

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

BY THE

Post Printing and Publishing Company,

AT THEIR OFFICES,

761 CRAIG STREET, - MONTREAL.

TERMS:

By Mail, \$1.50 per annum in advance

Delivered in City, \$2.00 " " "

Single copies, 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES:

10 cents per line first insertion.

5 " " " for every subsequent insertion.

CONTRACT RATES:

1 Year, \$1.50 per line.

6 Months, 1.00 " "

3 Months, .50 " "

[Advertizing rates for large type, 50 per cent on these rates.]

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Announcements under these headings will be charged 50c for the first and 25c for subsequent insertions.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should notice the date on the

label attached to their paper, as it marks the

expiration of their term of subscription.

Subscribers who do not receive the True

Witness regularly should complain direct to

our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can

be sooner notified, and the error, if there be

any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper

bears your proper address.

Subscribers, when requesting their ad-

dresses to be changed, will please state the name

of the Post Office at which they have been re-

ceiving their papers, as well as their new ad-

dress. When making remittances, always date

your letter from the Post Office address at

which you receive your paper.

Notice to Correspondents.

Communications on all matters concerning

Catholic interests are respectfully solicited, and

will be cheerfully inserted, when written in

conformity with the spirit of this Journal.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible

for the opinions that may be expressed by cor-

respondents.

Correspondence communicating Catholic news

will be gladly received. We solicit the atten-

tion of our friends in the Dominion to this

matter.

We cannot undertake to return rejected manu-

scripts.

THE EXHIBITION.

Should any of our Subscri-

bers in the Country desire to

have Printing done for the

coming Exhibition—

Show-Cards, Bills, Catalogues,

&c., &c., &c.,

an early transmission of their

Orders to this Office will re-

ceive prompt and careful at-

tention.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For September, 1880.

THURSDAY, 2.—St. Stephen, King and Confes-

sor.

FRIDAY, 3.—St. Foria.

SATURDAY, 4.—Office of the Immaculate Con-

ception, Bp. De Necker, New Orleans,

died, 1833.

SUNDAY, 5.—Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost.

Epist. Eph. iii. 13-21; Gosp. Luke xiv. 1-11.

MONDAY, 6.—St. Lawrence, Justinian, Bishop

of Constantinople (Sept. 5). Cons. Bp. Heiss,

La Crosse, Wis., 1868.

TUESDAY, 7.—Feria.

WEDNESDAY, 8.—Nativity of the B. V. M. St.

Adrian, Martyr. Bp. Rappe, Cleveland,

died, 1877.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As a rule, and except once a year, we do

not draw the attention of our subscribers to

the yellow label on the outside of

their papers, to remind them of the

amount of their indebtedness to the True

Witness, but when we do so, as in the

present instance, we expect that a cheerful

and immediate response will be given. Our

readers will not have failed to notice that the

True Witness is now larger than it has ever

been before, that there is nearly twice as

much reading matter as formerly, and we

modestly believe, of a superior character, and

that with all those advantages the subscrip-

tion price has been reduced. The improve-

ments were effected and the reduction made

in the hope that while our readers gained,

the publishers, through the large increase of

circulation, consequent thereon, would not

lose pecuniarily. Nor has their hope been

disappointed for the circulation of the True

Witness has within the past twelve months

increased by from seventy to eighty per cent.

until it is now far ahead of any paper in

Canada of like character, and inferior to few

even in the United States. It is scarcely

necessary to add that all this required an un-

usually large outlay, and that we look for

a return at the hands of an appreciative

public. We therefore take this opportunity

of impressing upon the minds of our agents

and subscribers throughout Canada and the

United States, that we are making our annual

call, and we trust that their remittances re-

ceived at this office, during the months of

September and October will show that it has

not been made in vain. As we are aware

that the few past years have been unexcept-

ionally hard upon some of our poor subscrib-

ers, we would remind them that we shall be

happy to accept a liquidation of their indebt-

edness by instalments.

