland. A decided policy would have secured the unanimous support of the Home Rulers, and made the Ministry independent of the aristocratic element in the Liberal party, while their half measures have only resulted in creating a double hostility. The Parnellite party claim that the immediate interests of small tenants in the West of Ireland should not be sacrificed to the prospective advantage even of the whole tenantry. They will, therefore, oppose the progress of Mr. Forster's bill in committee, and probably inaugurate a wholesale system of obstruction in order to bring the Government to a deadlock. The events of the past few days have considerably shaken Mr. Gladstone's Government, and will doubtless encourage a further attack from all who are disappointed. Owing to the abstention of thirty-one Irish members on Friday morning, the Government only carried Mr. Forster's bill into committee by the narrow majority of fifty-six. Should the Parnellite members carry out their threat of going against the measure at a future stage, the Ministry may be defeated, as over a hundred Liberal members abstained from voting on the second reading of the measure.

FIFTY LINES TO NATURE.

A theme for endless praise is Nature fair, To all mankind, in her the savage rude...

One Night's Mystery.

By May Agnes Fleming.

CHAPTER XXV.—Continued.

"Then it is all false—all? You own to having gone out of the window to meet this young man?" says Miss Dormer, checking off the indictments on her skinny fingers...

It is given. Miss Dormer opens it, and takes out a folded paper. "Niece Cyrilla, look!" she says, and holds it up; "it is my will! Last night while you slept I sent for my lawyer and made it. It bequeaths everything—everything, to Donald McKelpin—it does not leave you a penny. If I die without a will, all is yours, as you know, Prove these two ladies wrong in what they have come here to accuse you of, and I will give you this paper to burn or destroy as you see fit, and my solemn promise to make no other."

and recoils at the sight of the young man's stony face and the burden he bears. "Take her up to her room," she says, and leads the way. "Poor dear, has she fainted?" Cyrilla has not fainted—vertigo, congestion, whatever it may be. She is conscious of who carries her; knows when she is laid upon her bed, in a dull, painless, far-off way...

she is conscious of no feeling of anger or resentment at the sight. All that is dead and gone—gone forever—with hope, and love, and ambition, and daring, and all the plans of her life. Only a day or two ago—a day or two it seems a lifetime! She keeps her room through it all, stealing down to the kitchen now and then, through the startling stillness of the house, for the strong tea or coffee on which she lives. No one sees her, though dozens come with no other object. For the story—her story—is over the city. Mysterious hints it are thrown out in the morning papers; it is the chit-chat of barrack and bonfire, mess table and drawing-room. Nothing quite so unromantic and exciting has ever before happened in their midst, and Mrs. Fogarty and Miss Jones awake and find themselves famous. The heroine keeps herself shut up, ashamed of herself, very properly; the hero is invisible, too. And how has Miss Dormer left her money! That is the question that most of all exercises their exercised minds.

of allowing him to find her here—by to-morrow morning's early train she will go. She will go—where? In all the world she has neither home nor friends. She thinks of Sydney, good little, loyal Sydney—but Sydney is far away. Still she has her plans. In the long watches of the night she has made up her mind to go to New York. Why, she does not know; only in a great city it is so easy to lose one's self, to die to all one has ever known. Perhaps there she will get rid of this gnawing, miserable pain at her heart; perhaps there, her wandering brain may feel as it used. And she has been so happy there—so happy. She will go back, and walk in the places where they used to walk together, as Eve may have come back and looked over the closed gates of Eden. And then—well, then, perhaps, there may be mercy for her, and she may die. She is of no use in the world, of no use to any one—she is a wicked wretch, of whom the earth will be well rid—a sinner viler than them all! People die every day, every hour; why should not she?

AN INVITATION TO OUR LADY OF LOURDES. For some time past the good people of Montreal have been looking forward to the happy moment when the doors of this most holy sanctuary would be thrown open for the first time. Many years have now passed away since the Mother of God, in whose veneration the people of this city have taken so deep an interest, undertook to raise up this beautiful edifice in honor of Our Blessed Lady the Mother of God. The undertaking at the outset seemed, in a human point of view, almost impossible, on account of the expense, would evidently incur the numerous obstacles which were thrown in the way, and, notwithstanding God blessed the work, to-day could not boast of this beautiful little church, which is not only a glory to Montreal and Canada, but the pride of America. Blessed be God and His Holy Mother, the work proceeded slowly, the faithful became warmly interested in the enterprise, and when an opportunity presented itself of manifesting their devotion to Mary by giving an altar to the Mother of God, the most pious and noble-minded of the faithful, true to the spirit of the Mother of God, were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity of manifesting their devotion to Mary by giving an altar to the Mother of God, the most pious and noble-minded of the faithful, true to the spirit of the Mother of God, were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity of manifesting their devotion to Mary by giving an altar to the Mother of God...

CHAPTER XXVI.

"ON THE LEES ARE BITTER, BITTER."

She lies there for the remainder of the day, while the rose light of the sunset fades out, and the pale primrose afterglow comes. The moon rises, and her pearly lustre mingles in the sky with the pink flush of that May sunset. The house door was opened and shut again and again, while she lies mutely there, and she knows that her triumphant enemies have gone, that Dr. Foster has come, for it is his heavy step that ascends the stairs now. A torpor, that is without pain or tears, or sorrow or remorse fills her, and holds her spell bound in her bed. Her large, black, melancholy eyes are wide open, and stare blankly out of the curtained windows, as she lies, her hands clasped over her head. She can see the myriad city roofs, sparkling in the crystal light of moonrise and sunset, a dozen shining crosses piercing the blue heaven, which she feels she will never see. As she gazes at them dreamily, the bell of a large building near clashes out in the quivering opal air. It is a convent, and the bell is the bell of the evening Angelus. How odd to think that there are people about her scores and scores of people, who can kneel before consecrated altars, with no black and deadly sins to stand between them and the holy and awful face of God.

IRISH RELIEF.

Splendid Collection.

