

NOTICE

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "The True Witness" at 15c per line, first insertion, and 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for contracts on application.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, St. Zachary. THURSDAY, Nov. 6, St. Leonard, Hermit. FRIDAY, Nov. 7, St. Willibrord, Bishop and Confessor. SATURDAY, Nov. 8, St. Godfrey, Bishop and Confessor. SUNDAY, Nov. 9, (twenty-fourth Sunday after Pentecost), Patronage of the B. V. M. MONDAY, Nov. 10, St. Andrew Avellino, Confessor. TUESDAY, Nov. 11, St. Mat'ia, Bishop and Confessor.

The discreditable exhibition in Woodstock jail, where certain booklets of sensation were permitted to hold an auction of manuscripts of the condemned man, Birchall, can not be too strongly condemned. That the jailer, a public officer, should have acted as auctioneer, does not improve the aspects of the case.

A CERTAIN Dr. Parkhurst, a minister of New York, seems to have either a very exalted opinion of his "ticket" in municipal matters, or a very low one of the usefulness of his denomination in saving souls.

There is nothing breaks down prejudice so quickly as a little frank investigation on the part of the prejudiced, and in no case does such investigation break down prejudice more quickly than in Irish affairs. There are men who honestly cherish preconceived ideas teaching that country and maintain them as truth with most dogged persistency, but whose ideas fade into nothingness after a brief visit to the Island. The Unionist ranks have contributed many such men to the roll of converts to the Irish political faith.

This story which the Boston police have to tell concerning the quality of drink sold in that city is one which proves, though proof is not necessary, the wisdom of the remarks of the Rev. Father McCallion, in his sermon at the Father Mathew celebration, as to the necessity of a rigid inspection of liquor. The Boston Herald says: "More people are

brought into the police stations entirely unconscious from the drinking of liquor than was the case some years ago, and more of them die while in that condition. The police lay it entirely to the quality of the liquor drunk, and say the cause is the result of high license and of corking close. On account of the high tax for selling intoxicants, dealers are tempted to sell "manufactured" liquor so as to make a big profit. In Montreal there is neither high license nor eleven o'clock closing, but the evil of bad liquor is just as rampant. We have very little doubt that if a secret analysis was made of the liquor sold in various parts, and those not necessarily the lowest, and the result published the public would witness an exhibit which would rather astonish them. By all means let liquors be placed under rigid inspection, and promptly too. Mr. Carran, Q. C., has shown that the law has made provision for such an inspection. Let the law be taken advantage of.

A VERY brief session of the Legislature a promised—some six weeks. This is the very first held by the Legislature last session, when the same Government organ announced that the present "heaven born government" had all its business ready, bills printed and departmental documents ready, and that if the House and its committees pleased it could go to work at once. But in spite of all this the printing machinery broke down; there was unusual delay, and the Legislature sat from January 7th to April 2nd. So it will probably be this year. Besides we have not heard the last of the Boston contractors, so it is said, and both long discussion and delay waits upon their enterprise.

THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP FARRELL, of Trenton, N. J., preached last Sunday at St. Patrick's. The vast edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity. The sweet familiar voice was grateful to the people; it has lost none of its charm. His Lordship's discourse was directed at that broad Catholicity, and was distinguished by the ripe scholarship which characterizes all his deliverances. The glories, trials and triumphs of the Church were depicted by him in language which delighted the intellects and warmed the hearts of his hearers. Bishop O'Farrell is one of the brightest ornaments of the Church in America, and wherever he may go he will carry with him the tenderest affections of the Irish Catholics of Montreal.

THE London Canadian Gazette of the 23rd October states that it learns "on good authority" that the Dominion Government has in contemplation the reduction of the inland postal rates from 3 cents to 2 cents per ounce. The 2-cent rate is already in force in the case of local or drop letters in cities where free postal delivery has been established, and the new regulation will therefore make the penny rate general throughout the Dominion. It will also make the penny rate universal throughout the North American continent. It may be noted in passing that the Gazette is evidently a well-informed paper, for the same news was only announced in Montreal on the third of November. The same paper thinks that the postal convention which enables letters to be sent cheaper to the U. S. than to England is hardly fair to the latter. But the difference in the cost of carriage has to be considered. We, however, agree with the Gazette that it is to be hoped that Canada will before long "see her way to extend the same penny rate to letters for this country," i.e. England. We hope indeed that ultimately letters will be carried free or at least at a very nominal sum. But this will require some time yet to lapse at the present rate of progress.

