The True

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MONTREAL , WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1880

SPF.CIAL NOTICE.

NOT .IOE is bereby given to the SHARE-HOL' DERS of the POST PRINTING AND PUF LISHING COMPANY that the calls dur 4 as per account rendered and notice gir ren, are payable at the office of the Com-P any, 761 Craig street.

> JOHN P. WHELAN, Managing Director.

May 25th, 1880.

CALENDAR

JUNE. THURSDAY, 3—Octabre of Cornus Christi. FRIDAY, 4—Sacred Heart of Jesus. SATURDAY, 5—St. Boniface, Apostle of Ger-

SATURDAY, 5-St. Bonnace, Aposics of many.

SUNDAY, 6-Third Sunday after Pentecost. St. Norbert, Bishop and Confessor. Less. Ecclus. Aliv. and xlv.; Gosp. Matt. xxv. 14-23; Last Gosp. Luke xv. 1-10.

MONDAY, 7-St. Paschal Baylon, Confessor. [May 17.]

TUESDAY, 8-St. Venantius, Martyr. [May 18.]

WEDNESDAY, 9-St. Peter Celestine, Pope and Confessor. [May 19.] SS. Primus and Felician, Martyrs.

FATEER RYAN, S. J., will deliver a lecture to-night (Wednesday) in the basement of St. Mary's College, to the Catholic Club.

the rights of American fishermen. They are the Vandalia, Tennessee and the Alliance.

Things are now getting so in the United Stetes, that every city of any pretensions must have its boss, thus bringing about the one-man power. General Grant, if elected. will be the head boss of the United States.

ALSOPP AND GUINESS, the great Browers, have been made lords. Beer is going ahead and none such created in Canada; but, nevertheless they have purchased the Toronto and Ottawa railroad.

THE Ottawa Herald says the Post died in opened. the arms of the Church. Our filthy little contemporary will never die, for it was never born. It has been in a comatose state since October, 1877, when some wicked, scientific individual came along and with a battery galvanized it into something resembling life.

at Chicago for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. Grant has the to all, both in politics and religion, and largest numerical following, but if the that the most furious, bloodthirsty bigots who "Unit" rule or the vote by States obtains; ever lived and had their sweet will in Ireland, his chances are not good, as the majorities of were fanatically sincere Protestants, that is the State Convention are against him. The Convention will most likely last for a week, and the contest will be a bitter one.

THE Reverend Isaac Nelson, advanced Home Ruler, has been elected by acclamation for Mayo, instead of Mr. Parnell. This increases the following of Mr. Parnell. The landlords in Ireland are politically dead, none of them having courage to contest a seat with a Nationalist, no matter how poor or how obshamelessly.

A CABLEGRAM from Ireland informs us that 500 men of the North Cork Militia attacked an emigrant train at Mallow and drove the occupants from the carriages, beating them unmercifully. This is rather mysterious intelligence. Are we to infer that the North Cork do not wish to see the country deprived of its bone and sinew, and have taken this rather singular method of preventing it; or is it possible brigandage has broke out in Ire-

THE Toronto Gtobe thinks it would be well to do away with the Senats gradually, as they will never consent to vote themselves out of existence as a body. It recommends that as shall not be sorry to part with it or our new Senators die (they never resign-or hardly City Hall, or our much respected Mayor if ever), their places should not be filled ex- he is not too small to be sought out and cept by men of advanced age, and that after awhile they should cease appointments altogether. Would it not be an improvement to appoint none in future except old gentlemen afflicted with heart disease?

JAMES REDPATH, lately the Irish correspondent of the N.Y. Tribune, in a speech in Jones' of a peasant's hut by landlords was as great a piece of vandalism as the destruction of the Vendome column. Indeed, he might

slaughter, whi to peaceful

ne the cabin represents shelter A human beings. It is the landperefore, who are the real Communists.

A'EE Quebec Legislature has met once more, after many vicissitudes of fortune, and with a pretty full treasury, which is a consolation. It is thought the Government will have six of a majority. Perhaps it would be as well for the sake of harmony and solidity that the majority should be larger, but then six is better than two or even four. The Opposition has not as yet developed its mode

WE call the attention of our readers to a brilliant and exhaustive lecture delivered by Father Graham, the first part of which appears in this week's issue. It is truly an effort of genius, and one of the strongest defences of the Catholic Church we have ever seen. It is to be regretted that our space prevents us giving the whole lecture in one issue, but by having it in parts our readers will be able to digest its contents all the better, and have time to enjoy its scathing sarcasm and splendid itony, Carlylean in their force and effect.

