

The True Witness

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Dec. 1, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

DECEMBER, 1876.

- Friday, 1—Of the Fera.
- Saturday, 2—St. Bibiana, Virgin and Martyr
- Sunday, 3—FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT
- Monday, 4—St. Peter Chrysologus, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. St. Barbara, Virgin and Martyr.
- Tuesday, 5—St. Francis Xavier, Confessor (Dec. 3) St. Sabbas, Abbot.
- Wednesday, 6—Fast. St. Nicholas of Myra, Bishop and Confessor.
- Thursday, 7—St. Ambrose, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has addressed another letter to M. Dufaure, the Keeper of the Seal, protesting against the decrease in the Budget of Public Worship. Mgr. Guibert draws "the serious attention of the Government to the errors and prejudices of those who insist on spreading among the public mistrust and hostility with regard to the Catholic Church." The Archbishop warns the world of the danger of the anti-religious movement which is pervading the political atmosphere.

A letter from Erzeroun (Armenia) published in the last number of the *Missions Catholiques*, says that all the Armenian neo-scholastics have come back to Catholicism. They have restored the church to Mgr. Melchisedechian, together with the Bishop's residence and the house of the girls' school. This last-named building having been let by the dissidents to the English Consul, that gentleman refused to give up possession, but the difficulty was solved by the intervention of the local authorities.

Although the Alt-Catholics of Cologne are already in possession of a church, the Ober-President has approved of their impudent claim for the large parish church of St. Gercon, and decreed that it should be given over to them for joint-use with the Catholics. By this iniquitous order 10,000 Catholics lose their church, their own rightful property. The indignation which this new act of Prussian despotism has roused at Cologne is said to be indescribable. The Alt-Catholics of Esson, knowing beforehand that their demand will be granted in spite of the smallness of their number, have petitioned the Government for the joint possession of St. John's Church.

The Catholics of Bienné, in Switzerland, were some time ago deprived of their church, which was given over to the new sect called Old Catholics. The letter failed to find employment for it and sold it bodily to the Protestants. An application was then made to the Federal Tribunal, by the first owners, to annul the sale, but the tribunal has refused to meddle with it.

According to the Italian journals the receipts of the propaganda amounted in 1875 to 5,597,463 lire, or £223,898. Of this sum 967,348 lire were spent on the missions of Europe, 2,336,262 on those in Asia, 705,378 on those in Africa, 808,940 on those in America, 533,198 on those in Australia, and 359,213 on divers items.

Cardinal Antonelli was a Knight of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle, an order reserved only for very distinguished personages, and conferred upon 10 who are not members of or closely allied to reigning families. The Order was presented to him 11 years ago, when the Pope still enjoyed his temporal sovereignty, and while the negotiations between Berlin and Rome were in progress which ended in the appointment of a Roman Catholic chaplain-general to the Prussian forces with the rank of a bishop.

The Federation of the Catholic Circles of Belgium," says the *Journal d'Anvers*, continues to develop. It may even be said that before long every important locality in the country will possess a circle, the centre and focus of Catholic action. This is moreover, no more than what the persevering efforts of our adversaries required. Beaten and conquered on the 13th of June last, they have not given up the struggle, and we ought more than ever to be on our guard and reinforce our train band. All the Catholics of the country, and particularly those of Luxembourg, and the city of Avlon, are of this opinion.

Letters from Saxony state that Prussian subjects now betake themselves into the little kingdom in order to receive the Sacrament of Confirmation, which has become impossible in their own country. Lately the Saxon Vicar-Apostolic was administering this Sacrament at Ostritz; nearly a third of the persons confirmed were Silesians, some of whom had come from Breslau. A similar thing occurred a few days later at Zattau. Such are the blessings of the *Cultur-kampf*.

The curé of Schaffhouse, a parish in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, was suspected by his parishioners of leanings to Liberalism, but they preferred overlooking this fact, so long as he was faithful, lest their action should drive him to desperation. Recently, however, he preached a sermon in which he took occasion to attack Catholic doctrines, and while the papers were coolly accusing the people

of connivance, the latter addressed to the priest an ultimatum as explicit as it could possibly be. The unhappy man appeared to have been deeply touched, and made the fullest retraction of his heresies.