An eloquent address was delivered to the parishioners of St. Edward's Church, Westport, on Sunday, 4th inst., by the Rev. M. Stanton, P.P., in behalf of the suffering poor of Ireland, which, considering the size of the parish, was generously responded to by the warm-hearted people, the handsome sum of \$435.34 being realized. The following is a correct list of those who subscribed:— Rev. Father Stanton \$100, John Whelan 20, Jeremiah Donahoe 10, Wm Bird 10, O. McNally 10, M. McCann, sen, 6, Wm Fitzgerald 5.50, Mrs Necey, sen, 5.50, James Ryan 5, Peter Rooney 5, James Kane 6.50, John Donahoe 5, Patrick Donahoe 5, David Kennedy 5, John Hamilton 5, Henry Kelly 5, Michael Quigly 4, Mrs James Kelly 4, Thomas Lynatt 5, Mrs James Kiley 4, John Madden 4, D. Harrington 5, Terrence Necey 4, Walter McNicholls 4, Owen Murphy 3, Thomas Ryan 3, Patrick McCann, Bedford, 3, Andrew McCann 4, John Murray 2.50, Edward McCann, Bedford, 2.50, Mrs Golden, sen, 2.25, Patrick Hagan 2, Thomas Fraynor 2, Thomas Bird 2, James Lynch 3, Dr Parker 5, Wm Foley 2, Patrick McCue 2, Thomas Martin 2, Terrance Scanlon 3, Patrick Murphy, N.P. 2, James H. Martin 2, Owen Walsh 2.50, Patrick Egan 2, Michael Grady, sen, 3, Mrs Thos Egan 2, Michael O'Neill 2, John Garvan 3.50, Mrs Cutting 2, James Conter 2.50, John B. McCoy 2, James Tobin 2, Patrick Jourdan 2, Edward Grennan 2, W.E. Whelan 2, A. McCabe 2, John McCue 2.50, John Egan 1.50, Thos Hastings 1.50, Peter Brennan 1.50, Louis Badoer 1.50, Patrick Murphy 1.50, Michael Daley 1.35, Miss Hopkins 1.25, J. Hazleton 1, Henry Bennet 1, M. Bennett 1.50, Patrick McKeon 1, Peter Bradey 2, Patrick Carle 2, Mrs Fahey 1, James Burns 1, Mrs Hogan (Chicago) 1, Michael Grant 1.50, John McCoy 1, James Mulvihill, Bedford 1, A. McAllister 1, Mrs P. Donohue, sen., 2, P. O'Hara 1.50, P. Donnelly 1, Mrs Ellen McCarthy 1, John Martin 1, M. McCarthy 1, Wm Mangin 1, Thos McKee 1, John Kalscher 2, Patrick Cawley 2.25, Mrs B. Smith 2, M. Grady, jr, 1, Louis Wood 1, John Moriarty 1, M. Coburn 1, B. Carberry 1, Mrs Jas Lappin 2, O. Martin 1, Thos Quinn 1, Mrs Joseph O'Connor 1, John Kennedy 1.50, Mrs Toppings 1, Mrs Peter Kelly 1, Wm Carly 1, Patrick Bennett, jr, 1, James Speagle 1, J. Sullivan 1, Kate Jourdan, 1, A. McCann 1, S. Raspberry 1, O. Donnelly 1, Patrick O'Hare 1, Mrs E. Kelly 1, D. McCarthy 1, J. Clifford 1, James Murphy 1, James Byrne 1, J. Murphy 1, J. Renant 1, Mrs Trayner, sen 1, M. Gaughan 1, Hugh Hagan 1, Mrs Bryans 1, T. Garvan, sen 1, P. McDonald, 1, James Downey 1, Patrick Connors 1, O. Kelly 1, Thomas Hickey 1, P. Kiley 1.50, Peter Carey 1.25, Patrick Judge 1, P. Kennedy 1, M. O'Connor 1, J. Badour 1, James Barrett 1, J. McAllister 1, James Kiley, sen 1, John Noonan 1, J. Hastings 1, M. Frawley 1, M. Kelly 1, T. McGowan 1, P. Turner 1, Mrs Thos O'Neill 1, James Donahoe 2; Patrick O'Donnell 4, small subscriptions 6.50.

FEELS YOUNG AGAIN.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence, R.I.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Pianos manufactured by Weber & Co., of Kingston, Ont., are acknowledged to rival the best Imported Instruments in durability and elegance of finish, while in delicate evenness of touch and purity of tone they are unsurpassed by any other. They are also much lower in price than any Imported Instruments. Montreal Ware-rooms: 419 Notre Dame street. 44-1

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, is one of the most amiable monarchs in Europe, and is well beloved by the people whom he governs. It is claimed for him that he has none of the ordinary vices of despotic rulers—he is neither impatient, idle, nor dissolute. Married to a beautiful and genial Princess, he lives with her a life of great simplicity, superintending the education of his children, reading, studying, and taking hardly any other recreation than shooting. Many a tourist has met him strolling unattended in the park of Schonbrunn; and it always pleased him when such persons, mistaking him for his Tyrolese hat and green-collared gray jacket, for some upper keeper, asked him to show them their way about. It is said that an English family whom he once led over his palace and grounds wound up by presenting him with two florins, which he pocketed with becoming gravity, remarking afterwards that it was the first money he had ever earned. It is not always so plain with His Majesty, however. We have seen him in state so grand and gorgeous that it was dazzling to behold. The following Irish members voted in the Bradlaugh case against his admission:—Messrs. Blake, Brooks, Colthurst, Daly, Dawson, Errington, Findlater, Foley, Laidlaw, Leamy, Levey, Linton, Lyons, McCarthy, McCoy, Martin, Merton, Molloy, O'Brien, O'Connell, O'Donnell, O'Donoghue, O'Shea, O'Sullivan, R. Power, Redmond, Richardson, Smithwick, Stuart, Sullivan (2), Sweeny. The Irish members who voted for Mr. Bradlaugh were—Messrs. Barry, Biggar, Connelley, Fay, Finigan, Johnson, Laidlaw, Nolan, T. P. O'Connor, O'Gorman, Mahon, O'Kelly, and Parnell. The New Orleans Picayune says that the puzzle blocks originated in Philadelphia, where the blocks of houses are so much alike that a man is puzzled to know when he gets home.

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Births, Marriages and Deaths.
Announcements under these headings will be charged 50c for the first and 25c for subsequent insertions.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.
Subscribers who do not receive the True Witness regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

Notice to Correspondents.

Communications on all matters concerning Catholic interests are respectfully solicited and will be cheerfully inserted, when written in conformity with the spirit of this Journal. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions that may be expressed by correspondents.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For July, 1880.
THURSDAY, 14th.—St. Henry, Emperor, Confessor.
FRIDAY, 15th.—St. V. M. of Mount Carmel.
SATURDAY, 16th.—St. Alexius, Confessor.
FRS. Diaz and Moreau killed in California, 1781.
SUNDAY, 17th.—Ninth after Pentecost. St. Camillus of Lellis, Confessor. Sts. Symphoros and Companions, Martyrs. Epist. I John III, 12-18; Gosp. John xv, 12-16; Last Gospel Luke xix, 44-47. Defn. Dog. Infallibility.
MONDAY, 19th.—St. Vincent of Paul, Confessor.
FRS. Garces and Barrancas killed in Cal., 1781.
FRS. Cheverus, Bishop, died, 1879.
TUESDAY, 20th.—St. Jerome Emilian, Confessor.
FRS. Margaret, Virgin and Martyr. Conf. Sp. Grace, 1838.
WEDNESDAY, 21st.—St. Praxedis, Virgin.

ALL who are indebted to the Post Printing and Publishing Company will kindly remit at once, to enable the proprietors to meet demands consequent on the improvement of the True Witness and its general development as a first-class newspaper. Subscribers will at once find out the amount of their indebtedness by referring to the wrappers round their papers.

It is reported the Quebec Legislature will be prorogued next Saturday. The session has been an eventful one if for nothing else but the French loan and the subsequent revelation attending it.

The new oath for the French soldiers contains no reference to the Deity or the republic. It will be taken on the 14th of July, as follows:—"In the name of the regiment, I swear on my honor to remain faithful to the Constitution, and to defend this flag until death."

It is rumored that the Hon. Mr. Bowell is to be appointed Collector of Customs at Toronto, and be succeeded in the Ministry by Mr. Thomas White, M. P. for Cardwell. We may, however, state that the rumor comes from the Ottawa correspondent of the Globe, who is bound to furnish a certain amount of copy daily, under the penalty of being put to the torture.

In another column will be read a letter from a reverend and esteemed correspondent at Ottawa who criticises our strictures on the letter of the Hon. John O'Connor. As, however, there is really no material difference between the writer's ideas and our own on the subject in question, except of a secondary nature, we publish the communication without comment.

The report that the Queen was to visit Ireland is contradicted upon authority. What between the annual trips to Scotland and Germany, Her Majesty cannot afford time to visit that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland. It is, however, not probable that the calamity will break the hearts of the Irish people. They are so accustomed to sorrow that this latest will not be to them a crowning one. When Her Majesty visited Ireland twenty years ago it rained a good deal.

In so far as we can gather from somewhat conflicting accounts, the powers have decided to make Turkey carry out the provisions of the treaty of Berlin in their entirety, and have appointed England as the executor. This is hard on Turkey. Of course England will seize Constantinople, or at least make the attempt, in the interests of international justice, but what if the Turk grows desperate and thrashes the bold Briton, his former ally. It is not likely, certainly, but it is just possible.

Mr. Gladstone's Government is in great danger between the aristocratic and radical element. It is now thought the Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Hartington will abandon the Premier if the Irish Land Bill

in its present form is passed, while if it is not the Home Rulers and Radicals will be dissatisfied. It is easy, under these circumstances, to imagine the satisfied grin spread over Beaconsfield's sardonic countenance.