Mr. HIBAN C. DEXTER, of New York, is a very wealthy and benevolent man in his way. Every month, on a certain day, he goes down town scattering silver all the way. He lately expressed the intention of varying the particular day, as he observed burglars, burnmers and loafers waited for the event and carried off the lion's share of the cash. Mr. Dexter says he would like to see more wealthy men such as he, who would distribute their money while still living among the hundreds of applications for relief.

MB. GLADSTONE finds, now that he is in of foreign politics so skilfully wound up by Beaconsfield. He does not see his way to getting out of Afghanistan with honor; he cannot recall Sir Bartle Frere from South Africa; he does not like to offend Austria by asking her to step out from Bosnia, and eastern affairs generally are in such a dreadof the difficulty is to let the people of those regions take charge of their own affairs.

Kingston and London are felicitating themselves over the exchange of Post-Office Inspectors. Mr. W. H. Baker, of Kingston, has taken Mr. Griffin's place in London, and THE New York Herald is authority for the | the latter has been sent to Kingston. Why all news that three American war ships have this changing, Mr. O'Cennor? Has the Postbeen ordered to Canadian waters to protect | Office Inspector in London done anything wrong, and if so, why has he not been suspended or removed altogether? If honest Post-Office Inspectors are so hard to be obtained, we would support the appointment of Mr. State, who was unjustly removed fifteen years ago, not because of his unfitness, but because he professed the same religion as you do Mr. O'Connor, and refused to be peverted or to attend-psalm singing conventicles at the request of certain fanatics. Mr. State has froth is rising. Our Gooderham and Worts applied for reinstatement, refused; for comcannot be made lords, for, alss; there can be | pensation, refused; for satisfaction of any sort, all refused. We begin to think there is something wrong in the London Post-Office which should be righted, and that the case of the illtreated young man Jarvis should be re-

ONE cannot help being pained, as well as disgusted, at seeing a man of high intelligence, in a Christian country, stand up in his place in Parliament and solemnly assert that there is no God. It is something terrible to think of. But, at the same time, one cannot THE Republican Convention met vesterday help thinking it is infidels like Bradlaugh who are most liberal in advocating freedom to say, they cursed the Pope, and took possession of the lands and chattels of his followers in the name of God. But they were in a majority; and, perhaps, if Bradlaugh had a large following he also would persecute. All the high Tory churchmen of England can do now is to show their fangless teeth and growl at Gladstone for putting Ripon and

Kenmare in high places. Our loving cousins, the Yankees, having scure the latter may be. It is well; they obtained the State of Maine through a fluke have had their day and abused their power and Oregon because of the stupidity of an difficulty, as the Company, before the sus-English plenipotentiary who could not find | pension, were in negotiation with such a man, salmon in its rivers, are now desirous of invading our Canadian waters and taking the bread out of the mouths of our fishermen. For what else does this Fortune Bay affairs its purchase in the proper quarter can be imamount to? The British Government gave the Americans \$15,000,000 for the Alabama claims; they surrendered San Juan, and sooner than that difficulties should arise between the two branches of the great Anglo-Saxon race, they will also let them have the fisheries. If this kind of thing goes on much longer, would it not be as well we should ask the Americans to make their demands in lump, when we shall know what to do. There is the Senate, for instance, we found.

WHEN Besconsfield was in power, who so great an admirer of his foreign policy as the London Times. But now that the self-made Earl and Knight of the Garter is in the shade. what does the Times do but praise Gladstone and his policy and cooly advise the Conserva-Wood on Friday last, said that the levelling tives not to offer a factious opposition, for that there has never been a better Government! And yet the Times does not blush, but goes on printing itself every day except Sunhave said greater, with truth and force; for day! But the New York Herald cannot

ing to let the Times outstrip it even in contemptible measures, for after abusing Grant as if he were the devil, it now turns around and says, as this illustrious soldier seems to be the choice of the nation, we should accept a third term. So we see after all that nothing succeeds like success, and one of the secrets of it is to worship the rising sun and spit upon the setting sun if possible.

THE "EVENING POST."