It may hasten those indebted us to pay up

when we inform them that the resurrection

of the Evening Post may in a measure depend

upon their promptness and what we may

term, by straining a point, their generosity,

although, we are by so doing substituting the

word for justice. Nevertheless, we shall not

quarrel about words if we are enabled by re-
ceiving what is due us to resume publica-
tion of a daily paper which was deemed so
essential in the interests of the Irish
Catholics of Canada, and the loss of which
has been, and is still, so severely felt. For
the want of a few thousand dollars, the Post
company had to sacrifice their press last
May, and yet this sum, comparatively small
as it is, was owed by subscribers throughout
the country, who, if they only realized the
situation, would have been only too willing
as they were certainly able, to forward the
amount and make things easy for those who
occupied an onerous position. It should be
remembered that great rivers are made up by
thousands of small tributaries, that armies are
composed of detachments, that a thousand dol-
lars is composed of cents, and that while the
loss of a dollar bears lightly on a few thou-
sand, and people individually, it helps to swell the
bank account of the business man and enable
him to meet his engagements. "What a pity it
is," says some honest but unthinking farmer,
that the paper was obliged to suspend for
such a trifle. I owed three dollars which
I would have sent with a heart and a half,
but where is the use of three dollars? "But
if everyone said that their would be no carry-
ing on of business. It would be better and
more practical if he had said, "Well, I shall
at all events pay up my account, and if a
thousand others do the same our paper is
safe."

The annual meeting of the Post Printing
Company will be held this evening at this
office, when it is to be hoped something will
be done towards the resumption of publica-
tion of the daily. The country desires it,
and desires it vehemently. We have received
letters almost innumerable from different
parts of Canada, and even from the States,
within the past three months, urging
the necessity of the Post's resurrec-
tion, and requesting that steps should be
taken to bring about that "consummation so
devoutly to be wished for," and it may be
that the shareholders at the meeting will see
their way towards a compliance with so uni-
versal a desire; but that is of course a matter
for their wisdom. The time is certainly propi-
tious. The trade depression has disap-
peared, and the season of prosperity has ar-
rived. One correspondent, "Another Ontario
Priest," pertinently enquires how it is that
the English speaking Protestants of Montreal
can support four daily papers, the French
Canadians four also, while the
English speaking Catholics seem either
unable or unwilling to maintain a single
daily in their interests. It certainly
is rather singular to say the least of it.
A good deal will depend upon the action of the
meeting this evening, which it is to be hoped
will be satisfactory. It may be mentioned
incidentally here that all the materials for
the publication of a first-class daily are on
the premises, with the exception of a fast
press. Nothing has been removed since the
suspension of the Post, and this material be-
longing to the Company solely, and entirely
subject to its disposal. There is, therefore,
absolutely nothing to prevent resumption if
the shareholders answer promptly to the
three calls already made, for the amount due
on them is amply sufficient to purchase a
good press and start the Post afresh, on a
firm, enduring and paying basis. It may be
also stated that the Company is free and un-
encumbered, and in a sound financial posi-
tion.

In our report of the Montreal Exhibition
the name of Owen McGarvey, Esq., one
of our most prominent manufacturers, who
subscribed \$50 towards the Citizens Fund,
was inadvertently omitted.

Mr. FRANK SHANLY's reports as to the ad-
visability of leasing the North Shore Railway
to a syndicate, furnished to the Quebec Gov-
ernment in 1877-78, have been published, and
it is thought his advice, or rather his state-
ment, will be acted upon before many weeks
have rolled over.

We have received a terse and able letter
from Mr. McElligott, bookseller, in reply to
the communication of the Hon. John O'Con-
nor which appeared in the True Witness of
some time back, but as Mr. O'Connor is re-
ported to be about writing a second letter of
explanation we hold over Mr. McElligott's
letter for future insertion.

MESSRS. T. FOX, H. LAWLER, AND T. L.

LACOURA passed first-class examinations on

Saturday last for the Inland Revenue and

Mr. Tansey second-class. We understand

the number of marks made by the gentlemen

named are unusually high, although an ex-

amination for a first-class certificate for the

Inland Revenue now a days is no joke and

requires ample preparation besides a good

previous education. Mr. Whitton passed and

obtained a first-class certificate for weights

and measures.