Dr. Keely, of Chicago, claims to have discovered a short and infallible cure for inebriety in what he terms double chloride of gold. The patient is not asked even to leave off drinking, but in a few days he conceives such a distaste for alcoholic stimulants that he cannot be prevailed upon to touch or taste them in any possible shape. As Dr. Keely is not a quack, does not advertise his nostrum, and does not seek notoriety, there may be something in his claim. It is stated upon good authority that he has already tried his remedy with marked success, in the town of Dwight, Ill., where he practices his profession. If there is any truth in this story, Dr. Keely will have done more good to this world of ours than any man of modern times.

The public wall with interest the issue of Alderman Donovan's suit against the New York Sleeping Car Company, Alderman Donovan paid the required amount for a berth and was ejected, notwithstanding, to make room for other parties, a proceeding which no gentleman possessing a sense of his own dignity could put up with without losing his self-respect. The Alderman sues the Company for \$5,000 damages, and if there ever was a case which demanded swift and strong metre this is surely it. The Sleeping Car Company will, doubtless, when the case has closed, awake to the sad fact that in ejecting Alderman Donovan they got hold of precisely the wrong man.

The Republican papers have made the discovery that Hancock, in 1877, declared his intention to support Tilden if he decided to persist in taking his seat as President, and Hancock does not deny the allegation. The discovery will have little effect upon Democrats and a good many others who believe Tilden was honestly elected at the time, but was cheated out of his rights by the eight against seven commission. Hancock commanded the eastern districts in 1877, and was in a position to carry out the idea if Tilden possessed the nerve, which he fortunately did not for the peace of the States, as it would, undoubtedly, have led to another civil war. Justice has sometimes to surrender to expediency, and it certainly did so in 1877.

The New York Herald takes up considerable editorial space in advising its readers to keep cool, an advice more easily given than acted upon. It requires considerable effort to keep cool, and, as everybody knows, an effort to a layman has the tendency of keeping him warm. Not only do some people not care to be obliged to see others do so. The best way to keep cool is to work in the shade with a pick, when the swinging of the arm brings a current of air round the worker which is both refreshing and agreeable. The slinging of ink, on the contrary, is warm work, more especially if the writer's intentions are malevolent, but perhaps the warmest work of all this weather is preaching a charity sermon.

This situation in Ireland is becoming desperate, and the people are looking to desperate remedies for relief. As a matter of course, the talk of Fenianism is landlord nonsense, and the hiding of arms is more than probable, an old and stale trick of the same disturbers of the peace. Nevertheless, if the present Government do not pass some strong measures, an uprising might be the consequence, which, even if England could suppress it, would be terribly damaging to her in the public opinion of Europe, an opinion which, day by day, grows stronger. Even the dying Turk would turn his face from the wall and laugh in ghastly fashion at the idea of an integral portion of the British empire being in rebellion against so generous a sovereign and so just a Government, and console himself with the thought that his ancient ally might find a race corresponding to the Slaves.

The following paragraph, copied from an English paper, is enough to make one stare and be undecided whether he is living in the twelfth or nineteenth century.—At the Dunmott Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, the 15th June, Charles and Peter Brewster, father and son, labourers, were charged with misbehaving themselves towards Susan Sharpe, wife of an army pensioner, living at High Easter, in a manner likely to lead to a breach of peace. The evidence showed that the defendants were under the impression that complainant was a witch, and they wanted to put her to the test by throwing her into a pond to see whether she would sink or float. They affirmed she had bewitched the younger defendant and his wife; the furniture in the house was disturbed, their domestic animals died, their bed rocked like a swinging boat, and shadows appeared in their bed-room; on one occasion there were three in bed to witness the shadowy apparition, and they strongly asserted that the "shape" was that of the complainant. The elder defendant had visited certain reputed "cunning" men and women in the villages around with a view to baffle the supposed witch's evil designs, but without effect; "all sorts of things" had been tried, but they could get no peace, and the reports they set abroad caused great excitement in the locality. The defendants were bound over to keep the peace for six months.

The resignation of the Hon. Mr. Masson, which has caused such universal regret, has given rise to numerous surmises with reference to the filling of the vacancy. Amongst other names supplied we find that of the Hon.

Senator Trudel. No doubt the succession of the Hon. Mr. Masson is one that more particularly interests our French Canadian friends, yet all classes of the community are deeply interested in seeing a gentleman of high moral and political standing fill the place of Mr. Masson, who has been appropriately styled the Bayard of Canadian politics, sans peur et sans reproche. We confess that, to our mind, Senator Trudel meets the requirements of the case better than any other gentleman whose name we have seen suggested. We are not, as our readers are well aware, deeply enamored with the constitution of the present Senate. Our views on that subject have been frequently laid before our readers and need not be repeated here; but we freely admit that if there were more Senators of the type of the Hon. Mr. Trudel that body would command the universal confidence and respect of the Dominion. He is in every respect qualified for the high position. A lawyer well versed in every department of his profession, we are in a position to state that his profound learning has already been a source of great profit to the legislation of the country. Endowed with solid abilities, he is, moreover, an indefatigable worker, following up the details of every measure with unabated perseverance, thereby preventing many crude attempts at law making from passing into the body of our statutes. Few men in public life to-day command more the esteem of his fellow-citizens for his high public morality as well as his private virtues as a citizen. Under all these circumstances, and taking into consideration the justice of the claim that at least one of the Lower Canadian representatives in the Cabinet should have a seat in the Senate, we would hail the appointment of Senator Trudel, whose sympathy with Irish Canadians is well known, with unfeigned satisfaction.

THE MARQUIS OF LANDSDOWNE RESIGNS.

The compensation for disturbances bill which has been read the first time in the House of Commons, must be rather an honorable compromise when what Mr. Parnell demands and Mr. Gladstone is prepared to grant, when it has so angered and excited the landlord interest in the Government. The cable informs us that the Marquis of Landsdowne, Under Secretary of State for India, has resigned because of the radical tendency of the proposed measure and others of the Cabinet who differ from Mr. Gladstone are prepared to do so likewise. The same noble Marquis, by the way, owns some few hundred thousand acres of land in Ireland, which, if history speaks truth, were obtained by his illustrious ancestors of the name of Petty, by fraud, treachery and perjury. Except as showing how the landlord's heart is beating, his resignation would be a matter of the supremest inconsequence, as the heaven-born statesman is in possession of considerable more broad acres than common sense or political sagacity, which indeed is the case with the titled part of his colleagues in office, with the exception of two or three. The members of the ministry who desire to deal justice to Ireland possess the brains of the ministry, and are Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, Chamberlain, Forster, Fawcett and Sir Charles Dilke. It is not impossible that a break may occur between the two sections of the Cabinet over the land bill, as was anticipated in those columns when it was formed, and if so, the cause for regret will be, that notwithstanding the pressing necessity of the healing measure, Mr. Gladstone did not take advantage of his position in the first instance, to so extend the franchise as to leave the Tories without the ghost of a chance at the next general elections. But even if the landocracy succeed in gaining a victory on the question, it will be only a temporary one, for they will ultimately have to give away and submit to a still more sweeping change. The temper of the people of the three Kingdoms will be aroused against those Anglo-Irish Bourbons; and a conflict will take place which must have the effect of accelerating the movement for the complete abolition of the last vestige of feudalism.

