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CATHOLIC CALENDAR For November, 1881. THURSDAY, 24.—St. John of the Cross, Confessor...

Special Notice to Subscribers. All subscriptions outside of Montreal will be acknowledged by change of date on address-label attached to paper.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We do not like being obliged to call so frequently upon our subscribers to pay their subscriptions, but we sometimes find it necessary. Hence it is not our fault, but the forgetfulness or the neglect of those of our friends and patrons who do not seem to realize what a number of names the True Witness bears on its subscription roll...

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as agents in their respective localities for The Post and True Witness, and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers:—James Haydon, Oriol, P.O. Ont.; J. M. McEvoy, West Osgoode, Ont.; Thomas Gallagher, Coddington, Ont.; Jeremiah Murphy, Hochelaga, Que.; Edward Hawkins, Hinch, Ont.; B. Massam, Kensington, Que.; Jno. Donnelly, St. Brigides, Que.

MISS ELSIE CALDWELL, a young lady of nineteen, has been appointed organist pro tem of the Catholic Cathedral of Ottawa. This is a great honor for one so young. Professor Smith, the permanent organist, is ill.

GUITEAU'S conduct at the trial is just what might have been expected from him. He stands standing or falling, by the plea of insanity, but it is doubtful if the jury will allow their minds to be diverted from the fact that Guiteau murdered the President in cold blood.

pushing the general elections but have not yet consulted Sir John, while the latter may have inspired the Gazette's contradiction, being yet ignorant of the intentions of his colleagues of the syndicate. This dual government is somewhat puzzling, to say the least of it. Plain people cannot understand it at all. The Gazette is right in thinking that the Liberals do not want the elections so soon. Why should they? Have they the ghost of a policy to propose, to the people? Are they not so many Micawbers, waiting for some policy to turn up?

We have received the first number of a new Irish American journal published in New York called the Irish Nation, whose editor is Mr. John Devoy, formerly on the editorial staff of the New York Herald. It is a handsome sheet, and its object is to unite the Irishmen of the States in an effort to assist the men at home. Its principles are advanced. Mr. Devoy is a brilliant journalist and fully capable of conducting successfully such an organ as the Irish Nation.

The Mail entered at the Globe for sending one of its staff as correspondent to Ireland, but we now find the Mail itself has also taken up an Irish correspondent, though not having enterprise sufficient to follow the example of the Globe and send one across the Atlantic. While the Irish correspondence of the Globe will be read with interest, as being unprejudiced and impartial, that of the Mail will be received with suspicion by those who are acquainted with the violently anti-Irish opinions of the paper.

In the Court of Appeals, on Friday, Chief Justice Sir A. A. Dorian delivered judgment in the case of St. Grant and others versus Mayor Beaudry. The judgment of the Court below was unanimously confirmed, and the illegality of the Orange order declared also unananimously, except by his Honor Judge Monk, who refrained from giving an opinion. It is said the case will be still further appealed to the English Privy Council, but it is to be hoped the defeated appellants will think better of it, and abide by the decision of Canadian judges.

Excursions for Parliament have taken place in Egypt! It is enough to cause the mummies yet remaining in the Pyramids to turn over on their backs and open their eyes; it is enough to astonish the crocodiles of the Nile, whose most ancient traditions never mentioned such outlandish things as elections. There were no elections in the days when Sesostris, "King of Kings," harnessed captive monarchs to his chariot, nor have there been since, that history wote of. The West is teaching the East. They have American generals in the Egyptian army, and why not; also American ideas on politics. Their next step in civilization will be rule of bosses and the stuffing of ballot boxes.

The Ottawa Free Press has fallen into line with the number of daily papers advocating—if not Canadian independence—the right of Canada to make her commercial treaties. The Globe asks the Free Press if the "Canadian Republic" wanted a commercial treaty with France, would it obtain it on more favorable conditions than a Canadian colony? Perhaps not; but it would be a consolation to know that the Republic could try without going through the circumlocution office. By the way, we would like to call the attention of the Herald to the fact that they are mostly all Reform or Grit, Rouge, Liberal, Parity, &c., papers, which are going in for independence. How is this?