Ir may be of interest to the readers of the

TRUE WITNESS to know that the immediate

cause of the suspension of the Post was the withdrawal of the fast printing press by the owners, Messrs. Hoe & Company, New York. When the Post was started, the press was rented from the Hoe Company on the following conditions :-- Messrs. Mullin and Whelan to pay \$5,500 purchase money, \$1,000 down and the balance at the end of six months, when, if they liked the bargain, the \$1,000 was to be considered part payment, but, if not, it was to be forfeited for six month's rent and the press to be given up to the Hoe Company. The thousand dollars was accordingly paid at the start, but at the end of the six months they found another press that suited their purpose better, and consequently notified the Hoe Company to withdraw the one rented, who at this juncture maintained that the press would have to be delivered in New York, free of all expense and duty. This would involve an expenditure on the part of the lessors of over \$2,009 for duty alone. The proprietors demurred to this and the affair went into the Law Courts. After eighteen months in litigation, Messrs. Mullin poor. As a matter of course, he daily receives & Whelan obtained final judgment in the Court of Review, which gave costs against the plaintiffs. It was during the period the press was in litigation that the charter for the office, it is not so easy to untangle the skein | Company was obtained and steps taken to raise the stock in the hope that when judgment was given the money would be forthcoming to purchase another press. or the one in litigation if the Hoe Company were more moderate in their demands. As stated in the valedictory, however, the money was not paid up, but even ful state of confusion that he can only gaze in then Mr. Whelan offered Messrs. Hoe \$4,500, sorrow and wring his hands in despair. In the amount they were originally willing to our opinion the simplest way of getting out | sell at, irrespective of stock and on his own individual responsibility. The offer was refused except the costs of the suit were defrayed as well, a demand which was preposterous when the judgment is considered. This statement is made as there is considerable discussion carried on as regards the merits of the case, and in order to clear up matters and place the responsibility for the Post suspension upon the proper shoulders, namely, those who subscribed to the capital stock and refused to pay when the calls were made. Mr. Whelan was laid under no more obligation to pay the money than on any other stockholder, but he made the offer because he was sincere. and really believed, and still believes, the Post's future would have been a brilliant one financially, if the stockholders performed their obligations, but as events have shown, he would still be in no better position personally after adding this to the thousands of dollars he already advanced over and above his proper share, for the success of an enterprise he was mainly instrumental in calling into existence, not to make money, but to supply an absolute necessity. We may add in reference to this, that legal proceedings will be immediately instituted against recalcitrant stock subscribers, when the public will be able to form an idea as to the parties who subscribed and who would not pay, and who are unwilling to perform either a legal or a moral

> obligation. To still further attest their sincerity, the originators of the enterprise are still not only willing, but anxious to resume publication of the Post, and bind themselves to resume if the stockholders come squarely forward and pay an amount sufficient to justify their action, and if those who profess themselves interested take up the balance of the stock remaining unsubscribed, so as to enable them to purchase a press at once. or if the same parties are willing to take up the stock of those who are either unable or unwilling to honor the names they voluntarily inscribed on the stock list. All the necessary materials for a daily paper are still on hand, except the press, so that there is no difficulty in resuming if the willingness is manifested. The services of a thorough newspaper man as general manager need be no and could procure his services if required. If the money is forthcoming there will be no obstacle about the press, as negotiations for mediately proceeded with, or the negotiations closed at the suspension, in regard to the same, can be resumed. If, therefore, this reasonable proposition be complied with by the friends and supporters of the Post such steps will be taken as will lead to its resumption in a week or ten days.

THE SALVATION ARMY. We have lately seen a detachment of the Salvation Army come to this continent, from England, to conquer it to Evangelism, but we have not yet heard if it has succeeded in would never be guilty of offending Catholic effecting its purpose. This Salvation Army in the manner his victorious rival has don has its headquarters in London, and, as may but the wily Tory would, on the other han be inferred from its name, it affects military titles. Most of the officers are women, and we read of such names as Mrs. "General" | tion of Lord Chanceller and create another Booth, Mrs. "Captain" Reynolds, "Lieuten- of them Lord Chamberlain, or send a ant" Mrs. Strong, and so on down to the English Catholic to rule over the Empir Army has no rank and file, but before the the man. Any of us acquainted with hiscampaign is over the great unwashed, who tory must know that it is the party which are always converted on such occasions by Mr. Gladstone leads who for long and dreary the great emotional, will form the corporals years fought for Catholic Emancipation Family Liniment. It seeks out the disease, and the privates of the grand army. At a against a bigoted Tory majority, and alzhe column of Vendome represented glorious afford to be cutdone in enterprise and is will- meeting lately held at Whitechapel, at which though a Tory Parliament it was which which all who suffer know so well.