As for Ireland, it is easy to imagine the desperation of her people at the way they are being treated by a narrow and bitterly prejudiced aristocracy, and it is still easier to imagine what a handle the rejection of the land bill will give to those who despise constitutional Government and look to physical force as a means of deliverance from the terrible evils which oppress them and make them beggars in the most fertile and beautiful of countries. We have the cry of Fenianism already, but hesitate to believe there is anything in it at present. We prefer to think that the cry is raised by the landlords for the same reason that the American radicals discover such a number of Ku-Klux outrages immediately before a Presidential election. The same men who flooded the generously open columns of the New York Herald a few months ago with their verbiage are alarmed once more, and it must be admitted, with good cause, for the intentions of the English radicals and Irish Home Rulers are neither more nor less than literally and figuratively to cut the ground from beneath their feet. There is no use disguising the fact that all this land agitation and legislation can have no other result than a peasant or tenant proprietary, which means the annihilation of the landlord class not only in Ireland, but in Great Britain. They have had their day. They have had the strength of giants given them and they used it like giants with the hearts of demons. In so far as Ireland is concerned, they have kept her in torture of body and soul for centuries, for it is almost needless to state it was their class which framed and carried out the penal laws and so fiercely and so blindly resisted emancipation to those they robbed of their inheritance. The Irish people cry out with

a voice half of entreaty and half of menace for redress and their voice finds a threatening echo on this side of the Atlantic where their exiled countrymen are powerful and willing to assist. Mr. Gladstone, great and just man that he is, is ready to grant this redress, but aristocracy steps forward and says "No, might must still prevail. Let the Irish die or emigrate, we must have our pound of flesh." However, we will see how this thing will end. It may turn out that the might will on this occasion be identical with right, and that the feudal lords it is who will have to succumb to the spirit of the age and public opinion if not to still more forcible means. It would be well for them if they read the history of France between 1789 and 1794 more carefully, for in its pages they may learn a lesson which will keep their heads on their shoulders.

THE JESUITS AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

A good many thinking people are of the opinion that the French Republic is at the present moment in greater jeopardy than at any time since its establishment under the Presidency of Thiers nine years ago. If the journals of all nations can be relied upon as expressing public opinion, then it is almost the universal impression that the French Republic is in danger, and the danger proceeds from its best friends, or at least they who are loudest in their cries of patriotism. Monsieur Gambetta appears to think that if the Republic is not aggressive it will fall into contempt; he entertains the mistaken notion, he and his noisy followers, that il faut agir. Well, no one outside of France would seriously complain if the action was confined to a plenary amnesty to the Commune, particularly when they know that there still exists respectable Republicanism enough to throttle those gentry if they think of having recourse to the old games of murder and incendiarism. But even if they did not think so, still it is France's own affair, and much as they would deprecate a new reign of anarchy in one of the most civilized nations of Europe, they recognize that the times are gone by when it is the business of one country to meddle with the domestic concerns of another, unless the fire is liable to spread. In fact, it is not at all necessary that Radical politicians should get up a commotion in order to show their strength. Every one knows France is strong and wealthy and prosperous, and every one says so. The newspapers never tire of proclaiming the greatness of France and her immense power of recuperation. Every one admits the country is tranquil, or was until the decrees for the expulsion of the Jesuits were put in force, and that the hopes of the Bonapartists, Legitimists and Orleansists were sinking lower and lower. Every one acknowledged the French Republic as an accomplished fact, and yet Gambetta was not content. He is one of those unhappy men gifted with too much force of character and too much energy. He must act or people may forget him, or cease to remember that Gambetta is France.

Well, he has acted, and see the result. The Republic is no longer out of danger, and diplomatists and politicians are beginning to question the stability of a system that can only show its power by making war not upon Germany, but upon a few hundred harmless ecclesiastics whom they do not ever condescend to charge with a crime. It is related of a witty *littérateur* of the time of Louis the XV. that when a certain General took wrongful and forcible possession of his opera box, he revenged himself with the following *jeu d'esprit*:—"Marshal Saxe took Oudinard and Marshal Richelieu took Port Mahon, but as for Marshal B— he was able to take nothing but my box at the opera." The Republican party is in much the same plight as the heroic Marshal B—: they cannot expel the Germans from Alsace, but they can expel the Jesuits from the soil of France. We should style this kind of thing cowardice did we not remember the heroism of their fathers in their generation when they chased the despots of Europe and their trained legions across the frontier in a series of victories beginning at Valmy and Jemappes and ending at Hohenlinden.

But perhaps it is that the Republic cannot bear prosperity. Nations are in many respects like individuals. They are oppressed and they suffer in their time, and oppress and make others suffer in turn when they have the power. It is only in this way we can account for the prosecution of the religious orders, unless, indeed, we realize that it is because they are religious that they are oppressed. The Jesuits have done no wrong; their conduct is open to investigation, and they demand it and appeal to the tribunals of France. It may be true that they entertain opinions not in accord with those of the governing party, but we have yet to learn that this constitutes a crime. Suppose they are Royalists, Orleansists, Legitimists, what then? Are there not Republicans in Austria, in Russia, in all Continental nations, and are there not avowed Monarchists in the United States? and still no one believes in prosecuting them. They conform to the existing laws, and that is all that is required of them.

France claims to be a republic on a democratic basis, but nevertheless permits dukes, counts, marquises and vicounts to sit in her legislative chambers, and only reserves her hatred for poor ecclesiastics. It is a very singular country, we must say, and it will be also very singular if this action of the extremists does not stir up the national feeling to such a pitch as to make them sorry they had ever adopted the role of persecution for conscience sake. Mutterings of discontent are heard already in the provinces which may swell to such portentous sound as to shake Republican institutions to their foundations

which have not yet had time to take root in the soil, even if the Communists permitted them. We shall soon see whether Catholic France or Republican France be the stronger.

LAST GASP OF THE SICK MAN.

Among other startling events witnessed by those living in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, will in all probability be the dismemberment of what was once a mighty empire. Turkey as a distinct nation is about to disappear from the map of Europe, and it does not require the gift of prophecy to foretell it no more than it does to foretell that an old man with diseased organs and tottering steps is sinking rapidly into the grave. Turkey is but following the example set by other great empires. The Assyrian, the Persian, the Greek and the Roman rose and fell; they had their periods of struggle, of victory, of defeat and decay, for it seems that nations, like men, are mortal, and have to submit to the unplying fiat of nature, it being only a question of time how long they shall flourish in honor and splendor and how soon they will hasten to ruin and decay. There is no exception to this stern rule; they have all had to succumb in the past, each in turn; and nothing has yet transpired which can furnish the hope that the same will not happen in the future. Turkey's career has, however, been unexceptionally short. After a protracted struggle Constantinople fell into their hands A. D. 1453, but not before the last of the Eastern Emperors had died sword in hand in the breach. When the victors had somewhat consolidated their power, they looked abroad for further conquests, and in the sixteenth century became the terror of Europe. Austria being the nearest power, had to wage against them a war for existence, but Austria would inevitably have to succumb had not John Sobieska come to their aid in 1643, and inflicted on the Vizier Mustapha such a tremendous defeat as Europe had not witnessed since Charles Martel saved it from the Saracens in the ninth century, between Tours and Poitiers. After this, the powers of Turkey declined, and the haughty Mussulmans had to act on the defensive against Russia, which in the eighteenth century began to harass the Empire, stripping it of province after province and securing semi-independence for her kinsmen the Slaves. Greece freed herself from the grasp of the Mussulman in 1829, and in the last war between the Russians and Turks, Roumelia and Bulgaria cut themselves adrift from their Suzerain. It was then, in fact, the dismemberment of the Turkish empire began which is not yet quite completed. England, the beloved ally of Turkey, seized Cyprus, Austria swooped down upon Bosnia and Herzegovina, France and England assumed a protectorate over Egypt, Russia made off with part of Armenia, and England alone obtained a grasp in Asia Minor, which she has not the slightest intention of relaxing until Turkey pay the thousand million dollars owed by her to British subjects, which, as a matter of course, will be never. But that is not all. Montenegro is now preparing, with the consent of Europe to seize more territory, and Greece is to be satisfied with respectable slices, which, in the elegant slang of Lord Beaconsfield, will give her a scientific frontier. Nay, further, Albania is in rebellion, Tunis is ready to fall to the lot of France and be joined to Algiers, while the ever faithful Arabia is ready for independence. It was Mr. Gladstone who, in one of his famous Turka-phobia speeches, advised that the unspeakable Turk should be sent bag and baggage across the Hellespont, but considering that at the present moment the Southern bank is in virtual possession of Mr. Gladstone's country, it would be almost as charitable in the British premier to send the unfortunate Sultan to the warm place, without the spout, at once. With the exception of Constantinople itself, and the district around it, the Sultan's rule has ceased, the dismemberment of the empire is almost an accomplished fact, and there is no doubt, that but for the jealousies among the powers regarding the possession of Constantinople, his sublime Highness could not find resting place for the sole of his foot.