The evangelical *Bundesbote* summing up the lamentable condition of Protestantism in Germany, considered as a source of religious life, as disclosed in the recent discussions of the Prussian Association for Home Missions, says:—"The Roman Catholic Church has in this matter far outstripped us. She is—who can deny it?—the Church of the people. Even the *Culturkampf* has not been able to separate the bishops from the Papal See, or to emancipate the people from the influence of the clergy. This *Culturkampf* has rather tended to promote in the Roman Church the growth in their head and members of a well-disciplined united spirit. Not the least foundation for this effect in the fact that the Roman Church has understood how to seize on all chances and portions of the popular life, on all the interesting questions of the day, on all the claims and necessities of the time. She does not content herself with referring the faithful to her everlasting home, and bidding them find consolation in heaven, nor does she adjourn the solution of every social question to that distant land."

The *Missions Catholiques* publishes a letter, written on the 1st of August, by a French Jesuit missionary, Pere Dechevrens, at Kiang-Nan, China, who is also director of the magnetic and meteorological observatory at Zi-Ka-wei, near Shanghai. This letter fully confirms the horrible accounts, received a few weeks ago, of a murderous attack made by certain fanatics on the native Christians at Ngan-hoei, and gives a fearful idea of the dangers to which the Catholic missionaries in China were exposed at that date. It also states that a number of the native converts had taken refuge in the mountains, while other had apostatised—at least ostensibly—to save themselves from the tortures and massacre inflicted on many of their brethren. Forty-five houses belonging to the mission had been sacked and burnt, and still greater troubles were expected. It was believed on good grounds that the outrages were instigated, and the criminals protected, by mandarins high in authority. The French Minister at Peking, the Vicomte Brenier de Montmorand, had gone to Shanghai in company with Sir T. Wade, the English Minister at Su-tchuen the injury done to property had been even more considerable, the persecution having raged there for the last two years.

The police in Ireland are more numerous than the criminals, there being 22 constables to every 10,000 inhabitants, and only 19 criminals. In England and Wales the police are less numerous.

A Berlin despatch to the *Daily News* reports that Bismarck refused to receive Edham Pasha, the Turkish ambassador to Germany, who called to take leave before starting for Constantinople. The appointment of Edham Pasha as the Plenipotentiary of Turkey at the Conference, is considered unfavorable to peace, because he is known to be uncompromising in his views.

The *Times* reviewing the prospects of the Conference, says the specific proposals which will come before it, have been examined in every capital in Europe. The conclusion is universal that they present no insuperable obstacle to peace. Under the leadership of the English and Russian Plenipotentiaries they may be so moulded as to command the support of every guaranteeing Power, and secure the acceptance of the Porte.

Letters received at Berlin report that the Russian army of the Pruth has been furnished with clothing suitable for a winter campaign. The Commander-in-Chief's staff the commissariat, the engineering artillery, and other staffs of the army have been formed.

"THE GUN-POWDER PLOT."

CONTINUED.

A Mr. Pollard is Curate of the Church of St. John the Evangelist in Ottawa, commonly called, "Chapel of Ease," the pro-Catholic of the Anglican Bishop who signs himself, J. T. Ontario.

Mr. Pollard is a nice man—a nice-looking man, and a nice-talking man. He couldn't look cross even if he tried, and he wouldn't hurt anybody even if he could—so the ladies say, and they call him a duck.

Now, we adore the ladies, and flatter ourselves we know how to please them. We part our hair in the middle, and liep, and when they say something is "splendid," we say, "splendid! it's exquisite." If they say, "exquisite," we say, "exquisite! it's heavenly." And so when we hear them saying, "Mr Pollard is a duck," we can't help saying too, "duck! he's a darling of a goose!"