several clergymen of the hot gospel pattern Wore present, as well as Lady Cairns, wife of the ex-Chancellor of the Tory administration, it was resolved to send an army corps to Ireland, and the idea was also entertained of invading France, Germany and Holland. The detachment going to Ireland was presented with banners, on one of which was inscribed: great many humbugs of this nature started in England within the last halt century, but the unmittasted. Just imagine a lot of women, who should be minding their babies at home and mending their husbands stockings, howling through the streets with cracked voices amid the jeers and laughter of those who desire no better sport than listening to the General and the Colonel and the Captain bring the Christian religion into discepute. As no thoroughly disciplined army can afford to be without a military chest, it is to be presumed the Salvation Army is in possession of the sinews of war. No matter how crasy an expedition a religious fanatic may organize in London, money is forthcoming to assist him or her, provided its object is not to convert the home population. Is there a proposition | to their views." started to send a hundred missionaries to Soudan, Exeter Hall cheerfully supplies the cash, or a million bibles to the Maories of New Zealand, or a cargo of tracts to Patagonia, Exeter Hall is ready, and Exeter Hall, or the class whose name is chiefly connected with that institution, it is which has sent out the Army of Salvation. We read in Bleak House of a lady whose heart was always rearning to convert the natives of Central Africa, and who was president of a large number of societies with that and kindred objects in view. This philanthrophic creature might be seen wending her way to the meetings with shoes down at the heel, to the neglect of her own small children, who roamed about like young savages with hair unkempt and dirty faces. It is not unlikely that a good many of the old dowagers who give so freely of their money for the conversion of the world do not look at home. In Whitechapel for instance, where the meeting we have referred to was held, they might find a few thousands requiring religious education, though not of the description so cheerfully given by Lady Cairns and "General" Mrs. Booth. There may be many under their sanctified noses who, like the author of the following, might be the better for a little

conversion :-

"So fare you well Whitechapel birds, And ye who keeps a fence, I'm going to Australia, But not at my own expense." It is to us a matter of doubt whether Moody and Sankey, et hoc genusomnes, or all the camp meetings and revivals since the days of Whitfield, or all the emotional spouting of unauthorized persons, have ever really converted one sinner, and it is doubtful if the Salvation Army, composed, as it is, for the most part, of foolish, illiterate women, will have any better success. There is a good deal of wickedness carried on at revival meetings, but little or no conversion, those reported being merely emotional creatures who would follow a dervish or a Buddist if he made the amount of noise necessary to attract, and if his gesticulations was to their liking. Let the Salvation women mind their own spiritual business first, and if they find their souls secure let them then dedicate their spare time to induce the English laboring classes to go to church at least once a week. When these things are done it will be time enough to attend to America and Ireland, and

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE REFOR-MATION SOCIETY.

Germany and France.

The Guelph Herald is, in our opinion, one of the most liberal and intelligent papers in Canada, and well would it be for this young country if there were more like it to mould the opinions of the rising generation, and teach them that they can be true patriots and excellent Pretestants and Catholics, and at the same time be utterly devoid of that bigotry which is the greatest drawback to the welding together of a homogeneous Canadian nation. Nevertheless, we do not at all agree with the opinions advanced by our contemporary in its issue of the 21st May, wherein it denounces Mr. Gladstone as something like a firebrand who would set Catholics and Protestants by the ears. Mr. Gladstone is, we believe, one of the sincerest Protestants living, and thinks the Catholic Church is not a triend to religious or civil liberty, but Mr. Gladstone is at the same time an impartial statesman, and does not allow his religious belief to sway his political action. His career as a statesman has been a remarkable proof of our assertion. He was the first English Prime Minister, since the Penal laws were put in force, who took a Catholic into his Cabinet (Lord Emly), and the first who made a Catholic Lord Chancellor of Ireland (Lord O'Hagan). It is true he is indiscreet, and writes pamphlets he should not write, and formulates conjnions time an impartial statesman, and does not he should not write, and formulates opinions in them it were better to suppress, but Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England, and Gladstone, the Pamphleteer, are two different From the parishioners of Sherrington, beings altogether. Now, Lord Beaconsfie see the Irish Catholics all hanged before I would raise one of them to the exalted pos "Sergeant," Mrs. Buster. The Salvation of India. It is words, not deeds, that prove