It is not a matter for surprise that that there are men—even now when the time for passion has passed away—who would like to kill Guiteau, lest, after all, he should escape the gallows. But those men are not to be envied. The law is in possession of the wretched assassin, and will deal justly by him. The attempt to kill Guiteau bespeaks a cheap sort of bravery; the bravery of those who delight in killing a pup or a kitten or any other animal which cannot possibly retaliate, and, although the would-be assassins may be mistaken, they suppose that taking Guiteau's life entails no penalty. Let them have a little patience, and let them be thankful that they exist in a time, and a country, and under institutions which are slow to avenge.

The Emperor of Germany is old, wise, brave, and, it may be, thoroughly honest, according to his lights, but he is lacking in modesty. In his speech at the opening of the Reichstag he coolly told the representatives that the peace of Europe was never on a sounder basis, for that the three imperial courts were in perfect accord, or, in other and plainer language, the Holy Alliance had been re-established. The Emperor is too old to learn or he might realize that the people had sometimes to do with peace and war. His Majesty is as firm a believer in right divine now as he was thirty and odd years ago when at the head of his dragons he saved the people of Berlin in the streets and made the gutters run with their blood. It seems the Reichstag listened to the words of the old Beau sabreur with icy coldness, as well they might have, and it is not clear but a majority of the members of the same Reichstag would, if they had their way, dispense cheerfully with the Emperor and his great Chancellor. Germany has paid dearly for the fame that has accrued to those mighty personages, and it may yet have to pay dearer. There is a united Germany, but it is very poor; the people are ground to the dust, their children are born, so to speak, with knapsacks on their backs, the religion of a large portion of them is persecuted, and it is but small consolation to them that the three Emperors met and embraced. The embracing of the Emperors

means the death of their subjects. The result of the late general elections appals Bismarck. He is in a minority; he is confronted by a majority, hostile and menacing, and all his intrigues against it has up to this been unavailing. He turns to each section of this majority by turns, but is repulsed on all sides. He now appeals to the Catholic party, which he has heretofore pursued with such unrelenting hatred, but they, feeling they are masters of the situation, will not accede to any but the most humiliating conditions. Perhaps they prefer trusting their colleagues in the Reichstag to the word or good will of any despot. Perhaps they intend that the Kaiser must after all go to Canossa.

It must be very galling to the Kaiser and his civil and military Lieutenants, Bismarck and Von Moltke, who think they have done so much for Germany, to find that now in their old age the people, for whom they fancy they have done so much, should turn upon them, and, instead of cringing before them, should assume to govern Germany. What base ingratitude! And yet it is only what might have been expected. The Germans are a shrewd people, and although the smoke of glory may obscure their vision for a while they are too practical not to see that while the Princes and Generals have gained all the fame and profit, they and their heirs have to pay the taxes and submit their necks to the military collar. They are resolved, therefore, to have a change, Bismarck is determined they shall not, and between the conflict of two such firm wills there can be only one result. We may hear of a whiff of grapes shot before long, and the erection of barricades in Berlin; like causes produce like effects.

It is a mistake to suppose that candidates running on the independent ticket will carry more votes than the mere party man. If there was an independent platform, or an independent party having a fixed set of principles, it would be different, as, for instance, in the case of Mr. Perrault in the East Division of Montreal. But an independent like Mr. Owen Murphy, of Quebec, is absurd. Everyone knows Mr. Murphy, if elected, a very remote contingency indeed, would at once join the Liberal party, to which he belongs, and be seen sitting in a Liberal caucus the day following. Mr. Carbay is honest and consistent; he says what he means and means precisely what he says. The issue in these elections should be square, but that is what Mr. Owen Murphy does not think. Will Mr. Murphy form an independent party of himself? They say there is no difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee, but there is, and Mr. Murphy is the difference.

The four hundred Land Leaguers now confined in Her Majesty's Irish jails as "suspects" have resolved to live upon the prison fare sooner than be the means of diverting the funds supplied by America for national purposes from their proper use. This is the second act of sublime selfishness those "village tyrants and disolute ruffians" have performed since the commencement of 1881, the first having been their resolve to break the fetters that bound their poor countrymen. It must be remembered that those men who have acted so unselfishly are not of the class which was impoverished; they, on the contrary, except in a few instances, belong to stations in life which could have done without a Land Act; they are men who were surrounded with luxuries; they are men who have offered themselves up as a sacrifice for the common good, and who are still sacrificing themselves. But they shall yet have their reward, which will be the consciousness that they have been instrumental in changing a broken-hearted peasantry into free and prosperous yeomen.