The "Rev." Mr. Widdows is still in Dundee,

but he promises to come to Canada pretty

soon. He is always promising to come to

Canada, and referring to it in a loving

manner, as if the tyrants here had not put him

three years in the penitentiary for an un-

natural crime. He is taking an active part

in the crusade against Lord Ripon's appoint-

ment as Governor General of India, and is

making "tremendous" efforts to prevent the

expelled Jesuits making a home in Scotland.

The best of it all is that the criminal ex-

convict manages to obtain an audience to listen

to his wild ravings and to applaud them,

while the man himself laughs in his sleeve.

And yet the Scotch are credited with being a

hard-headed practical people. Their heads

may be hard enough, but there is evidently a

soft spot in their hearts for birds like

Aloysius.

The British government have sent a thou-
sand marines to the West of Ireland to
assist the constabulary in preserving the
peace of the island. They are to be supplied
with iron huts and distributed in detach-
ments through the disturbed districts. Before
their embarkation from Portsmouth the
district commander reviewed and inspected
them, and told them he knew they would do
their duty. The Marines are almost uni-
versally Englishmen, and have neither sympathy
nor blood relationship with the tenants, and
as such they are about the best that could have
been sent to aid the landlords in getting hold
of the harvests.

Two letters appeared in the New York
Herald of the 26th inst, purporting to have
been written by Englishmen induced to settle
in Manitoba, but who are, it seems,
thoroughly disgusted with that country. One
of them describes the land as an immense
stretch of swamp in summer, and an immense
sheet of ice in winter, and to crown all, it is
infested with a dreadful swarm of mosquitoes.
The picture is, we imagine, overdrawn. The
products we see from Manitoba indicate that
the soil is inferior to none in the world, not
even to that of California, which the American
papers are so fond of praising, but which is
also infested with countless millions of mos-
quitoes, as lively and as large as Manitoba
can show. It may be that the English
settlers, dreamed of a county of Surrey in
front of them, but if so, they should remember
they could not obtain 160 acres in that
fevered region for nothing. But the strongest
disproof of their assertions is, that farmers
who have settled in the north-west seldom or
never leave there, which is a sign that they
are satisfied, at least in a measure. Some
people would grumble if they were settled on
a gold mine, the surface of which produced
all the luxuries of life manufactured and
ready for consumption, and we are inclined
to think the correspondents belong to that
class.

Mr. FRANK HUGH O'DONNELL, the member of
Parliament for Dungarvan, is a singular leg-
islator. At one period of his history he posed
as an advanced Nationalist and Home Ruler,
and during Mr. Parnell's absence in America
acted, to use his own words, as his "humble
lieutenant." But now everything is going
wrong, because, instead of being a lieutenant,
he is not created leader all at once. He
thinks Parnell is an impracticable man. He
thinks Lord Beaconsfield a glorious creature;
he thinks the Irish party is asking too much,
and, finally, he thinks F. H. O'Donnell is the
only real statesman in the British Empire.
There may be two causes operating upon the
brain and intellect of this gifted individ-
ual to produce such aberrations, one a
sunstroke he experienced lately in
France, and the other that he is one of the
editors of that intensely aristocratic society
paper called the Evening Post. There is no
doubt, whatever may be thought of O'Don-
nell's legislative powers, he is a brilliant
writer, and as such an acquisition to any
paper. The Evening Post would not like to
lose him, but has to take him by the ear oc-
casional when his Irish sympathies effervesce,
and remind him that he is writing for an
English Tory journal. This alone may ac-
count for the different phases of character we
observe in Mr. O'Donnell, leaving the sun-
stroke out of the question altogether.