On the 5th of November Mr. Pollard smelt gunpowder, and something more. *He smelt a rat.* He saw the lodges of Young Britons and Old Britons march in procession to a Methodist Church for morning service, and in the evening papers he read what Mr. Hunter had said to prove that Guy Fawkes was a Jesuit, and to show that certain gentry, who wear Roman Collars and call themselves "Anglican priests," are nothing but Jesuits in disguise. "The Church of England is in danger," said Mr. Pollard; and as the cackling of the sacred geese had once saved Rome, even so he determined to save the establishment.

Mr. Pollard went to the concert announced to bring the celebration to a close, and when a favorable opportunity offered Mr. Pollard cackled thus:—"I am a Protestant, and I glory in the name. If I am not an initiated Orangeman it is because I have never been asked. It has been said (allusion to Mr. Hunter) that I am seldom found at such reunions as this, but perhaps I have never been invited. I am a Protestant, and the Church of England is the great bul-wark of Protestantism the world over Rome knows this. Rome never shall gain ascendancy in England—no never! (tremendous applause) Rome points to a Marquis of Bute and a Marquis of Ripon who have gone over to the Pope, but there is no mention made of the whole congregations who have come over to the Church of England from that of Rome!" [Immense cheering.]

No mention made, Mr. Pollard! and why? Where is the boasted enterprise of the English

press? Will no one, even in this nineteenth century, write the history of events that never happened!

Dear Mr. Pollard! What a duck!—Duck! He's our own goosey—goose!

But his cackling won't save the Church as established by law.

A SUGGESTION.

Since our late issue in which we advocated the rights of the Irish Catholics of this Province to a representation in the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec we have received from all quarters letters urging us to follow up the demand we then made, and pointing out its justice in very forcible terms. When we urged on the Local Government the appointment of some one gentleman amongst the large number who are entitled by their many qualifications to the position, we stated that the demand was made in the interest of no particular individual—and such was and is the case. Public opinion however seems to have settled upon a gentleman whose elevation to the dignity of Legislative Councillor would be particularly gratifying to the great mass of his own fellow-countrymen in particular as well as to his fellow-citizens generally. We refer to our patriotic and valued friend Mr. Edward Murphy. If the Government desire to recognize the rights of our Irish Catholic population in a way that it will be thoroughly appreciated, we think they could not do so more effectively than by nominating that gentleman, who amidst his multitudinous occupations has always found time to devote to the cause of his countrymen, on whom his honorable career has reflected no small credit in this community. It is needless for us to add, that Mr. Edward Murphy is a total stranger to the introduction of these remarks into our columns.

We may add that the provincial press generally has noticed our article of last week approvingly. The *Montreal Gazette* refers to it with its usual fairness and the *Minerve*, the leading organ of French Canadian opinion in this Province, gives a translation at full length of our remarks with the following editorial addenda: "It has always been a cardinal principle with the Quebec Government to do justice to all creeds and nationalities. If what the TRUE WITNESS complains of be well founded then we are certain that justice will be done in the premises."

GAMBLING.

The vice of gambling is one that few persons suspected of having any very extensive prevalence in our midst. The professional gambler is looked down upon, his society is shunned and the community at large are fully alive to the degradation to which so debasing practice reduces its votaries. Whilet cards and dice are thus tabooed gambling in another form, has sprung up in our midst and a host of so-called gentlemen now earn princely livelihoods and in fact live on the fat of the land through a species of respectable gambling known as stock-broking which has attained proportions in our midst that are really alarming.

The monster proportions of this new phase of gambling in our quiet community, were comparatively unknown, until the exposures lately made, through a disagreement amongst some of the fraternity in our miniature Wall Street a few days ago. Rival firms of brokers had a falling out over considerable sum of money letters were written to the press on both sides in which accusations were made which if true ought to consign the perpetrators of the alleged frauds to everlasting infamy, but suddenly the whole affair was settled, the antagonists shook hands over the difficulties which it is stated have been amicably arranged and the public have been deprived of a further insight into the rottenness of a system which threatens disaster to all who embark in the wild speculations for fortune making which are so temptingly offered to the unwary. Stock-broking may have all the outward appearances of honesty and propriety, but as it is now carried on it is neither more nor less than gambling under another name, and it behoves those who are charged with the surveillance of the public weal to make such laws as will confine the operations within legitimate limits. Already there have been judgments of our Courts stamping these transactions with the stigma of illegality, but until we have stringent enactments against this form of gambling unprincipled men will continue to grow rich on the money of those who not being in the ring and being ignorant of the wire pulling may be seduced into a practice which can end in nothing but disaster. The exposure recently made, will we hope be productive of good results and act as a caution to those who might be tempted to try their luck amongst the manipulators of the rise and fall of the Stock market.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