A number of influences have hastened the collapse of the Turkish empire, and among them are the propinquity of a strong and aggressive Slave empire in sympathy with the religion and race of the greater portion of the Sultan's subjects, and the unprogressive religion of the ruling classes which encourages polygamy and its attendant vices. The Turks themselves are not such a bad lot as their enemies represent them, but they are of a race which is doomed to perish because of lack of sympathy with the forces which govern the civilized world, and will not permit the existence of an element which does not move forward, but, on the contrary, shows strong indications of retrogression.

The great question now to be considered is what power will arise on the ruin of the Turk? Austria, encouraged, for obvious reasons, by Germany, seems inclined to move eastward and become altogether what it is now in part a Slavonic empire, but England has a hungry eye on Constantinople. If, however, the Slaves become as powerful and homogeneous as the fates appear intent on making them, and unite for offence and defence, they can scarcely be prevented forming a new European empire with Constantinople as a capital, and in that case, even if the English did take temporary possession of Stamboul, they would be soon driven from it, if not by the force of arms, then by the public opinion of Europe. But what about the ambitious little kingdom of Greece, which has also pretensions to empire? Taking all things into consideration, Eastern affairs are as complicated as they have ever been before, and if a great war does not arise over their settlement, it will be strange. One

thing is, however, certain, the reign of the unspeakable Turk is gone forever, and the majestic Ottoman empire is numbered with the entities of the past.

What earthly object can the *Witness* have in multiplying the numbers at the Hackett burial, and why did the orators there indulge in such gasconade, that they would wait the decision of the Privy Council before making any further demonstration. Do they not know the Quebec Legislature has passed an act making Orange processions illegal, and do they not know further that the city of Montreal is in the Province of Quebec? As the leaders are mostly late importations, it is probable they do not, but let them henceforth.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & E. Society, held at St. Ann's Hall, on Sunday, July 11th, 1880, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved.—That the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the Society are due and hereby tendered to the Reverend gentleman for the many favors so kindly bestowed, and for the eminently efficient and satisfactory manner in which he discharged the duties of the office entrusted to him; further
Resolved.—That the best wishes of the Society follow the Reverend gentleman, and that we most earnestly pray that God will abundantly bless him in his new field of labor; further
Resolved.—That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Reverend gentleman, and published in the *True Witness*.
M. D. J. KENYON, Secretary.

THE BURIAL OF THOMAS LETT HACKETT.

Early on Monday morning a few of the Orange leaders and a following of twenty-five or thirty proceeded in twos and threes to the vaults of Mount Royal Cemetery, with the object of finally burying Thomas Lett Hackett, killed during a riot on the 12th of July, 1877. When the coffin was opened in order that the remains might be identified as that of the deceased, it was found that the face was so decomposed and discolored as to place it beyond recognition. This, however, did not matter, as the keeper asserted it was the same as was placed there on the 16th of July, 1877, and there could be no mistake. There was no clergyman present. The brethren put on their regalia and the coffin with its contents was brought to the grave and lowered into it. Brother David Grant and John Hamilton made speeches suitable to the occasion, condemning the shooting of Hackett, gave the usual dose of civil and religious liberty, and the whole affair was over in a short time. The next proceeding was the laying of a corner stone for the expected cenotaph, after which the brethren departed in twos and threes as they came, taking off their regalia before they left the cemetery. It was first intended to, so it was said, to have a demonstration, but the Catholic Union advertisement in Saturday's evening papers had a deterring effect. *St. transit, &c.*

Letter from Lachine.

ADVENTURES OF MR. MYLES O'REGAN.

Mr. EMMON.—I suppose you have heard of the celebrated Dr. Tanner of New York, who is performing a fast of forty days, and consequently, forty nights. It is really wonderful, and would be simply astounding, if there was not a certain portion of the empire on which the sun never sets which has been fasting for a whole year. I sometimes think the sun should be ashamed of himself for shining over Ireland; better it were for the green isle if it were plunged in Cimmerian darkness during its famine periods, so as the mothers might not witness the pallid faces of their children. God said: Let there be light, and there was light; and God said also, by implication, let there be food, and there was food; but the ships carried it over the sea to feed the hoggish Anglo-Saxon. I took the performance of Dr. Tanner so took hold of my imagination last week that I concluded to give it a trial for a few days, just to experience a new sensation, and began on Monday, after having just given my venerable landlady warning that I would not pay her the week's board. I ate no breakfast that morning, no dinner, no supper, and felt awfully curious going to bed. I dreamed that night that I was in a restaurant with all the delicacies of the season spread before me, but that unfortunately some one had put a huge padlock over my mouth. I arose next morning, in so weak a condition that I could not work, but nevertheless adhered to my resolution and held out four consecutive days, a longer period, you will remember, than when I fasted in order to receive the divine affluents. On the fifth day I could stand it no longer, and took a square meal, by which I mean that I squared the circle of everything edible in the house and produced a temporary famine. I now am of the opinion that Dr. Tanner is neither more nor less than a fraud of the first water.

As fasting gives a man a keen intellect (I suppose the people of Ireland are engaged writing works on philosophy at present) I thought to myself I would make another effort to procure a Government situation, and with that object in view, hastened to Ottawa to interview my friend Sir John. I was just in time, I found the chieftain packing up his trunk for England, and in a great hurry, but when he received my card he ordered my immediate admission.

"Ha! O'Regan," said Sir John, cordially, "how are you getting along old fellow, what's the news from Lachine?"
"Very little except that there is a Liberal re-action owing to the disastrous effects of the National Policy."
"You surprise me, I was under the impression that everything was flourishing in that classic locality, but wait till I return from England, with \$100,000,000, and you will witness wondrous things."
"I hope so, Sir John, but what about the situation you promised me last winter? I have waited patiently up to this, but have received no intimation of my appointment."
"My dear fellow, I shall give instructions at once that you be placed first on the list for an appointment in the customs."
"Well, but how many are on the list already?"
"O, not a great number, but three thousand five hundred, I think."
"Many thanks, Sir John, many thanks, but if you just place my name on top of the list, if

it be all the same to you, I shall be still more grateful. Life is short, and although the O'Regans, when little accidents, such as hanging for high treason, did not happen then, lived the usual, three score and ten years, they did not live forever.

"All right; and now will you take something, here is a drop of good snuff, or perhaps you prefer vino pasto? No; then sherry, port—"

"No thank you I never drink wine." "Well, never I admireable man."

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THE HON. JOHN O'CONNOR'S LETTER. To the Editor of the True Witness. I was amazed to read in last issue of your journal reflections on the communication of the Honorable John O'Connor touching relations between Church and State, religion and politics.

I have read the communication, and must say that the principles therein announced agree with those that have been taught me by the Church. I think that Catholics should at no time shrink from asserting the doctrines of the Church, and especially during these days when the practical supercedes, and is asserted at their sacrifice.

I have been taught to hold as the Hon. John O'Connor, "that politics and religion are not separate and distinct from, and repugnant to each other; that the Syllabus condemns the proposition that politics are independent of religion; that the doctrine of the Church is, that they are intimately connected, that they cannot be severed without error, and that any attempt to sever them would be mischievous."

Politics, in its accepted and practical definition, involves legislation on morality and the natural law. The government limits its meaning to social economy and purely material progress. Therefore, to make politics independent of religion, is to declare that the moral and the natural law are not under the control of the Church.