The Chicago Exhibition.

Judging from the majority of the references in the U. S. press to the Chicago Exhibition in 1893, the fact that the discovery of America by Columbus is supposed to be specially the cause seems almost entirely overlooked. The commercial element is all that seems to be considered, and if external nations hold aloof, as it seems probable they will, in consequence of the McKinley Bill, the material prosperity of the several States will be all that will be shown on the occasion. But, if it is not to be a soulless, lifeless thing, something else must be brought into prominence. If Columbus's discovery has only produced a triumph of plutocracy and a mixture of political incontinence and vulgarism of the mob, then it will, in the end, be found to have been productive of much more evil than good. But, apart from materialism, what is there for the Exhibition to show the world? The blank that exists must be filled by the Church, to whose guidance is chiefly due the work of the great navigator, whose crowning act the Exhibition is designed to commemorate. Queen Isabella and Columbus were alike guided by the great promoter of learning—the Church. Without an exhibit of a higher kind than the mere manufacturer or trader can show, the fair will be a poor thing. One of the most remarkable features in connection with the development of the United States has been the growth of the Catholic Church. Its scholastic power and what it has done in the past and what it can do in the future should be abundantly shown at the Exhibition. Such a course may prevent what should be a success being a failure.

Mr. Balfour's Wheel About.

Mr. Balfour, some weeks ago, told the whole civilized world that there was no famine in Ireland; that the reports of the distress were grossly exaggerated, and that the people were in no danger whatever of becoming a prey to the miseries of hunger and utter destitution. Having thus expressed himself a new spirit seems to have taken possession of him and he deter-

mined to find out the state of affairs of which he had spoken so confidently without previous information. This was very like Mr. Balfour; indeed it was characteristic of many of the statesmen who have one after another been called upon to govern Ireland. We hope he has found out his mistake and that he will make amends for the previous wrong he has done Ireland. His tour is sought to be made a triumphal march. His visit to the scenes of harrowing poverty and wretched want not having been made the occasion of hostile demonstration the Colonialist press deem it advisable to proclaim that Mr. Balfour is really the idol of the Irish people and not the gallant band whose persistent efforts have forced that petty tyrant to look into the causes of the distress. It is stated that Mr. Balfour's eyes have been opened to the necessity of developing the fisheries and other great resources of Ireland, and thus give employment to the people. Had the man who professed all along to know better than anyone else what the Irish people need only taken the trouble to read the statements made long before the days of Parnell by Isaac Butt, Professor Galbraith and many others, there would have been no need of object lessons to teach Mr. Balfour his manifest duty. It must be a terrible humiliation to the governing nation to witness the deplorable ignorance of their public men with reference to the affairs of the Sister Isle, and the people of England will not be slow to perceive that it is high time the affairs of state were taken out of the hands of men who proclaim that there is peace and plenty in Ireland and within a few days are forced to confess that starvation is staring the people in the face.

The Irish Delegates.

On Sunday morning last the Irish delegates reached New York and were given a royal reception. The Governor of the State and the magnates of the city vied with each other in doing honor to the men who have come to plead the cause of Ireland, and ask for the necessary funds to carry on to a successful issue the constitutional warfare that has been productive of such good results in the past, and promises so early a solution of the difficulties that have befallen so many generations of patriotic men. One thing was specially noticeable in the address presented to the delegates by the representatives of the Irish American people; it was the following sentiment in that eloquent document:

We extend to you the hand of warm friendship. We believe in your policy of Home Rule for Ireland, as advocated by the illustrious English statesman, Mr. Gladstone, and your own illustrious leader, Mr. Parnell. We believe it is the only means which will put an end to the discord of centuries and conduce to the true union between the English and Irish people—a willing union founded on friendship and mutual interests, and not a forced union founded upon oppression and hate.

