

THE TRUE WITNESS

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY.....JAN. 24, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

THURSDAY, 25—Conversion of St. Paul. FRIDAY, 26—St. Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr. SATURDAY, 27—St. John Chrysostom, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large number of subscriptions which remain unpaid after repeated appeals for prompt settlement.

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the head of a beggared and almost bankrupt Province. The Lieut.-Governor would have displayed more common sense and secured more popular respect if he had taken a calmer and paid twenty-five cents to be driven to the Parliament House.

Nine years ago an article was inserted in the constitution of Switzerland, by which the right was indiscriminately given to every citizen to trade in what he pleased, and without hindrance in any part of the Confederation. This article has been availed of in the most disastrous and alarming manner by the liquor sellers, especially since the Supreme Court has construed it as a guaranty of unrestricted traffic in spirits, as well as in other merchandise.

During the past week the papers have been teeming with the horrors of hotel fires, and as a result we have had a superabundance of advice as to the means which should be furnished to the occupants of these and other large establishments, to escape in case of disaster. Fire escapes are all well enough in their way, but in discussing this question of protection to life people seem to lose sight of the fact that the only effective course and true policy to pursue is not so much to secure expedients to escape fire, but to take and enlarge the precautions against it.

The French people have evidently not yet learned how to love their neighbors across the channel, and if the press of France reflect the popular sentiment there is certainly but little friendly feeling between England and France. It takes but the slightest cause to awaken that indestructible hatred and animosity which the French bear towards the people of this island.

His Honor Lieut.-Governor ROYALL gave a State dinner at Spencer Wood the other evening. In the list of invitations were the names of several clergymen of various congregations in the capital, but the names of the rector or of any of the other reverend gentlemen connected with the St. Patrick's congregation were very conspicuously by their absence.

EVIDENCES are cropping up every day that the Irish people are determined to ameliorate not only their political and social, but their material condition. Since the National Exhibition, held last year in Dublin, they have steadily heeded the watchword given by Parnell, "Encourage Home Manufacture and Home Industries."

articles is spreading, even to financial circles, for we find that the English insurance companies, which have up to the present carried on an enormous and profitable business in Ireland, are being left severely alone. Especially is this to be remarked in the insurance of local government property and buildings.

The Irish Americans have been quietly but steadily, coming to the front all over the Union. They have secured an immense share of the elective offices by the will and choice of the people, such as Governors, Senators, Representatives, Mayors, Aldermen, Judges, etc., and they are now engaged in successfully pressing their claims to official appointments. Even in the very exclusive and genteel State of Massachusetts a new order of things has set in under the auspices of Governor Butler.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE, M.P., ON IRELAND.

"I sincerely trust that the people of England and Scotland will not allow the affairs of Ireland to depart from their minds. I agree with what Mr. Chamberlain said the other day—that there was time in every session to attend to the wants of Ireland together with the wants of England and Scotland. The form of government in Ireland is as bad as it can be. In my opinion it is one of the worst forms of government to be found in Europe.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P., and son of the Premier, has not yet been arrested for delivering the above speech on Ireland, although it is as seditious as any of those for which several of the representatives of the Irish people are now held for trial. It is strange if an Englishman can declare the Government of Ireland to be the worst that can be found in Europe, in fact that it is as bad as bad can be, and still go unpunished, while an Irishman is cast into jail for less revolutionary utterances.

THE LEGITIMIST MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

EVIDENTLY every citizen in France is neither an admirer nor a supporter of the Republic. On the contrary, there appears to be no inconsiderable number of them who are totally opposed to the existing form of government, and who are ready on every favorable occasion to give it its death blow. Yesterday the Jerome faction of the Bonapartists made a bid for its destruction; to-day we have the Legitimists dealing a more determined and intelligent blow at the Republic.

chased six hundred horses as a nucleus for his cavalry, and has stationed them at the different chateaux in the west and centre of the country. And as for the real slaves of war, it is stated that he has at his command some fifteen million francs in bank at London. The Republic having failed to win the affection and support of a large portion of the French people by wantonly tramping on their liberties and rights and insulting them in their dearest associations, will now have to contend with their efforts at revenge, and their armed opposition, for which the Republic has nobody to thank but itself.

"ACCUSING SPIRITS"

The crowing trial of Mr. William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, promises to be a notable one. Mr. O'Brien was arrested, and his paper, which is the organ of the National League, was suppressed for having published an article headed "Accusing Spirits," in which Earl Spencer and his Castle associates were frankly and deliberately charged with having sent innocent men to the gallows in the recent trials that have taken place since the crimes act went into force. Mr. O'Brien, conscious that he had uttered nothing but the truth and laid bare the scandalous facts concerning the recent jury packing, corruption and partisanship of the Bench, made no attempt to shirk the responsibility of the accusations, but accepted the challenge of the Government and offered to prove at the trial by hundreds of witnesses that every charge made in the article incriminated was absolutely true.