Every question affecting right and wrong, good and evil, is a moral question, and pertains to the natural law. If, then, politics is to be independent of the Church, will it not logically follow that the Church is restricted to the order of grace and the supernatural? This cannot be done without supposing the Pelagian heresy, that a man's destiny is fulfilled by keeping the natural law; or the Calvinistic assertion, that natural morality counts for nothing. It is in virtue of such a belief that they divorce morality from religion; but I have yet to learn that it is the doctrine of those who believe in the unlimited power of the keys which were given by Him who said, "Whosoever you shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven."

If this were the definition of politics, a definition which does not involve the natural law, the writer would subscribe to the independence of politics in its own sphere. I do not hold that an individual priest or bishop is infallible, but one thing I do know, is that the laity are safer under their guidance than under the guidance of the secular power, direct or indirect.

Concede the independence of politics and how would you defend the active part the church took in politics in the past? Did her authority and claims go to prove that she overstepped her boundaries? No; for the XXXIII. proposition of the Syllabus says that the Church never exceeded her powers nor usurped the rights of princes. To concede the independence of the State, is to ignore the received doctrine of the Church, to give to liberalism our best arm of defence and to deny revelation and re-establish pagan ethics.

When Blind Michel, the Indian Chief injured in a drunken row at Desert Village, dies, it is feared the Indians will wreak vengeance on the river-drivers who still remain in the village.

erection of a spire and pinnacles upon the tower and minarets of St. John's Church. We can only say that we sincerely wish his Reverence the fullest measure of success in his laudable undertaking.

CITY NEWS.

The St. Patrick's Society will hold their annual picnic on next Saturday at the Isle de Gros Bois. A grand success is anticipated.

The Shamrocks and a Brooklyn team of Lacrosse men played a match last Saturday on the Shamrock grounds, in which the former were victors.

The pilgrimage of the Irish Catholics to St. Anne de Beaupre will take place on the 31st of July under the auspices of the Catholic Young Men's Society. The Committee of Management are leaving nothing undone to make it a success.

The St. Lawrence River tunnel projectors have written to Mr. Nelson, M.P., requesting him to read a letter from them in the House saying that they will not go on with their scheme, and do not require a charter. The reason for this sudden resolve is said to be that the South Shore Railway and Tunnel Company have got practically all they asked for from the Railway Commission, as the granting of the charter has been left with the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, which means Mr. Chaplain nominally, and Mr. Senechal really.

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL EXCURSION TO SOREL—A SPLENDID BOAT AND A GOODLY COMPANY—WHAT REAL ENJOYMENT MEANS AND WHAT GOOD MANAGEMENT CAN DO.

That the St. Patrick's National Association is hard to beat in the way of excursions, even Captain Blanchard, Commander of the "Three Rivers" is prepared to admit, and it is needless to say that gentleman has had vast experience on the St. Lawrence. The excursion to Sorel last year was the affair of the season, and a good many innocent folks thought just then that it could not be surpassed, and shook their heads in doubt when Mr. Wilson, the president, promised them that the excursion of 1889 would put it completely in the shade.

The excursion to Sorel last year was the affair of the season, and a good many innocent folks thought just then that it could not be surpassed, and shook their heads in doubt when Mr. Wilson, the president, promised them that the excursion of 1889 would put it completely in the shade.

Since, then, it is the doctrine of the Church that she has a right to interfere in politics, there must be a consequent obligation upon nations, as well as individuals, to hearken to her voice. This is dependence and, independence, connection and not separation.

Concede the independence of politics and how would you defend the active part the church took in politics in the past? Did her authority and claims go to prove that she overstepped her boundaries? No; for the XXXIII. proposition of the Syllabus says that the Church never exceeded her powers nor usurped the rights of princes.

The Perth Courier of July 9th says:—As an indication that our good old town of Perth-upon-Tay is still holding its own, notwithstanding the general depression in trade and manufactures, and the absence of those countless blessings of the N. P. was to have brought us, but which have not yet manifested themselves in tangible form hereabout, we note with pleasure the much needed improvements which the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, parish priest, generously seconded by his appreciative congregation, has been enabled to effect in and around St. John's Church vestry and parsonage, during the comparatively short term of thirteen months, that he, has been stationed in Perth, and which have cost we are informed, the sum amount of nearly twenty-one hundred dollars.

Miss Charleton, Mr M Cloran, the Misses Crompton. Miss Darragh, the Misses Donovan, Mrs Delaney and Miss Delaney, Mrs Drum and family, L O David, President of St. Jean Baptiste Society.

Mr. Elliott and family, Mr and Mrs B Emerson, Miss Egan and Master Egan. W O Farmer and Mrs Farmer, Mr T F Fogarty.

Mrs Guerin, Dr Guerin, Mr M Guerin, Miss Guerin, Mr F Gormley, Mrs Gaffney, N Y. Miss Hagerty, Mr John J Hayes, Miss Holland, Mr F J Halpin, Miss Harrington.

Miss Jackson, Mr Jarvis (Herald). Mrs D Kearns and family, Mr Kearney. Father Lonergan, St. Bridget's; Mrs Lussier, Mrs Lockett.

Mr J J Millroy and Mrs Millroy, Miss Annie Muldoon, Mr Hugh Millroy, Mr P N Muldoon, Mr M C Mullarky and friends from New York, the Misses Maher, Mr Thomas B Murphy, Mr A Nutter, Mr W Mullen, Mr and Mrs B Maguire.

Mr John McEntyre and family, D McEntyre, P McEntyre, Mrs McEntyre, Miss McEvonne, Mr F B McNamee, Mr J T McNamee, Mr and Mrs John McElroy, Mr W McGrail, Miss McLaughlin.

Mr James O'Neill, Mr T C O'Brien, Mr Edward O'Brien, Messrs Denis O'Brien, William O'Brien, the Misses O'Brien, Father O'Callaghan, Boston; Mr P O'Donoghue, Miss Mary O'Brien.

Mr M J F Quinn. Mr Thos Patton and Mrs Patton, Mr T Patton Jr, Miss Patton, Miss M Patton, Mr James Pierce.

Mr John Rafter and family, Mr E P Roynane, the Misses Roynane, Mr Rawlings (President St. George's Society), Mr A Stewart, Mr and Mrs Thomas Reynolds.

Dr Seymour and Mrs Seymour, Mr John Sullivan, (contractor), Mr Edward Shanly and Mrs Shanly, Father Sheehy of Brooklyn, Mr J Scullion and Miss Scullion, Mr Robert Stewart, Miss St Julien, Quebec; Mr Spiers, Mr T Simpson.

Mr and Mrs Bernard Tansey, and Miss Tansey, Mr P Tansey and family, Mr and Mrs Thomas Tribney, Mrs Tribney, Mr Tighe, Salem, Mass.

Mr and Mrs J P Whelan, Mr William Wilson and the Misses Wilson, Mr White (Gazette), W S Walker, (Treasurer St. George's Society), Mr and Mrs P C Warren, and many others whose names our reporter could not glean.

It may be stated in conclusion, that the association regretted not meeting their old friend, Mr McCarthy, and his yacht, according to time-honored custom, owing to his absence at Murray Bay, but in his stead they were entertained in a princely style by Mr. James Morgan.

CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME, WILMIAMSTOWN, ONT.

The closing exercises of the Session took place on the 21st inst., and afforded the utmost pleasure to all those who were privileged to attend them. The Convent, I may remark, is situated in the charming village of Williamsstown, Ontario, about 100 miles from Toronto, six miles from Lancaster station, G. T. R. The locality has been long selected and presents a picture of quiet rural loveliness.

The examination took place on the 21st inst., when the pupils were, in the presence of a number of the clergy and leading citizens of the neighborhood, put to a severe test. By their prompt answering and intelligent appreciation of the various questions, it was evident that the pupils were well prepared for the examination, and the pupils as well as warmly congratulated on passing through the ordeal of the examination in a manner which reflected credit on the Convent.