UNJUST DISTINCTION AGAINST IRELAND—A PLEA FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Many people believe, and find an argument against Irish agitation in their belief that the Irish people receive from English Laws and the English Government the same treatment as other portions of the British Isles; were they right in such belief, they would to a certain extent be right in their strictures upon the eternal risings, peaceful and warlike, which have kept the Green Isle in a perpetual ferment. We say to a certain extent, for admitting the doctrine of nationalities assented to by England and justified by her statesmen in their speeches and despatches when referring to other countries, the Irish, being a conquered race, have every right to throw of the yoke, being a distinct race they have an equal right to demand that they should be governed only by their own countrymen. But leaving aside this modern argument of nationality by which England has justified every rebellion of the subjects of other powers and approved the annihilation of the smaller states in Italy and Germany, we say that the Irish are treated by the British Government as alien's. Not only does an English Lord Lieutenant rule in the Castle, but the castle authorities themselves are in a great majority Englishmen unacquainted either with the Irish people or their history; not only are Magistrates, Sheriffs and other public officials chosen by the English Government but they are chosen from a small minority, and in many cases from that portion of it

the most hostile to the people; not only is the country governed by Englishmen from an English standpoint and for English interests but the Laws themselves deny to Ireland the rights which are unquestioned in England; not only are those rights refused to the Irish, but when allowed they are so expressed as to be practically unavailable, but the first principles of law, the fundamental grounds of equity are set aside in Ireland, and distinctions are made in the application of the law in Ireland which in England would be considered an outrage. A worse instance could not be furnished than the difference made between England and Ireland in the matter of the registration of voters. In both countries the Voters' Lists, are prepared by the proper officers; in both countries the lists are subject to objection and revision. In Ireland the manner of revision is a mockery, an outrage upon the people, a denial of all the principles of law in itself a sufficient reason for their demand for self-government, and a proof that Ireland is governed for the wealthy and the interests of England alone. In the latter country, if an Elector objects to any name upon the List he must prove his objection; being Plaintiff he must furnish the grounds of his pretensions and be at the trouble and costs of proving his case; in all countries, in every species of litigation, the principle is admitted that the affirmer falls the burden of sustaining his affirmation. Not so in Ireland any person may object to any number of names upon the Voters' Lists, and then his trouble ends. A personal grudge against another, a malicious desire to injure a rival, a systematic design to annoy political opponents, or to diminish their strength, any motive however low or dishonest is considered sufficient reason to upset the whole registration system, and all the responsibility, the labor and expense to counteract the dastardly attempt falls upon the victim; the Irish voter unlike the English voter must then prove rights, while the objector need undergo no trouble, nor punishment however unjust and malignant may have been his action. The wealthiest proprietor as well as the poorest cotter in a county may see his name struck off by the paid minion of an opponent, and find himself obliged to bring witnesses and documents to prove a right which elsewhere the law of itself recognizes; to the poor voter this is no trifling matter, lawyers must be retained, witnesses produced, journeys to the Court undertaken, and all at the cost of the man whose right may have been denied by a worthless tool. And the experience is that almost everywhere such objections are raised; so much so, that patriotic Irishmen have been obliged to organize Committees in order to prevent whole counties from being practically disfranchised; as the parties now stand, it is upon the Home Ruler, the Nationalist and the more patriotic portion of the population that this burden falls. They are the more numerous, and the least wealthy; for years they voted against the Landlords at their perils, evictions have been in thousands of cases the penalty of their Independence; vote by ballot was carried in England, it could not be refused to Ireland; and English interests required that they should not derive the benefit of the measure; being free the Irish voters would no longer return to Parliament the Slaves of the Castle, they must therefore be prevented as much as possible from exercising their rights, for that purpose the registration system of England must be refused to them, and what Parliament could no longer hold back, must be shorn of its beneficial aspects. The boon is thrown to them, but with insult, the measure cannot be held back but it must be rendered useless. We said that Ireland was governed on principles different from those affecting England, for English purposes and in English interests; we have furnished in the registration system one proof among a thousand, and we added that that alone was a sufficient reason to justify all the dissatisfaction, and agitation of Ireland, will any honest man deny it?