ultimately passed the Relief Act, the Liberals deserve all the credit, just as they do for D'Israeli's Extension of the Franchise in 1867. Both measures were liberal, but were adopted by their opponents to retain possession of the Treasury and all that the name implies. Mr. Gladstone attacked Austria and its Emperor during his late election "Blood and fire Irish." There have been a campaign, but has since made a manly apology as Prime Minister, and if he did say-and there is no denying it-while out present one, we feel bound to say, is the most of office, "that a man was a Catholic first and an Englishman after," his actions amply attest that his belief in the truth of the expression does not cause him to act uniustly towards his fellow-countrymen of the ancient faith. The Reformation Society declaims against the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon, and the prejudiced Tory, Lord Orranmaking fools of themselves, and trying to more, is at its head. Their manifesto sets forth several reasons which militate against such an appointment, and amongst others they exultantly proclaim that it should not have been made, "because it is evidenced by the fact that not a single Reman Catholic representative has been returned to Parliament by the constituencies of Great Britain, that this appointment is in direct opposition

Says the Herald, commenting on the above:-- We commend it to some of those Canadian Catholic journals, the Montreal Post for example, who shewed themselves quite unable to restrain their delight at the return to power of the party which creates and fosters this broad and beautiful charity and liberality." We quite agree with our contemporary, the attack on Mr. Gladstone for his liberality should make the bigots blush for very shame. It is really more difficult for a Catholic to obtain a seat in the British Parliament for an English constituency than it is for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, but that is evidently not the fault of the Liberal Premier, who is striving to make amends by showing the fanatics he at least has faith in their capacity, loyalty and administrative abilities.

EXCOMMUNICATION.

The New York Freeman's Journal, essentially . Catholic paper, says in its last issue, in reference to the excommunication of His Grace Archbishop Taschereau:---

Archbishop Taschereau:—

We publish, by way of news, an edict of Excommunication, fulminated by Mgr. Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, against some bad fellows that are associated to fix a price of labor below which no one shall be permitted to work, under pain of a black eye, or worse.

Associations, banded to prevent other men working at lower wages, are forbidden by Catholic morals. The Plenary Council of Baitimore is luminous on this subject. It is but right to say that the case of a degraded pagan slavery, infamous in life, infamous in morals, the Chinese inundation, was not contemplated by the Plenary Council. When a Catholic Council takes that question up, we will ask to be heard.

Meanwhile, it is of the people reduced, by un-Catholic ways, to starvation prices, that the question is. Catholic Morals in ists that every poor fellow has a right to pledge his labor for

poor fellow has a right to pleage his labor for what he can get for it.

The "Labor Unions" preventing this, seem to be against law. Yet a combination of employers, crowding the employed down to starvation prices, is not counted as illegal! In pace Architches, Tacchergy, are the poor laborate in

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The following is Colonel Gordon's plan for setling the Eastern Question :--

1. The complete purchase of Cyprus.
2. The abandonment of the Asia Minor re-

forms.
3. The union of Bulgaria and Rommelia, with

a port.
4. The increase of Greece.
5. Constantinople a State, under the European gnarantees.
6. Increase of Montenegro, and Italy, on that

7. Annexation of Egypt by England either directly or by having paramount and entire authority.

8. Annexation of Syria by France—ditto—ditto
—ditto. (By this means France would be as interested in stopping Russian progress as England is.)

9. Italy to be allowed to extend towards Abyssinia. 10. Re-establishment of the Turkish Consti-

The Gladstone Ministry could not commit itself to this plan yet, and consequently is not likely to appoint its author to be Turkish-Ambassador. But the fact of such a mantaking such a view of the situation snows how the wind is likely to blow. The unspeakable urk had better not stand upon the manner of his going, but go at once.

At a meeting held lately in Boston, organized to hear Mr. Reupath lecture on the State of Ireland, John Boyle O'Reilly, editor of the Boston Pilot, who was in the chair.