The musical portion of the programme, which consisted of selections from the works of the great masters, such as Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, etc., was rendered in a manner rarely surpassed even by professional artists. A selection from the opera of "Fra Diavolo," played on six pianos, was perhaps the gem of the evening. The well known comedies of "Country Cousins" and "The Red Chignon" were played in a neat, pleasing and effective manner, the fair artists of the Convent, under the direction of their musical and intellectual treat as the annual concert at the Convent affords. The ample hall, which was most elegantly decorated for the occasion, was filled to the top with a large number of ladies and gentlemen from Cornwall, and other parts of the County of Frontenac, who were invited to the annual concert.

Trusting, Mr. Editor, that you will insert the foregoing notice in your valuable paper, I am, dear Sir, Yours, &c., &c. SPECTATOR. Glenora, July 10th, 1889.

THE SKIRMISHING FUND.

No signs of agreement between the contestants. The committee from the Convention of the Irish Race, held in Philadelphia, consisting of Messrs. O'Donovan Rossa, Crowe and Brennan, who came here to ascertain the condition of the Skirmishing Fund, have gone away without accomplishing their object. The Trustees refused to give the committee any information whatever, as to the state of the fund, and supplemented their refusal by issuing an address in which they raked the Philadelphia Convention fore and aft, and hinted that it was made up of men whose devotion to the Irish cause was strongly suspected. Gen. Bourke stated yesterday that the Trustees were fully determined to call for the appointment of a committee by a majority of the subscribers to the fund, who shall take full charge of the books and the money, and then the Trustees will resign.

PERSONAL.

—Tom Thumb is growing very corpulent. —Bishop MacNamara has taken to himself a wife.

—Mr. Justice Maguire, of Quebec, died on Wednesday last. —Bennett says he prefers hanging to imprisonment for life.

—General Sherman obtained an enthusiastic reception at Winnipeg. —Garibaldi grows at the idea of France giving a football to Tunis.

—Nicholas Flood Davis is Secretary of the Pacific railroad commission. —The Hon. John Beverly Robinson has been sworn in Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

—Mr. Cavendish, brother of the Duke of Portland, is to marry Miss Livingston of New York. —Prince Bismarck wishes his father had carried out his original idea of making him a parson.

—Among the ancestors of M. Challemel Lecour were two fraudulent bankers and a forger. —Rev. Father Feura and his companions, charged with incendiary at Hull have been liberated.

—Julius Ferry, the priest hater, is the descendant of a man who 120 years ago founded several religious houses. —Mr. John Staff, M.P. for Manchester, received 9,918 votes, the largest number given to any single candidate in England.

—Alexander Dumas' son was a man of Herculean strength, but he was 25ly, while Dumas, Sr., is a model of manly strength and beauty. —Mr. Denis O'Brien, of Montreal, has been awarded the contract for constructing new locks at Lachine and also for building a road bridge over the canal.

—General Hancock is about to resign his command in the army, as he thinks it wrong a man holding a high military command should keep his position while a Presidential candidate. —Judge Rainville, in the Superior Court on the 8th of the month, gave judgment in the Heckler & McNamee case against the defendant. Mr. McNamee will therefore have to pay \$200 and costs.

—Miss Howard, an English lady, has been appointed physician to the German Countess Li, a lady famous for her fondness of animals. When asked if she did not keep 100 cats she replied, "Alas! I have now but 70."

—The Queen of Italy lately made a night excursion up Mount Vesuvius by the new railway, to witness the volcano illuminated by electric light. —The largest number of votes polled by any candidate in the last English election was polled by Mr. John Stagg, M.P. for Manchester—23,918.

—The Empress Augusta of Germany has a mania for wearing black silk dresses, holding that no lady beyond middle age should wear light colors. —A Detroit boy found a railroad signal torpedo, and, placing it on his knee, blew it up, blowing away his leg.

—A tramp in West Virginia stole a ride on a train by entering the refrigerator car, where he was shortly afterward locked up and nearly frozen to death. —All Greek officers in Russia have been recalled. —Ex-Empress Eugenie is on her way to England.

—An active export trade in hay has begun at Montreal. —The reported discovery of Silver at Hull is unfounded. —A Paris despatch announces the death of Dr. Paul Broca.

—A number of Jesuits from France have arrived at Quebec. —Kearney doesn't make his appearance at the Grand Lots now. —Grant is once more named as President of the Panama Canal.

—War between Turkey and Greece is considered to be inevitable. —The Russian harvest is expected to be much below the average. —The hall of the Y. M. C. A., London, Ont., is to be sold for debt.

—The Twelfth was celebrated in a lively manner at Belfast yesterday. —Seventy-six children fell victims to the heat in New York on Sunday. —Lieut. Bulley, of the 97th regiment, was drowned at Halifax on Monday.

—Roumelia comprises ancient Thrace, Thessaly and part of Greece proper. —The Montenegro charge d'affaires has been withdrawn from Constantinople. —The revenue of the Q. M. O. & O. R. for the past three months was \$43,000.

—Extensive preparations are being made in Paris for the celebration of the 14th. —Rumors of the Czar's early abdication and retirement to Florence are revived. —Lord Roseberry is to succeed the Marquis of Lansdowne in the English Cabinet.

—The French Official Journal of Saturday contained the President's amnesty decree. —The British are demolishing the forts around Cuba preparatory to withdrawing. —The propeller City of St. Catherine's was sunk by collision in Lake Huron on the 12th.

—Father Whelan will shortly resign the Chairmanship of the Ottawa Separate School Board. —A section of the new Anglo-American cable was despatched on Saturday from Greenwich. —The St. Lawrence channel is to be improved so as to admit vessels drawing twenty-five feet.

—This is the sixteenth day of Dr. Tanner's fast. He feels pretty lively, but so do doctors say he will die. —Mr. Gladstone went to Windsor yesterday, it is supposed in connection with recent Cabinet defections. —A member of the Austrian Upper House and a deputy have both been sentenced to imprisonment for duelling.

—Mr. Gosenen, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has fallen out with the Oriental Secretary of Legation. —On Sunday meetings were held in the west of Ireland to sanction the land agitation in its more advanced character. —The first Spanish vessel that has been here for the past ten years is in port, the Valenta, Capt. Jose Maria de Garcia.

—The Imperial House of Commons yesterday rejected the proposed loan of £30,000 for the purpose of developing Irish fisheries. —The Minister of Agriculture will accompany Sir John and Sir Charles to England, to help work up another Pacific Railway job. —Mr. O'Connor Power has started a movement with the object of obtaining full and unconditional amnesty for all Irish political exiles.

—The British Cabinet held a Cabinet meeting yesterday. Opposition is expected to the Bill for compensation for disturbance in Ireland. —Jerusalem is becoming a place of fashionable resort. —100,000 persons were on Otago Island last Monday. —The ex-Empress Eugenie has left the Cape for England. —Chicago is happy. Its population is 2,290 over half a million. —It is said Bismarck is angry at the expulsion of the French Jesuits. —Colonel Espes charged the rabble at Havre for jeering at the departing Jesuits. —110 magistrates have resigned acquiescence in the decrees against the Jesuits. —Prince Demidoff lost \$1,000,000 at bacarat, at one sitting lately in San Domingo. —Not a single death took place in St. Petersburg between the 9th and 15th of May. —There is great political dissatisfaction in the Maritime Provinces. Secession is talked of. —Sir Wilfred Lawson is leading the movement again—a monument to the Kaiser Imperial. —Only six 1,812 veterans sat down to dinner in N. Y. on Monday. Thirtynow was one. —The Daily News says the British Parliament will not be prorogued till the middle of September. —Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper, have left for England, where they will remain six weeks. —The recall of Sir Bartle Frere from the Cape is now almost certain, since the failure of the Confederation scheme. —It is estimated that over 10,000,000 of a great acre expended in private horticulture in Great Britain and Ireland. —Sparks from an unguilted reaping machine set fire to a great field of wheat in Illinois, and all the grain was destroyed. —On the 10th of last month there was a quarter of an inch thick in Yorksters (England) and snow in North Scotland. —Although paper collars have to a great extent gone out of use within the last few years, 20,000,000 of them are now manufactured annually. —A French traveller, who has just completed a trip around the world, says that the Americans are the most serious people he accounted. —The Queen of Italy lately made a night excursion up Mount Vesuvius by the new railway, to witness the volcano illuminated by electric light. —The largest number of votes polled by any candidate in the last English election was polled by Mr. John Stagg, M.P. for Manchester—23,918. —The Empress Augusta of Germany has a mania for wearing black silk dresses, holding that no lady beyond middle age should wear light colors. —A Detroit boy found a railroad signal torpedo, and, placing it on his knee, blew it up, blowing away his leg. —A tramp in West Virginia stole a ride on a train by entering the refrigerator car, where he was shortly afterward locked up and nearly frozen to death. —All Greek officers in Russia have been recalled. —Ex-Empress Eugenie is on her way to England. —An active export trade in hay has begun at Montreal. —The reported discovery of Silver at Hull is unfounded. —A Paris despatch announces the death of Dr. Paul Broca. —A number of Jesuits from France have arrived at Quebec. —Kearney doesn't make his appearance at the Grand Lots now. —Grant is once more named as President of the Panama Canal. —War between Turkey and Greece is considered to be inevitable. —The Russian harvest is expected to be much below the average. —The hall of the Y. 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MEASURING THE BABY.