Two interesting items of news came to us by yesterday's cable. One was a declaration of the Marquis of Lorne that nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every ten thousand Canadians were in favor of connection with the mother country. Now, allowing that Canada has a population of five millions this would leave those in favor of independence and annexation to number five hundred souls. It would almost seem as if it were the eternal duty of the Atlantic cable to carry gross exaggerations on its back; the wonder is how it sustains them. Nevertheless, it should not be inferred that our Governor-General exaggerates; he is merely saying what he believes to be true. It is not difficult to understand that His Excellency did not come in contact while at Rideau Hall or elsewhere with men professing views distasteful to him; it is more probable that he obtained his opinions of Canadian political thought from the Government and their officials. The other item is that Mr. Walker, proprietor of the London Times advises his countrymen to emigrate and settle in the United States. He says not one word about Canada. It is melancholy to think how many English members of Parliament turn themselves into emigration agents for the benefit of the great Republic.

It were useless to deny that there is at the present time a restlessness pervading the minds of Canadians as to their future form of Government. So long as there were great questions of domestic policy to be settled Canadians kept their eyes from the imperial connection, but now that we have vote by ballot; that the franchise is fairly fixed; that the national policy has wrought prosperity, and that our right to inaugurate it has not been called in question, we take a higher flight and ask ourselves if the connection is good for Canada. The young men, especially, are interested and take more interest in it than they do as to who shall win—Liberal or Conservative—and very naturally as the

future belongs to them? Still the question is not a pressing one, there is ample time for its discussion, and it is being discussed in lively fashion. His Excellency the Governor-General has pronounced upon it. Sir Francis Hincks has written on it, so has Goldwin Smith, all the English and American magazines are full of it, as well as the Canadian and American newspapers. Indeed, it is the topic of the day. The American papers are remarkable for their unanimity in dealing with the question. The following editorial paragraph, from the N. Y. Herald, is a pretty accurate summarizing of the opinions of them all:—"There is a heated discussion going on among some of our Canadian contemporaries on the subject of the future of the new Dominion. A portion of them almost openly advocate total separation from England. Another journalistic squadron hints at annexation to the United States. Still another division insists that no one in the Dominion favors either independence or annexation except a nervous, restless set of agitators who are always clamoring for a change of some sort without knowing exactly what they want. The question possesses very little interest for the United States. We do not covet Canada, do not care about it; in fact, we believe that if an annexation party were to arise here it would encounter a very serious opposition among a large part of our people. There is, however, a very easy and simple way in which Canada can find out her own mind with some degree of certainty. Let her put the question of annexation or independence to a vote. That is the American way of solving problems of this character and magnitude." Now, we know better than to suppose that the Americans are indifferent about Canada and her future. Any one who has spent a few months among our enterprising neighbors must be aware that ninety-nine out of every hundred Americans wish for the annexation of Canada to their country. It would add great glory to the Republic, it would enable the great American Eagle to cool his majestic wings at the north pole while flapping them under the star spangled banner, it would give them Quebec, it would add to their wealth and their greatness. It is Canada which is averse to annexation without first trying independence. Canada has a history and traditions of her own, and the rising generation is imbued with a national spirit unknown to its fathers. It is this generation which will decide whether Canada will continue the connection, be annexed to the United States or become an independent Republic on this North American Continent.

of late (the Irish Catholics have) none, all this arising from a liberality on the part of the latter, which sometimes borders on the Quakeric. They have no tacit agreement in Ontario, where the French element is as strong almost as in the English in this Province, but not a single French Canadian is returned to the Ontario Parliament, while in the Province of Quebec the English and Scotch Protestants hold thirteen seats, mainly through the generosity of the French Canadians and the apathy of Irish Catholics. It is bad policy therefore to exasperate the Irish Catholics, who if stirred into action will either bring out candidates of their own or else will vote en masse for the French Canadian. While writing in this fashion, however, we would not be understood as laying the blame on the general run of Protestants, who, we believe, are willing to see fair play, and return the men most acceptable to our people; we merely refer to the ultras of the Herald and Witness, who threaten that if we do not accept the men they would force upon us we shall have no representation at all.