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SOME ADVISE ONE REMEDY, AND some another, to cure rheumatism : but there is a specific for this almost universal malady BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and and insures reliet from the agonizing dolor,

Correspondence

EXCOMMUNICATION. To the Bittor of the TRUE WITHER

To the Bittor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose you a clipping from the New York Free man's Journal, as an expression of Catholic opinion bearing on the late pastoral of His Grace the Arabbishop of Quebec.

When I read that penal document, and saw it so eagerly telegraphed and so largely surrossed in all the papers more or less devoted to the interests of that unfluching tyrant of modern times, Capital, I was inwardly moved to cry out, God help the Laborer!!! I asked, why this Pastoral sertencing well meaning and self-protecting people to the most infamous, as well as

times, Capital, I was inwardly moved to cry out, God help the Laborer !!! I asked, why this Pastoral ser-tencing well meaning and self-projecting people to the most infamous, as well as the most dreaded punishment which can befall a good living Christian, the digrace and terror of an excommunication. The perusal of this pastoral excited within me feelings of regret and aympathy; regret, that His Lordship should have thought it necessary to force or frighten poor workinganen into a milder sense of duty by the most terrible power the Church can command; and sympathy that the laborer should be obliged either to obey the exacting will and accept the paitry returns of capitalists for the heavy success of his brow, or consent to sacrifice the detreat and holiest object of his heart and sout, his faith and sintreh.

It is a lamentable dilemma to place the Quebec laborer in. I look around and over the wide world to see if the Quebec laborer has any companion similarly situated in such disheartening misery. The rest of all America presents not one example where the workingman meets with and atrikes against an excommunication when he demands a fair remuneration for his labor and seeks to have his demand at least itstaned to and discussed. Neither throughout the fifteen countries in Europe, where strikes are as often as bloody and as numerous, can we perceive that an excommunication has been levelled at the striker. It is, therefore, at least curious that to Quebec belongs the equivocal honor of establishing the first precedent in the way of fullminating such a terrible edict.

Of course it is at all times deployable to have

to record the existence of strikes, the ways and doing of the strikers; but is it not much more so to have to acknowledge that too often it is the penurious hand and the slavish rule of the employers which drive the employer which drive the employer to this their last resource, a strike. There is room for a thrilling parallel between the poor laborer of to-day and the oppressed slave of the past. It is only when the hand of oppression would weigh more heavy on the slave that he would rise and rebel, and is it not only when misery if not starvation hangs over the head of a large family that the laborer, with but a solitary dollar or fraction more to stave it off, seeks for a more humane competence. The one would more humane competince. The one would fight and die for his liberty and that of his couny, and the other only strikes for his life and

hat of his family.

I cannot condemn the one because he acts in results concern the one because he ac's in self-defence, and why should we condemn the other when he raises his voice or his arm in self-preservation. Liberty and life are look dear, but is the former more essential than the latter?

Yours sincerely, Montreal, May 28th.

THE "GAZETIE" AND THE CENSUS

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

SIR,—Your contemporary, the Guzette, calls attention to several defects, mistakes, and errors, which unfortunately but certainly were too apparent in the last census, and which went a long way to render it of very little use in the line of accuracy and of furnishing correct information. It hopes they will not be repeated, but avoided and remedied in the coming census. Now, my view of the matter is the same with regard to all the defective points but one, and that is where the Guzette objects to the Roman Catholics being classified simply as "Catholics." This, it says, was a "very extraordinary error," and it energetically calls upon the Government not to repeat it. Is it that the coveted name is not to repeat it. Is it that the covered name is desired as a nomenclature for the members of the Church of England, with whom our contemporary heartily sympathises, and in woose name it speaks? In the meantime, I fail to see where the "error" or "the extraordinary" or even the "very extraordinary error" lies in giving to a religious body in the year 1870 that even the "very extraordinary error" lies in giving to a religious body in the year 1870 that which it, and it alone, had enjoyed during the preceding eighteen centuries. On the contrary, I am of opinion that not only a very extraordinary, but a most extraordinary error would have been committed if the Government or the Commissioners attempted to inaugurate any other classification in the census tables or elsewhere than they are to which our continue. ers. crowding the employed down to starvation prices; is not counted as illegal! In pace Archibishop Taschereau, are the poor laborers in Quebec asking more than they and their families need for decent support?