We measured the riotous baby Against the cottage wall— A tiny grey at the threshold— And the boy was just as tall!

His eyes were wide as blue bells— His mouth like a flower unblown— Two little bare feet, like funny white mice, Peeped out from his snowy gown;

Up from the dainty pillow, While the sun was rising dawn, To his little bed he was falling, With the light of Heaven thereon—

IRISH NEWS. The trial of John Carroll, for firing at a man whom he had mistaken for a Fenian in Dublin, terminated on Saturday, June 19th, in the prisoner's acquittal and discharge.

There is considerable excitement in North Kerry on the subject of the land agitation. Three or four farms have been rendered tenantless recently, and the peasantry are exhibiting a strong determination to oppose their occupancy by fresh tenants.

A Government inquiry has taken place at Loughrea, respecting the necessity of relief works. The Local Government Board Inspector stated at a special meeting that the Government were informed by the officials in Loughrea that the town was free from distress.

The Dublin O'Connell Monument Committee have held another meeting. The casting of the statue is progressing, and the entire monument will be erected before Easter, 1881, as was promised.

Mr. Gabbett, M. P., has written to the Butt Election Committee, in reply to their recent communication to him regarding his speech at the meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party in Dublin.

At Carrick-on-Shannon, Ireland, on 19th June, a serious encounter between the militia and police took place. The disturbances arose out of the attempt of his comrades to rescue a militiaman named Mulvey, who had thrown a stone through the window of the carriage in which a prisoner named Acheson, who is accused of having caused the death of a man named Meenan, was being conveyed from the court-house to the goal.

Famine-fever has at last made its appearance in the West. From at least three different districts in that part of the country the alarming intelligence comes this week that a considerable number of families are stricken with that disease.

The herring fishing in the Solway is about at its height, and vessels from Scotland, Lancashire, and the Isle of Man are actively engaged at highly remunerative rates.

The Earl of Kilmorey, Francis Jack Needham, died on Sunday, 20th June, at his residence, Gordon House, Isleworth, in the 94th year of his age.

EPHRAIM'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Those who are not familiar with such speculations will be tempted to think that the appeal to common sense and consent of mankind will be sufficient to give the victory to the materialist. I see and touch a house or a book, and my belief in existence is fatal, so that there seems to be no parallel between the belief in the reality of material and spiritual essences.

SCOTCH NEWS. It is authoritatively announced that the expenses in connection with Mr. Gladstone's election as member for the county of Mid-Lothian were entirely met by subscriptions received from Liberals throughout the country.

The Edinburgh Rifle Meeting concluded on the 19th of June. The first inter-University Match between teams of ten men each from Edinburgh and Glasgow took place, the first honour of winning falling to Edinburgh University.

An action was raised some time ago in the Paisley Sheriff Court by a boy named Thomas Dickson, with the consent and advice of his father, James Dickson, mason, 47 Broomlands street, against Archibald Neil, bottler, Newton street, Paisley, for £300 in name of damages sustained by pursuer being bitten by defendant's dog.

The North British Railway Company's plans for restoring the Tay Bridge are now published. The main features of the new structure will be two. The old long girders, which were thirteen in number, are to be replaced by twenty-six small girders, and they are to be thirty-one feet lower than they were in the old bridge.

The meaning of this is that so far as experiment and inductive reasoning can go, we are unable to get at evidence that matter is ever annihilated. To argue from this that it is eternal and uncreated is to abandon the scientific method.

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SCIENCE IS NOT MORE CERTAIN OR MORE INTELLIGIBLE THAN RELIGION, and hence cannot be set up as a standard to which religion conforms; and therefore their mutual antagonism need not alarm us.

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CERTICURE PILLS! Indigestion, Dyspepsia, BILIOUSNESS! Price 25c. A trial will convince. Wholesale by LYMAN BONS & CO., MONTREAL.

L. P. A. GAREAU, The Cheapest and Best Clothing Store, 246 St. Joseph Street. Spring and Summer Sacks, Men's Spring and Summer Sacks, Splendid all-wool Coat, 1500 All-wool Pants, All-wool Halifax Suits, Canadian Tweed Suits, Tricot Suits, Scotch Wool Suits, All-wool Spring Overcoats, Made to order of the Very Best All-wool Cloth, 1500 Vests, Job Lot.

WANTED—A First-class Cutter, one who can speak both languages. Apply to L. P. A. GAREAU, 246 St. Joseph Street.

EX S.S. 'DOMINION.' A CHOICE LOT OF BRUSSELS CARPETS, BEST QUALITY. Brussels Borders TO MATCH.

BRUSSELS HALL, STAIR AND BORDER. As this lot was ordered for spring trade, and at the very low prices of last fall, they will be offered regardless of present advanced prices, choice and cheap.

LIGGET & HAMILTON, 13, 15, 17 and 19 St. Joseph Street. GRAND RAFFLE AT MECHANICS' HALL, MONTREAL, September 9th, 1880.

Those desirous of possessing a beautiful property will be pleased to learn that Mr. J. N. Cushing has at length consented to dispose of his charming farm by a public sale, placing the tickets at such a price as to enable all to purchase. This property is situated near the seashore, Gloucester, N.B. It is surrounded with a house, barn, and other accommodations common to rural residence, and the greater part is under cultivation. Tickets, 25 cents each. Apply at office of The True Witness, 246 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. Value of the property, \$2,000.

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THOS. TIFFIN & CO. Have always in stock a complete assortment of TEAS, LIQUORS, Molasses, Syrups, Sugars and General Groceries, Mess Pork and Lard, As well as an infinity of articles not usually kept by Wholesale Grocers, and well calculated to meet the requirements of the general country merchant.

B. LEDOUX, Carriage Maker. Factory and Office No. 125 and Show-rooms 131 and 133 St. Antoine street, Montreal.

REMOVAL. THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. F. B. McNamee & Co HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM 444 ST. JOSEPH STREET TO 162 ST. JAMES STREET, ROOM NO. 3.

Advocates, &c. HENRY J. KAVANAGH, B.C.L. ADVOCATE, 117 St. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET, Montreal.

COYLE & LEBLANC, ADVOCATES, No 64 St. JAMES STREET. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

D. A. O'SULLIVAN, LL.B., BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., ETC. Offices: No 1 Masonic Hall, Toronto street, Toronto, Ont.

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WM. E. DORAN ARCHITECT AND VALUATOR. OFFICES: NO. 19 ST. JAMES STREET, Near New City Gas Company.

WILLIAM H. HODSON & SON ARCHITECTS, NO. 453 NOTRE DAME STREET, Near St. James.