ANOTHER SMALL WAR.

The latest news from New Zealand is to the effect that To Whiti, a West coast chief, has risen in rebellion, and that half his following has been captured and distributed in different prisons. The days of great Maori wars are all over. There was a time when a Maori chief marched into Auckland at the head of an army and in sight of his terrified citizens cut down the English flag-staff, carried off the English flag, and levied a contribution on the city itself. But that time will never come again. During the wars which raged from 1859 to 1866, the Maoris lost fully half their population by the sword and by disease and they now scarcely number one-sixth of the population of the Island. Their numbers are decreasing every year before the advance of the white man, and more is the pity, for they are a brave and gifted race, a fine lot of men mentally and physically. It took Gen. Cameron and an army of British regulars, including horse, foot and artillery, aided by an irregular force of volunteers and a native contingent—divide et impera—several years to subdue a Maori force of four or five thousand. In the campaigns conducted by Cameron and Chute in the Waikato and the West coast the Maories suffered as often as they inflicted disasters, they were always outnumbered, but they were never out-generalled. Keewi and William Thompson, the half-breed son of Governor Sir George Grey at one time passed the flank of General Cameron, and would have succeeded in attacking and capturing the capital only for one of those accidents which the most skillful General cannot guard against. Considering their numbers, the Maories displayed far more skill and bravery than either the Boers or the Zulus. Philanthropists often express pity for the savage who has to recede before the advance of civilization, but they can suggest no remedy. The savage must not be allowed—they say—to occupy a whole continent as a hunting ground, while the people of Europe are perishing for land. Although this may be true of the Indians it is not so of the Maories. They are not a hunting people, they are an agricultural people with all that the name implies. It is astonishing how eager they are to learn and with what facility they receive education. They adopt themselves to European customs and are fond of good clothes, but notwithstanding all this they have to retire before the white man just as if they were nomads. The Maories know nothing of the blessing called absolute property in land. They own the land in common, and this has been one thousand times taken advantage of by white land grabbers. One of these sharpers sees a fine block of land, he opens negotiations with a disreputable individual of the tribe, gives him some rum, tobacco, blankets and white shirts, and the individual gives him in return a deed of the block. The grabber descends upon it some fine morning and commences to build a shanty, he is chased by the indignant trader, he applies for troops, they are granted, a block house is built, the Maories resist; the land is confiscated, half the tribe is killed, the other half retires to the bush and thus is civilization advanced and absolute property in land introduced, and thus is a noble race exterminated. The present war on the West coast is merely a fish in the pan, the Maories are too few to make real war.

LETTERS OF "NORAH."

Mrs. McDougall, author of letters from Ireland, which appeared in the Montreal Witness, sends us the enclosed letter of acknowledgment to "Irish Catholic" for publication in the columns of THE POST:—"I received the paper containing your letter. I am overwhelmed by your hearty appreciation of my letters so gracefully expressed. I have simply told the story of my wanderings fairly and truthfully, and the kindly way in which my letters have been received is very gratifying to me. I had long desired the opportunity of seeing my native country, and of forming an opinion of the causes which led to the state of matters there. I feel, therefore, deeply grateful to the Editor of the Montreal Witness, whose enterprise opened up the way for me to go to Ireland, and who published my letters without omission or abridgement. I became convinced that the heritage of the many cannot be monopolized by the few without serious evil to the commonwealth. The history of the British people is the history of struggles against monopoly from generation to generation. No monopoly has more disastrous consequences than an absolute monopoly of the land. I remain, sir, gratefully yours, M. McDUGALL. Pembroke, Nov. 15th, 1881.

THE QUEBEC FIRE SUFFERERS. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Sir,—Will you please publish the following letter containing important information for the sufferers by the late fire in Quebec. THE RELIEF COMMITTEE. Quebec, November 14, 1881. RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE QUEBEC FIRE. 4 BOIS D'ANTIN, PARIS, October 26, 1881. Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec. Sir,—The French Government, on the application which has been addressed to it, has just issued to Mr. J. H. Thors, permit to organize in the interests of the sufferers by the Quebec fire, a lottery of two millions of francs, to be drawn on the 1st of April, 1882. I hasten to inform you of this determination in the name of our committee. I express to you my feeling of being able to give to our kinsmen of Canada this mark of our sympathy, and to prove to them once more the interest which we have taken in their welfare. Please accept, sir, the assurance of my highest consideration. For the committee. T. DE FILLET.