In reference to the Canadian Spectator's
comment on the West Toronto election con-
test, the Irish Canadian says:—"The Rev. Mr.
Bray has expressed in his journal a great
breadth of toleration. He has claimed, we
believe, to be in sympathy with the more
advanced school of English liberalism." We
cannot for the life of us discover where the
Irish Canadian obtained its opinion concerning
that journalistic adventure Mr. Bray's paper.
As we do not know what the platform of the
advanced English liberals really is, we cannot
gainsay our respected contemporary the Irish
Canadian, but we do know that broad as the
Spectator's breadth of toleration may be it is
still too narrow to admit the Irish element.
The erratic Spectator man sympathized with
the Zulus, with the Afghans, with the op-
pressed Greeks, with all the oppressed nation-
alities, just, perhaps as his friends the
advanced English liberals do, but he has
nothing but sneers of the vilest sort for Irish-
men at home or abroad, and it may be he is
in this respect only adhering to his principles
as an advanced English liberal. For our
part we have observed that the most ferocious-
ly republican radical from England is not
longer than a year in Canada when he drops
into the ranks of the Orangemen. The Rev.
Mr. Bray is now, we believe, in England, and
the only effects of his colossal brain, which
intellectualizes the Spectator are some of his
queer sermons which take the place of leading
articles, but before he left he took care that
that giant, among Canadian journals, should
have a staff that could write, if not sanely or
intelligibly, at least like the average
English itinerant journalist. And they are
there. And if our esteemed contemporary
peruse the columns of the Spectator a little
more carefully he will find that the Rev. Mr.
Bray has taken the breadth along with him
and left nothing behind but the narrowness
and bigotry which resemble a horizontal bar,
given to monkeys to gyrate upon and
around for amusement.

Some figures furnished lately, by Dr. Laroque
of the Health Department go to show
that those who imagined Montreal to be an
unusually unhealthy city labored under a
delusion, spread abroad rather industriously,
chiefly through our own local evening papers,
which, until lately, never tired of portraying
the city as next to plague-stricken. Dr.
Laroque in furnishing his figures, proves that
this statement which appeared in the Evening

Post of last winter was correct. This state-
ment was to the effect that the mortality was
more apparent than real, or more strictly that
it was proportionate to the number of births
among infants, and consequently to the num-
ber of deaths, for it is superfluous to state the
rate of mortality among infants under one
year is very great, not only in Montreal, but
all over the world. Montreal has a very high
birth rate, more so according to Dr. Laroque
than any other city on the continent, and this
it is which renders the death rate compar-
atively high. But there are other causes
operating to give Montreal a seemingly bad
pre-eminence, and that is its number of
institutions for receiving deserted children.
These children are received in large numbers
every year, the majority of them in such a
plight that their death is only a question of a
very short time, and not only that, but those
unfortunates are received from all cities in
Canada and the Northern states, thus lessening
their's and increasing our death rate, and
giving us a bad name which we earn because
of our many charitable institutions, not to
mention the virtue of our women. The fol-
lowing are some of the statistics of Dr.
Laroque:—

NORTH RATE PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION.			
	Under 5 yrs.	Over 5 yrs.	Total.
Montreal	18.61	12.00	30.61
New York	11.45	13.47	24.92
Philadelphia	6.83	11.13	17.96
Boston	8.23	12.79	21.02
London	11.75	13.22	24.97
Berlin	12.00	11.77	23.77
Naples	12.00	11.77	23.77
Toronto	8.52	12.20	20.72
Glasgow	12.28	13.45	25.73

In the same cities, out of each one hundred
deaths, the following were over five years:—
Montreal, 39.29
New York, 41.85
Philadelphia, 41.85
Boston, 41.85
London, 41.85
Berlin, 41.85
Naples, 41.85
Toronto, 41.85
Glasgow, 41.85

The Quebec Budget, commenting on the
sayings of a Montreal paper to the effect that
the young ladies of Cacouna complain of the
paucity of young men at that agreeable
watering place, is rather severe, but contains
a good deal of truth. Our contemporary
says:—

"The young ladies of that beautiful water-
ing district can, with good reason, complain
of the absence of young men there. The
place has become ridiculously absurd through
pomp and fashion, and this, in a measure, has
been introduced through the presence there
of a large number of American tourists. Our
young men are too intelligent to be carried
away by the extravagant styles of some of
our young Canadian ladies at Cacouna, and it
frequently happens that, if one of the lovely
"tells" visits the laws of that summer re-
sort, it is to take unto him a rich wife.
If there are rich women it will swarm with
young men, but if it be otherwise, society is
neglected, just on account of the styles and
fashions of the place, which are adopted by
people who ought to have better sense."