For those who have followed the progress of the Irish cause, from its inception on this continent, and more especially in the United States, such language must sound strangely indeed. What a splendid commentary on the peaceful work of Charles Stewart Parnell and his followers! Only a few years ago and we had the Fenian movement; later again, the dynamites and all manner of organizations, that would be satisfied with nothing but the liberation of Ireland by physical force, and the utter annihilation of England. Now we witness the Irish of America proclaiming that a union of hearts must take place between the peoples of England and Ireland! This, indeed, is a spectacle worthy of admiration. The great Irish leader has brought his fellow-countrymen at home and abroad to consider the question of the future progress and prospect of the land they love so well, and for which they have made such prodigious sacrifices and endured such hardships from a practical and generous standpoint. No longer is the appeal made to put up passion and prejudices, but in the name of brotherly love and mutual forbearance. The name of Gladstone is only second to that of the Irish leader himself in the hearts of Irishmen the world over. There is no longer a cry of separation from England, but simply a demand for justice to Ireland, as an integral portion of the Empire. The words we have quoted from the address are well worthy of consideration, and, if it is to be hoped, will not be lost on all Englishmen who are not hopelessly blind to the interests of their country. The olive branch is being held out from a quarter from which it has to be least expected; yet we earnestly pray that by granting Home Rule to Ireland a new era may be inaugurated, one of peace between England and Ireland, and of prosperity for both. In the meantime the duty of the hour is, to give, and give generously, to enable the people in the old land to make one final stand against those who refuse them the rights which, as freemen, they are entitled to.

The Ravings of "La Patrie."

La Patrie, for some time before, and since the advent of Le Comte de Paris in this city, appears to have taken every bit of sense it has run amok against every thing and everybody, and its zeal has so far outrun its discretion that a reception which, under ordinary circumstances, could have no significance, has, by the insane opposition it offered, been made to appear as an ovation to Royalty in France. It was manifest to anyone that the gross abuse of Le Comte de Paris by the Liberal organ could be productive of only one result, that of making respectable people jealous of the good reputation of our citizens, anxious to repute, by their presence at the festivities, the slur that was sought to be cast upon their hospitality. But any distinguished gentleman of the Republican party in France come to our shores there would have been hoists of our fellow citizens to do him honor, and from no quarter that we know of would any word of reproach have been uttered. Not so, however, with La Patrie, et hoc genus omnia, who pose as the great champions

of liberty, fraternity and equality. They are the most liberal men in the world provided they have everything their own way. They were determined that the Comte de Paris should be ostracized, and because he was not they denounce in the most opprobrious terms anybody who took part in the formal reception. The Irish Catholic gentlemen who paid their respects to the Comte have come to for an extra dose of vituperation, whilst the Hon. Secretary of State is soundly rated because he was present at the banquet, and in a hotel that I quote: "speech responded to the toast of 'Canada, Our Home' without for one moment dwelling upon France or its constitution." Those upon whom La Patrie's abuse has been showered unparaphrasing are afforded to laugh at the imputation of Mr. Beauregard, but that gentleman will do well to meditate upon the result of his senseless attack upon the French Royalists who have just quitted our country. It has been made evident that deep in the hearts of the French Canadian is the remembrance of the deeds done by the Royal House for their country whilst yet in its infancy, and that if sympathy has meant anything the sentiment of the Province of Quebec is overwhelmingly in favor of the restoration of the monarchy in France. It cannot be said that the sympathy of the French Canadian of this Province can have the slightest influence on the fate of the Orleans family in the land of their forefathers, but it may, and must be gratifying to the descendant of St. Louis to find that the love of Monarchical France is cherished by the descendants of Cartier and his followers in this distant land. For the magnificent demonstration in his honor Monseigneur Le Comte de Paris is deeply indebted to ex-C. de Beauregard.

Telegraphic Falsehoods.

The last Canadian Gazette asks whether the so-called D. J. J. telegraphic agency "is or is not intended to be an independent channel of information between this country (Great Britain) and Canada." It then gives as a specimen of the stuff sent to Europe, the following choice morsel:—

The depressing effects of the McKinley Tariff Act, in a single case, has produced many of the most important industries of the country. The Conservatives, who always kept Sir John Macdonald's clique in power, have split on the policy of the present Administration, which is blamed for the attitude of America towards Canada. From the strong remarks made by the Hon. Minister of Finance, the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowden, it is inferred that the McKinley Act. It is, therefore, probable that the general election will be delayed until 1892.