NO RESULT YET.

The painful suspense attendant on the scrutiny in the presidential election amongst our republican neighbours still continues without much prospect so far as we can see of a speedy solution of the question at issue. To outsiders, and in fact to all manner of men, it is perfectly evident that Mr. Tilden has secured the majority of votes, but judging from appearances the powers that be have made up their minds that he is not to be the next President of the United States. Nothing definite can be gleaned from the telegraphic despatches that reach us day after day, except that the board of revisors seem determined to throw out a sufficient number of Democratic counties and ensure the requisite number of electors to give Mr. Hayes the constitutional majority. The tone of some of our exchanges continues to be very threatening, whilst a number of the leading organs of both political parties are loud in their denunciations of anything like an appeal to force on the part of those who feel that their rights have been trifled with in the determination to be arrived at. We believe that Mr. Grant and his advisers have firmly made up their minds that power and patronage shall not pass from their hands, and the movement of troops at this juncture is to observers most significant. It is difficult to predict where the matter will end. One of the most respectable journals in the Union says in a late issue. "There is no question of the Tilden Majority. The country will one day demand a reckoning of the desperate conspirators who are pushing us so close upon the last ditch of our citizen rights." This in fact is the feeling throughout the whole Democratic party. Our sympathies have always been with Mr. Tilden, whom we believe to be a sincere Reformer, an able and ar-seeing statesman, and we trust that the conspiracy, as it is appropriately termed, by which it is sought to deprive him of the office to which he has been chosen by an overwhelming majority of his fellow-citizens, may be frustrated.

HOME RULE.

We have been favoured with a copy of the printed constitution and by-laws of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League. The objects and aims of the League are fully set forth in the preamble and ought to satisfy the most sceptical that

the movement is a feasible and definite one. We regret that want of space prevents us from publishing it at full length. We may have an opportunity of doing so in another issue. We would beg leave to remind the members of the association as well as those who may desire to join the League, that the next Regular Meeting takes place on the first Wednesday in December, when it is to be hoped a good muster will take place, as business of importance will be transacted.

We beg to call the careful attention of our Catholic fellow-citizens to the Financial and Statistical Report of the Roman Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal for the Scholastic year, 1875-1876, which we publish in *extenso* on our fifth page. These important documents show clearly the vast amount of good that is being done for our children under the Commission. The large attendance at the Schools, and the very thorough education imparted, under the admirable system adopted, are sources of congratulation of which our Catholic fellow-citizens may well feel proud.

We shall refer to the Report at greater length in our next, which want of space will not permit to-day.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Sisters of Mercy beg leave to tender to the public their best thanks for the encouragement they received in their lottery gotten up in aid of the building of their new chapel.

The piano was won by Mrs. John Parsons, a Catholic lady of Hungerford, diocese of Kingston, Ont.

Died.

MULLINS—In this city, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. L. Leprohon, Esq., M.D., on the 22nd Nov., generally esteemed and regretted, Rosanna Connelly, relict of the late Francis Mullins, Esq., Merchant. Of your charity pray for the repose of her soul. *Requiescat in pace.*

DOMINION ITEMS.