The Budget should bear in mind that one
of the causes of the scarcity of young men at
watering places is that they can spare neither
the time nor money necessary. Mater-
familias strains a good many points to dress
her daughters and pack them off to Cacouna
or Old Orchard Beach in order to provide
them with health and husbands, while,
as for the young men, they have to wait un-
til they turn get wealthy and settled to
enjoy the luxuries of the seaside. As a rule,
however, it is doubtful if a young man of
limited means would care about going to a
watering place to look for a wife, though it
was at a watering place the patriarch Isaac pro-
cured Rebecca of old. It is fast becoming the
custom to draw out the young ladies of a
family and float them on the matrimonial
market, while the young men, their brothers
are allowed to go about seely enough, but
with the resolution that when they grow old
their time will come. There is, too, in-
finitely more aristocracy and straining after
a higher class in society than their own in the
female heart, so that a great many young men,
if they had time, money or inclination to
go to the watering places, would find them-
selves in danger of being "cut" by their
sisters friends, and looked coldly upon by the
sisters themselves, their cousins and their
aunts. We have fallen upon a fast age when
it takes money to be born, to marry and to be
buried, and it is the want of it that leaves
so many fine men and women to shuffle
off this mortal coil as old maids and old
bachelors. It is not at all uncommon now-a-
days to hear a silly girl, with as little attrac-
tions as brains, but with lots of silks and as-
surance supplied from the family store, an-
nounce to the world that she does not intend
to marry for love, but for wealth and position,
and it will be still less singular if she marries
at all or if she does not, in the desperation at-
tending the venerable age of twenty-five, make
a dash at a companion for life of almost any
standing in the social scale. We should,
therefore, be not so hard upon European lords
and ladies, dukes and duchesses, when the
same feeling rules the conduct of our own
darlings in Canada.

NOTWITHSTANDING the supreme efforts of
Parnell and his colleagues, the Irish Con-
stabulary estimates passed in the British
House of Commons on Monday night, after
a stilling of seventeen hours. It was, how-
ever, no defeat of the Irish party, but a drawn
battle, or an honorable compromise. The
despatch says:—

Mr. Bright made an able speech, recalling
the many reforms granted to Ireland by the
liberal party, expressing sympathy with Ire-
land and a hope that all grievances would be
removed by the united action of the English
and Irish reformers. Mr. O'Connor Power
replied that the Irish representatives would

not be tempted by any concession to amalga-
mate with any English party which was not
prepared to restore legislative independence to
Ireland. Lord Hartington defended the
necessity for an armed police force in Ire-
land, and in a powerful speech, which rendered
all hope of a peaceful ending of the
debate, impossible and both parties began
preparations for a prolonged struggle. Lord
Kensington, the liberal whip, arranged the
government relief, and Mr. Parnell divided his
supporters into two divisions for night and
day duty. Mr. Parnell announced his inten-
tion to fight the matter out to the last. As
soon as these preliminaries were arranged the
House assumed an unusually quiet aspect,
and the debate was continued throughout
the night in a good humoured manner by
both parties. Several efforts at compromise
failed, and daylight saw the contending
parties still in their places. About nine o'clock
Sir Stafford Northcote arrived to help the
government, and an hour later the Irish re-
lief arrived in force. The effect of the fresh
forces of Messrs. Biggar and Dillon created a
marked effect on the government benches. It
became evident that the struggle could be
maintained indefinitely unless some very
severe measures were adopted. This the
temper of the House was evidently not prepared
for. The weary wrangle was, however, con-
tinued till past midday, at which time the
House had been sitting seventeen hours. The
government then effected an honorable un-
derstanding, which saved them from surrender,
by granting the Irish party an additional day
to discuss the constabulary estimates. Some
of the speeches were very violent. Mr.
Dillon, member for Tipperary, demanded of
the government a pledge to disarm and dis-
band the constabulary. Mr. Parnell directed
the debate in person, his skillful tactics ex-
torting praise from his opponents. Mr.
Bright and Mr. Foster expressed hopes that
the constabulary would soon be replaced by
civil police. Mr. Bradlaugh supported the
government, and made an ungenerous attack
on the Irish, who retorted warmly on the
member for Northampton and the radical
party for want of courage and consistency.
This debate was one of the most important of
the session. The Parnellites declared that
the question of maintaining an armed police
force was the kernel of the Irish question, and
that with its disappearance landlordism
would fall