We have already said something as to the duty of the magisterial authorities in connection with the concoction of these falsehoods. The telegram, it may be noticed, was sent a day or two after the passage of the McKinley Bill, so the paralysis came on very fast. But if the concoction of the fabrications ought to be brought within reach of the law, and abetted by publishing the trash. That the so-called newspapers are in many cases committing suicide is true, and few people believe half they read. But some do and in the interest of those likely to be beguiled, the weak brethren in fact, the law should step in. There shall be a species of "Lord Campbell's Act," applicable to the propagation of false political news. It borders on the immoral and is certainly malicious. Only last week a person sent a despatch from Quebec to Montreal stating that an Opposition caucus was to be held on Sunday, with the result that some of the members were called over the coals by constituents who hold rigid ideas as to Sunday observance. And not even the absurdity of the statement—sound in view of the fact that the Provincial Legislature was not summoned until the 4th, and could do nothing until the 5th, after the election of a Speaker—prevented much annoyance. The result of this kind of thing will be a censorship of telegraphic news. But we shall be told that such a censorship would render the news untrustworthy. As it is now it is not much better, and as there would not be much difference.

The Tarte-MoGreedy Litigation.

QUEBEC, October 30.—In the penal action taken by Mr. Tarte against MoGreedy on account of the latter having, it is alleged, acted as a member whilst it rested in Jovirement contract, the defendant to-day filed another objection to the new suit taken. In Mr. Tarte's declaration he was described as a notary public and journalist, and as he has not been practicing for fifteen years back as a notary, and his name not appearing on the list of practicing notaries public, objection is taken on that ground. Should the objection be maintained, Mr. Tarte will have to pay \$40 costs and begin the suit anew. It is reported that Mr. Tarte will shortly address an open letter to Sir John Macdonald on the subject.

Pleasures of Office Seekers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The post-master at Donalson, Ark., after an eventful experience, has concluded to resign. Some of his neighbors, it appears, entertain personal objections to the postmaster, mainly, it is stated, on the ground that he is a K-publi. The postmaster has written a letter to the Postmaster-General Wanamaker in which he says: "Yesterday I was knocked down and kicked and stamped upon until I began to think I was dead. We have compromised and I have agreed to resign. I am truly glad that I will settle the whole matter. I am truly glad to get away from here. These people know not what they do. They think it is disgrace to be a Republican." The department has sent an inspector to investigate the matter.

A Curious Legal Incident.

QUEBEC, October 30.—The term of the Court of Queen's Bench here suddenly collapsed last Wednesday on the arraignment of two persons connected with the alleged kidnapping of Senator Pelletier, at St. Anne's Kamouraska, during the recent Provincial election. Mr. C. Fitzpatrick challenged the array on the ground that the panel was arranged by Sheriff Gagnon,

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Member of Senator Pelletier, and asked that he be quashed on the ground of dilatory. Mr. Danvers demurred from the challenge as the ground on which it was based was not a good one. The Sheriff was obliged to select a jury from the lists furnished by the municipalities and he had no discretion as he was liable to punishment if he failed in his duty. Mr. Pelletier was only a witness in this case and, therefore, the question of ability could not be raised. Mr. Justice Bisso rendered judgment quoting authorities in English and Canadian law, showing that the slightest relationship between the person preparing panel and either plaintiff or defendant was a legal assumption of partiality and, therefore, the panel null and void. The panel must be declared absolutely null for all purposes, not only for this case but for all others, for a panel having been prepared in an illegal manner the presumption was that persons were on it who should not be and others, who should be called, were not.

The Condemned Man Birchall. WOODSTOCK, October 31.—The Mail of Toronto publishes a letter purporting to come from a person who signs himself "The Column," confessing that he murdered Birchall and expressing regret that he should have got the prisoner into such trouble. It is generally regarded as a fraudulent production, and those who have been seeking directly or indirectly to promote the signing of the petition praying for the commutation of Birchall's sentence are disheartened and disgusted by the appearance of the wretched man about the Municipality started on Monday by him and his Toronto publishers. The document in question is regarded as a vile fabrication. Birchall has yet to see his lawyers. It is terrible to think that a man near death should still be trying to buy himself in connection with falsehoods and forgeries. The Standard Review, after an examination of the handwriting and a comparison of it with samples of Birchall's, declares that there is very general resemblance between the two and in some cases a very striking likeness, and there is no doubt that this is the fact. A friend of Birchall's said to-day: "I think the best defence of the trial would have been insanity—absence of moral sense. The man is so given to lying that he lies when he must be aware that he is cutting the ground from under the feet of those who are getting up the petition." In this town interest in the case is dead. Later on a report was received from Toledo which announced that a man named Holtour, a Canadian, had stated that Birchall was not the murderer and that Heilbur knew who was. Petitions have been put in circulation for the commutation of Birchall's sentence.