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THE JERSEY LILY TO APPEAR ON THE STAGE. After all, Mrs. Langtry is to appear on the stage. On the authority of Mr. Charles Harris, the Cuckoo says that the lady has determined to appear on the boards. She will assuredly make her debut in New York in January next. She appears to night in an aristocratic amateur performance at the Twickenham Town Hall, in Mr. Boe's comedietta, "A Fair Encounter."

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF GUITEAU.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—When the van conveying Guiteau back to jail after the trial, reached the Capitol grounds, a man named Jones, now hidden across the corner of First street, he rode past the van, and immediately a shot was fired and then another, but whether Jones fired them cannot be said. The impression prevails at police quarters that Jones is the man who fired at Guiteau.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"NORAH'S" LETTERS. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Sir,—I most heartily endorse all that has recently appeared in the columns of your truly patriotic paper, and the presentation of some adequate testimonial to Mrs. McDougall, late correspondent in Ireland of the Montreal Witness, and her heroic and selfless pleasure in enclosing herewith the sum of \$5 (five dollars) to aid in the furtherance of whatever mark of appreciation you may consider best to express the gratitude every true Irishman must feel for the noble and philanthropic services that the gifted "Norah" has rendered to the Irish cause the world over. Yours truly, P. O'DONNAN. Pembroke, Ont., Nov. 14, 1881.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Sir,—I will thank you to take charge of the enclosed amount (\$5 dollars), which you will please devote to the fund for the republication, as suggested in your issue of the 9th inst., of the letters of Mrs. McDougall, or to any other form of testimonial which may be given to the talented and unbiased authoress of the "Tour through Ireland" lately published in the Montreal Witness. Yours respectfully, E. STANTON. Ottawa, Nov. 15th, 1881.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR.—On the 31st of last month a number of the former students of St. Mary's College, Montreal, met in one of the Academic halls to receive the report of a committee, named at a previous meeting, for the purpose of preparing a plan for a convention of the former pupils of the College, to be held in the course of next summer. The Committee reported that they had met with most cordial support; they had seen and communicated with a large number of gentlemen, and all had expressed an ardent wish to meet once again under the hospitable roof of their Alma Mater. They would be rejoiced to renew the friendships of former years and to do homage to their loved teachers, the intrepid defenders of truth and justice,—the members of the glorious Order of the Jesuits. The Committee had ascertained that some five thousand graduates had received their education at St. Mary's. A list had been prepared of their names, but it was found, that, owing to change of residence, it would be difficult to obtain the present address of a great number. It was suggested that recourse be had to the newspapers, to communicate to former pupils the proposed scheme, in the hopes that the latter would send to the Committee the information required.

A permanent Committee was named, comprising both first members, with the following officers:—President, C. O. de Lorimier; 1st Vice-President, Francis A. Quinn; 2nd Vice-President, Raymond Fontaine; Treasurers; A. Leclair and D. Masson; Secretary P. B. Mignault. The members of the Committee were instructed, as soon as they would ascertain the number of gentlemen who would probably attend the Convention, to devise a detailed scheme for the due celebration of the event. A solemn religious service, a grand reception, a banquet and a public meeting were spoken of, with other entertainments.

I was requested to make the proposal known to the English-speaking graduates. As they are to be found throughout the whole extent of Canada and the United States, I see no better way of doing so than by claiming the assistance of the press of both countries, and I therefore request the use of your columns to ask all former pupils to send their address to our Secretary, P. B. Mignault, P.O. Box 1089, Montreal. They will receive in due time, by the mails, full details. It is a matter of public interest, and has every claim upon your consideration. Every man of large views and extended sympathies will join with us in the endeavor to make the summer of 1882 memorable in the annals of the college and in the memories of the thousands who owe to it their intellectual life. I confidently count upon your co-operation, and trust that this letter will be seen and responded to by many of your readers and their friends who were our companions in our youthful studies. Thanking you for inserting this, I beg to subscribe myself, Yours very truly, FRANCIS A. QUINN. Montreal, Nov. 14th, 1881.

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