In the Diocese of Quebec our journal circulates only among the clergy, and among that class of the laity that will sympathise with Archbishop Taschereau's excommunication. Therefore we give no scandal in asking why, over the whole orben-terrarum, Quebec is the only place in which these excommunications are fired off, sententifs latis! We may labor under a mistake. It is from the Montreal Nouveau Monde we translate. But we do not find the premonitory warnings that, in its gracious love, the Church prescribes, before the harsh sentence. We have wondered at the forbearance of the Vicar of Christ, under provocations of zeal. Is it, at Rome, less mith or more charity?

We may lead the cause of its dissatisfaction is not be attributed to that naughty little passion, to be attributed to that naughty little passion, it is objection spring; from ignorance, on the part of the writer, as to the eattributed to that naughty little passion, to be attributed to that naughty little passion, to be attributed to that naughty little passion, the call may be then the cause of its dissatisfaction is not to eattributed to that naughty little passion, the end of the writer, as to the eattributed to that naughty little passion, leadens, on the part of the writer, as to the eattributed to that naughty little passion, leadens, of its dissatisfaction is not be eattributed to that naughty little passion, leadens, of its dissatisfaction is not be eattributed to that naughty little passion, leadens, of its disatist dequals to the attributed to that naughty little passion, leadens, so the eattributed to that naughty little passion, leadens, of its disatist dequals to the attributed to that naughty little passion, leadens, so the eattributed to that naughty little passion to the eattributed to that naughty little passion, leadens, so where than they are, to which our contemporary fyles so singular an opposition. I sincerely hope that the cause of its dissatisfaction is not

can fairly demonstrate that what attains meagre proportions in America, is comparatively unknown, little sought for, and scarcely followed throughout Europe, Asia and Africa, can be put down and christened as Universal, I shall certainly not stand in the way of having the Church of England registered in the next census tables as Catholic. But until then, I ask why attempt to designate as a wide and boundless ocean, that which is but a limited and enclosed lake? It seems to me that it is but an unbecoming repetition of the story in Lafontaine's fable of the "Grenouille et le Bouf," wherein the little frog wishes to become an oxidatest in size. All are aware of the fullify of the little one's attempt and of the errous consequences which ensued. I hope the Garcite will not lose sight of the moral, and refruit from swelling and avoid the unpleasant results.

Yours respectfully,

Montreal, 29th May, 1880.

A CALAMITY AVERTED.

TRE LIVES OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE AND MAK

For some time past the newspapers have constantly referred to the departure from Ottawa of the Vice-Regal party en route to Quebec, to be at the review to be held there on the Queen's stantly referred to the departure from Ottawa of the Vice-Regal party as route to Quebec, to be at the review to be held there on the Queen't Birthday. Thursday last was fixed upon as the Jay of starting, and about ten o'clock in the morning of that day a special train, comprising a locomotive and three cars left Hull station, having on board Her Royal Highness and the Marquis of Lorne and suite. Calumet, a station lifty-three miles from Ottawa, was to be the first stopping place. About fifty miles from Ottawa is as swall station called Montebello, and it was at this latter place the miraculous escape of the Royal party, which we are about to chronicle occurred. It appears the express train from Montreal to Ottawa was ordered to cross the Vice-Regal special should not be stopped. The express arrived, rac up the main line beyond the switch and backed down upon it. They had scarcely backed clear of the switch wheat the special was heard thundering slong toward the station. The train man whe had opened the switch to let the express back down tried to close it again, when to his dismay he was unable to move it with the lever. He called for help and in a moment no less than four menaided with crow-bars, were struggling to close it. On came the approaching train and in as minute more a horrible collision must have occurred. Those who saw the situation qualité with fear. Every one felt how unterly helpless they were to assist the men at the switch. The train was approaching at the rate rate of from thirty-five to forty miles an hour, the engineer unconscious of the impending danger. At this critical moment a man rushed frantically unconscious of the impending danger. At this critical moment a man rushed frantically unconscious of the special, the air brakes were applied and everything done to stop the train which happily was accomplished, but not until the engine had approached to within a few yards of the switch.—L'Orignal News.

A motion by M. Clemenceau, censuring the constraint of the proper in the form.

A motion by M. Clemenceau, censuring the Government for interfering with the recent Communistic demonstration in Paris, was lost by 300 to 31.

TO MOTHERS. - MRS. WINSLOW SOOTHING SYRUP for children is an and well-tried remedy. It has stood the tes of many, many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowel oures wind colic, and gives rest and health 42-5 to the child, and comfort to the mother. 42-5