The Imperial Parliament. LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Echo last night says: Preparations are now being made on all sides for the November session of Parliament. The Ministerialists do not look forward with anticipation to the work before them. It will be difficult to keep an adequate majority together. Attempts have been made to induce the Government to withdraw the Irish Land Purchase Bill without success. Chief Secretary Barr is determined to have the credit of settling the land question, and believes he can do it. Other think the scheme impracticable and rendered still more hopeless by the Tipperary prosecutions. Mr. Parnell was once disposed to support the bill, but he cannot do so in the teeth of the prosecution of his chief lieutenants. It is generally admitted that Mr. Balfour's tour in Ireland has done him and the Government a great deal of good, chiefly purchased at the cost of a broken thumb. It also announces that as a result of Balfour's Irish tour the Government has given £2000 for deepening the harbor of Ballina, for which an appropriation has been desired for a long time.

Directions for the Month. Reverend Abbe' Mays, P.S.S., on Saturday morning, All Saints Day, at High Mass, delivered a strong address against theatres and saloons, urging his flock during November, which was devoted to the dead, to refrain from attending the theatres, which at this present moment were invaded by opera troupes. He also urged upon the faithful to pray for the souls in purgatory during the month, and to devote the money which might have been spent in a frivolous way to the interests of these souls by having prayers and masses offered. On Monday morning the celebration of All Souls Day took place. The Church of Notre Dame was heavily draped for the occasion, the musical portion of the service being very impressive. Rev. Cur. Senneville, assisted by a deacon and sub-deacon, officiated. Special decorations had been made at the altar dedicated to the souls in purgatory, and the numerous lights and the sombre draperies had an imposing effect.

Stanley's Position. NEW YORK, November 3.—A despatch to the Herald says it is reported that the Barstoll family intended pushing Stanley hard, and to bring him, if possible, into court, though on what ground has not yet been decided. The public belief is decidedly growing that Stanley placed Barstoll and Jameson in a position where death was almost certain. This is confirmed by Troop's letter. Mrs. Jameson is about publishing her husband's diaries and memoirs and it is said they are most damaging to Stanley.

N. Y. PIANO CO. This company still leads in fine American pianos and organs. They are now receiving their full supply of the beautiful Weber, Decker, Vca's and Hales pianos, fine specimens of which can be seen in their store 228 St. James St. It is a fact not generally known to our readers that the company are now having new upright pianos at \$225. They have also a large number of second-hand pianos at from \$50 upwards. Our readers should call on examining the stock and prices at N. Y. Piano Co.'s Stores.

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SPECIAL COLLEGE NOTICE. SPORTING GOODS of all kinds, such as Footballs, Lacrosse, Base Balls and Bats, Cricketing Gloves, Croquet Sets, Tennis Rackets, Boxing Gloves, Snowshoes, &c., &c. PARLOR GAMES. Playing Cards, Checker Boards, Chessmen, Dominoes, Authors and other Games, Chinese Lanterns and Flags for decoration.

TOILET SOAPS of every description, including the Celebrated White Castile as used in all the Courts of France and Italy. BROOMS, WAISKS, BRUSHES AND WOODWORKING. H. A. NELSON & SON, WHOLESALE DEALERS, 59 to 63 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL. Send for Catalogue.

The Merchants Bank of Canada. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one-half per cent for the current half-year, being at the rate of 7 per cent per annum upon the Paid-up Capital stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that same will be payable at its Banking Office in this city, on and after MONDAY, the 11th DECEMBER next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next. By order of the Board. G. HAGUE, General Manager, 114 Montreal, 28th October, 1890.

The REMINGTON TYPE-WRITER Is still the best Writing Machine made. "Le Monde" having purchased two more recently invented machines, as "superior to the Remington," (7) have discarded both and find the Remington superior to either. JOHN O'NEILL, 248 St. James Street, Montreal.

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