Last Friday afternoon, in the Practice Court, his Honor Justice Mackay rendered judgment in the celebrated case of Messrs. Kerry, Watson, & Co. v. the Nuns of La Providence, which was to restrain them from making and selling a syrup of red spruce gum which was like the plaintiffs', and also to prevent their using a trade mark thereof. His Honor, in delivering judgment, held that the difference between the appearance of the Sirop of Red Spruce Gum, as manufactured by Messrs. Kerry, Watson, & Co., and the Syrup de Gomme d'Epinette Rouge of the nuns was sufficiently marked so as not to deceive purchasers; that the nuns had not violated Messrs. Kerry, Watson, & Co's trade mark, because their own bore no resemblance to it having on it an altar, the Virgin, saints, and a Latin motto, and that plaintiffs had no right to prosecute the nuns for damages. He dismissed the action with costs.

It is estimated that the shipment of copper this season from Bett's Cove Mine, Newfoundland, will amount to 20,000 tons.

Judge Monk has decided that the Local Provincial Government have the power, under the North America Act, to appoint police magistrates.

It is said that the Bazaar for the benefit of the building fund of St. Dunstan's Temperance Hall, Fredericton, N. B., realized about \$4,500.

Mr. Donald McDonald sold his farm of 50 acres, on the 7th con., Kincardine, to Mr. R. Hutton, of the 7th con., for \$2,000.

Mr. George Sheppard has sold his farm, lot 42 10th con., Goderich Township, containing 80 acres, to Mr. J. Middleton, for the sum of \$5,000.

Mr. John Urquhart sold his farm of 150 acres, on the Boundary, 1st con., Bruce, to Mr. Ord, of London Township, for the sum of \$7,500.

Mr. William Mitchell has sold his farm consisting of north half of lot 13, in South Boundary of Blanshard, to Mr. Hugh Bam for the sum of \$5,000.

The committee of the Goderich Town Council appointed to confer with Mr. Hosker regarding his water-works scheme have sent a sample of water from his well to Professor Croft for analysis.

Another Queenston Heights veteran has passed away. Mr. John Lacy died at Smithville on Tuesday night, 14th ult. Deceased was present at the battle of Queenston Heights, and got wounded at Chippawa.

The positions of Chief Guard and Deputy Chief guard have been abolished at the Central Prison, Toronto, and an officer, to be known as the Deputy Warden, has been created in lieu. Mr. Matthew Logan, Chief of Police for the city of Hamilton, has accepted it.

The Dominion Minister of Justice having vetoed certain provisions in various acts of the Legislature of Quebec, which seemed to infringe upon the domain of the Dominion Government, it is the intention of the Quebec Government to bring in a Bill to make provision for the gaps thus created in the Local Legislation.

The *Pontiac Advance* says:—"Notwithstanding that a good many men have been sent into the woods this fall we have been told that the number falls short of what were employed last year. In the manufacture of sawlogs very little is being done. Messrs. Gilmore at Otter Lake are getting all their logs out this winter by contracts to jobbers; the quantities ranging from 1,000 to 6,000 logs. Jobbers this year have to supply themselves with their own shanty outfits and sleighs."

The St. John, N. B. *Telegraph* says:—"The Western Counties Railway, under the general management of the chief contractors, Messrs. Shanly & Plunkett, is progressing rapidly towards completion. The rails are laid from Digby to Bloomfield, a distance of seven miles, together with the requisite sidings, gravel pits, and engine sheds in Digby. The workmen are now landing a cargo of rails, which, when laid, will make an addition of three miles to the road. It is currently reported that the cars will pass from here to Yarmouth about the beginning of the new year, and that the road will be open for travel about the beginning of next summer. The Yarmouth bridge is perhaps the greatest obstacle in the way of connection between Digby and Yarmouth. The superstructure of this work is to be of iron, and put up by a Philadelphia firm. The bridge will of course be a very substantial one, and very much to the credit of the company and to the popularity of the contractors, whose aim and intention appear to be to make the road fully up to its class. From Digby to Annapolis, about three-quarters of the earth-work is done, and about two months operations will complete the grading to formation level. The bridges, as a matter of course, will take a good deal of labour, and the work is of such a character as to admit of only a limited number of men at the same time. However, if the work will progress in the future as rapidly as it has during the last few months, the connection between the capital of the province and Yarmouth will be formed sooner than anticipated, and the expectations of a hopeful public successfully realized."