Thus we have on the Bench, which gives a decision against the defendant, two judges who are the real accused, and who are charged with crimes by the man who appears before them to demand justice—they are Judge Lawson and Judge Johnson, the former having presided over the first of the special commissions, when Hynes and the Walshes were sentenced to death, and the latter having acted as prosecuting counsel thereat. This is truly a hideous burlesque on justice. Political passion, antipathy to the people and partiality to the Crown are the characteristics of this tribunal. What wonder is it, therefore, that hatred should follow the disgrace of the administration. A Government which is unable or refuses to disprove the allegations laid against it, of having sent innocent men to the gallows, cannot have the respect of the people, but must meet with their determined opposition.

THE IRISH AND EGYPTIAN QUESTIONS DISCUSSED IN THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The policy of the English Government was the subject of debate at the opening session of the Quebec Legislature. We had begun to think that our Canadian Parliaments would leave things British severely alone after what had happened in connection with the famous Costigan resolutions, which were an emphatic expression of opinion from the Federal Government in regard to the condition and treatment of the unfortunate people of Ireland.

The lesson we received on that occasion, it appears, has not sufficed to prevent us from poking our nose into Imperial matters. The Lieut.-Governor in his speech from the Throne devoted a whole paragraph to the fact that "The British army which has so often covered with glory the flag under which our rights and liberties are fostered, has gained new laurels in Egypt." His Honor thereupon calls upon the people and their representatives to offer their congratulations to our Gracious Sovereign, through whose wisdom the prestige of England has been increased, and a long peace and withal its attendant prosperity secured for the Empire.

his successor Mr. Gladstone. He asserted that that success had an important bearing upon the material interests of Canada, in fact, that it was our own success. We are not disposed to argue the point of how closely the Egyptian war affected us on this side of the Atlantic, but we maintain that if favorable and flattering criticisms can be made and officially uttered relative to certain portions of the Imperial policy a fair and unprejudicial expression of opinion can be given in relation to other portions of that policy which directly affect a large number of the Canadian population. If we are allowed to express approval of the Egyptian question, which is so far off, we cannot be denied the right to express disapproval of the Irish question, which is so near home. If we are invited to felicitate the British Government for having conferred so many blessings upon Egypt, we cannot be prevented from blaming the same Government for the present deplorable condition of Ireland, and for the cruelties which it inflicts upon that unfortunate country.

Mr. Carbray, in his speech has voiced the undoubted sentiments of millions of his exiled fellow-countrymen who enjoy all the free institutions, peace, prosperity and liberty which an honest, wise and impartial Government can bestow upon a people, and which they ardently desire and hope will soon be extended to the unhappy victims of misrule in Ireland. The Empire can never be at peace so long as England will refuse to deal with the Irish people as equals, or will continue to treat them as slaves. As long as this grievous anomaly will be allowed to exist it will be foolish and idle to expect complete security and entire satisfaction, for it cannot but constitute a source of ever impending danger to England in particular, and of uneasiness and dissatisfaction to the Empire at large.

OUR DEAF MUTES.

The annual report of the Catholic Male Institution for the Deaf and Dumb of the Province of Quebec, which has just been issued by the Director, Rev. Alf. Balaguer, contains some very interesting data concerning those afflicted members of the community. The report, which is a touching and eloquent appeal on behalf of our deaf mutes, rightly complains that, thrust aside as a consequence of their very inferiority, they engross very little of the attention of the public mind, and that they are illogically considered as useless, nay, even mischievous, or at best troublesome. There is not the slightest doubt that this low rating of the deaf mutes proceeds from an imperfect understanding of their capacities.

Mr. Joseph A. Simmers, of Toronto, German Consul for the Province of Ontario, died on January 17th. He had only been acting ten days, his complaint being inflammation of the stomach. Mr. Finlay McNeill, an old and respected resident of Paisley, Ont., about 70 years old, was on January 16th found dead lying on the floor in his house. His daughter Miss, who has been living with him for some time past, went away on the previous Friday for a short time, leaving him alone. His friends missing him, went to the house and found him dead. It is supposed he has been dead since Sunday.

THE LATE FATHER GRAHAM.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—The funeral of the late Rev. J. M. J. Graham, who died at his mother's residence, No. 192 Parliament street, on Friday last, took place yesterday morning. High Mass was sung at St. Paul's Church, Power street, which was draped in mourning, and the funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Father Sheehan. Deceased, who was 44 years of age, belonged to the Kingston diocese, and had been in the city for the past five weeks, during which time he has been ill. The pallbearers were Messrs. Patrick McQueen, Patrick Kearney, John Bond, P. Sheedy, P. Sullivan and J. J. Mallon, most of whom are members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The remains were interred in St. Michael's Cemetery.

this point: "A deaf mute abandoned to itself passes its life in a state which exceeds the bounds of thoughtfully to realize. Equally in the dark with regard to its nature and its end, the poor little wretch can scarcely distinguish between good and evil, it can glean no clear notion of the Eternal Being, to whom it must render an account of its manner of life, its thoughts and actions. And, nevertheless, within that abject soul, where yawns that fearful void, lie latent all the elements which constitute a moral and a religious agent! Education would draw order from this chaos; religious instruction would light up in that dismal night a star beaming with hope; it would kindle in the depth of these dense shadows the sacred beacon of faith and the flame of divine charity. Ah! it is here especially that the return of justice avert these poor creatures displays itself in all its inhumanity. To allow the intellect of the deaf mute to grow rank, or to grovel, while it is capable of culture; to close on it the barriers of social life, to cross whose threshold it has a right, is indeed cruel; but to refuse to impart to it the faintest notion of its creator; to stifle in that heart, fashioned to love, the sweet accents of prayer and the promptings of gratitude; to banish from the concourse of moral and religious beings the wretched pariah, whose brow bears the stamp of intellect, whose glance can take in the splendors of the starry vault, whose heart could throb with love or thrill with hope; here is barbarity, the very thought of which should cause a sensitive soul to shudder! And it is of such unspeakable good, of such transcendent advantages, we would deprive a whole category of human beings, created by God to love and serve him! And, let it be said with a blush, that it is for mere want of space that these poor wretches writhe in the throes of moral agony, which fatally ends in the most appalling of all misfortunes, the death of the soul. Stretch forth a helping hand to these our unfortunate brothers; burst their bonds and make room for them around the hearthstone of religion, whose grateful glow will bring warmth to their benumbed souls. Shall we allow, in this prosperous Dominion, so blessed by God because it is so profoundly religious, shall we allow a multitude of souls to perish of spiritual want and misery? Oh! no, such a supposition would be revolting to our patriotism and to our faith. We must then rear a vast edifice wherein these outcasts may, like their more favored brothers, seek shelter under the maternal wing of religion, and God, who rewards even a cup of water given in His name, will compensate a hundredfold the sacrifices made in favor of his most afflicted children."

OBITUARY.

Wolfgang Goethe grandson of the poet, is dead. Alfred Brady, one of the largest iron founders in the United States, is dead. James B. Scott, fish and commission merchant, Halifax, N.S., died in that city on January 17th. Anna Elizabeth Bray, the distinguished authoress; General Sir Richard England and Lord Castleown are dead. The funeral of the late James Michie, of Toronto, took place on Thursday. He was a well known citizen. Gen. W. C. Pendleton, formerly Chief of Artillery in the Confederate Army in Northern Virginia, and ruler of Graceland, died at Lexington, Va., on January 16th. Mr. Joseph A. Simmers, of Toronto, German Consul for the Province of Ontario, died on January 17th. He had only been acting ten days, his complaint being inflammation of the stomach. Mr. Finlay McNeill, an old and respected resident of Paisley, Ont., about 70 years old, was on January 16th found dead lying on the floor in his house. His daughter Miss, who has been living with him for some time past, went away on the previous Friday for a short time, leaving him alone. His friends missing him, went to the house and found him dead. It is supposed he has been dead since Sunday. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Stuart, chief clerk of the Governor-General's office, died on Sunday, January 21st, at Ottawa, of diphtheria. He served in the 71st Regiment in the Crimea, retiring with the rank of captain. He was secretary to the Adjutant-General of Militia for many years, and Secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association from its establishment until about a year ago. He was transferred to the Governor-General's office on the resignation of Captain Kidd, three years ago. He leaves a widow and 12 children. The funeral of Mr. Archibald Foreman, Grand Trunk conductor, whose death on Saturday, January 13th, from injuries received by falling from a cart a few days previously, took place at half-past two on Tuesday afternoon from his residence, corner of Fawcett and Magdalene streets, Point St. Charles, to Mount Royal Cemetery. The employees of the Grand Trunk locomotive works all his brother conductors in the city and along the lines either way for a considerable distance were present. There were not a few of the higher officials of the Grand Trunk were present, and took part in the last sad rites over one they had known so long and honored. Many of them also took part in the procession, which was one of the largest that had left Point St. Charles in some years. The funeral of Miss Clara Caroline Taschereau took place on the morning of January 18th, and was followed by the Requiem Mass, being assisted by the Rev. Mr. Lefebvre and Messrs. de la Roche and de la Roche. The Archdiocesan Chaplain officiated at the Requiem. Miss de la Roche was assisted by the Very Rev. Cyr Legare, Vicar-General, and Rev. Oct. Audet. All the city clergy, the Seminary, the Normal School students, and a large number of Sisters of Charity were present. The attendance was very large in the church, including many citizens of other denominations. The remains were carried down to the city pier and proceeded yesterday afternoon to St. Marie de Beauce, by the Quebec Central Railway.